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1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1914, Volume I, Parts A, B and A to L; Volume II, Parts M to U; Volume III, Parts V to Z. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 9, 1915.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 9, 1915 .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 8, 1915.
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5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 27, 1915.
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5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for year ending 31st March, 1916. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 31, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, February 9, 1915.
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7. Report on certified cheques, dividends, unclaimed balances and drafts or bills of exchange remaining unpaid in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, April 10, 1915.
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8. Report of Superintendent of Insurance for year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 1915.
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9. Abstract of Statement of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ended 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 1914.
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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914: Part I.—Canadian Trade. Presented by Sir George Foster, 8th February, 1915.
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10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914: Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States. Presented by Sir George Foster, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914: Part III.—Canadian Trade with foreign countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and United States.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 8th February, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, (Part IV, Miscellaneous Information.) Presented by Sir George Foster, March 27, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*d*. Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1914... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with statistics showing steamship traffic to 31st December, 1914, and Estimates for the fiscal year 1915-16. Presented by Sir George Foster, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of Trade and Commerce for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. (Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1915... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, February 8, 1915.
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15*a*. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage). Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending 31st March, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers*

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the years ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 1, 1915.
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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1913. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the year 1913.) Presented by Sir George Foster, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, March 12, 1915.
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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914, Volume I. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, February 8, 1915
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 12.
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20*a*. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 9th April, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20*b*. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 12, 1915.
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20*c*. Ninth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 8, 1915.
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20*d*. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 17, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*e*. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution nad sessional papers.*

20*f*. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, March 17, 1915.
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21*b*. Report and evidence in connection with the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the disaster of the *Empress of Ireland*. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1914.
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22. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion of Canada on 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 1915... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23. Supplement to the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1913-14—Steamboat Inspection Report. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, March 3, 1915 .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914.—Volume I. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, March 8, 1915.
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25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, 1912-13. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1914.
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25*c*. Report of progress of stream measurements for calendar year of 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1914.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25*d*. Thirteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 1915.
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25*e*. Report on Bow River Water Power and Storage Investigations, seasons 1911-1912-1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*f*. Report of the British Columbia Hydrographic Survey for the calendar year 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1915.. ...*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1913. Presented, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year 1913. Presented, 1914.
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28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1914. Presented by Hon. Sir Robert Borden, 8th February, 1915 .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29*b*. Report of the work of the Public Archives for the year 1913. Presented, 1915.
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30. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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31. Sixth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended 31st August, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 19th March, 1915.
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32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 6th April, 1915
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33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 18th February, 1915.
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34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penetentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented, 1915.. .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 10th February, 1915.
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36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36a. Seventh Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

37. Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 8th February, 1915.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

37a. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the nine months ended 31st December, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 15th February, 1915.. .. .. .

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45. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, tenders and other documents in regard to the purchase of any cars for the Intercolonial Railway during the years 1912 and 1913. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

45*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, contracts, and other documents relating to the purchase of cars by the Intercolonial Railway since 1st July, 1914. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

46. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—1. The average cost per mile of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from its inception to date. 2. The average cost per mile in the last ten years. 3. The average rental per mile of lines leased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the names of such leased lines. 4. The rental paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway from Toronto to Owen Sound. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

47. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, for a return showing the revenue derived from freight received at and forwarded from the following stations on the Intercolonial Railway during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, giving separately the amount for each of said stations, viz.: Drummondville, Rimouski, Ste. Flavie, Matapedia, Campbellton and Bathurst. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Boulay.*
Not printed.

48. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, for a return showing the names of the staff employed in the several departments of the general offices of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, together with their salaries respectively as of 1st April, 1914. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Emmerson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a return showing the names of the men who have been appointed to positions in the Prince Edward Railway Service from the 1st January, 1912, to the 1st May, 1914; the positions held by such appointees and the salary or wages attached to each position. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return giving the names and post office addresses of all persons appointed to positions on the Prince Edward Island Railway from the 1st of October, 1911, to the present time; with a description of the position to which each person was so appointed. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

50. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing the names, tonnage, port of registry and destination of all foreign vessels engaged in fishing, both sail and steam, that entered and cleared from the port of North Sydney during the year ending 31st December, 1913. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and the Attorney General of Quebec, with regard to the appointment of judges, since the 1st of February, 1913. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. Particulars of the inventories and value of the estate of the late George A. Montgomery, Registrar at Regina, whose estate escheated to the Crown. 2. The amount realized at Regina or elsewhere, on the conversion of said estate into money. 3. The costs paid or allowed with names and amounts paid or allowed before the residue was paid over to the Crown. 4. The amount paid over and actually received by the Crown. 5. The disposition of the fund and the names of the persons to whom any sum has been paid, and the respective amounts thereof so paid over or allowed since the Crown received the same. 6. A statement showing the difference between the reports of the present and the late Minister of Justice as to disposition of the fund, and a copy of such correspondence and representations as led up to any change. 7. The actual balance now on hand and the intended disposition thereof. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Graham*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

53. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a return showing all persons, male or female, who have been capitally convicted in Canada, and each province, for each year, from the 1st of July, 1867, to the 2nd of February, 1914, specifying the offences and whether and how the sentences were carried into effect by execution, or otherwise, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; crime of which committed; sentences passed; judges by whom sentenced; and how dealt with. 2. For a return showing all convicts, male and female, who have been reprieved from the execution of capital sentences passed upon them during the above mentioned period, with the name

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of convicts; dates of conviction; crime of which convicted; sentences passed; by whom sentenced; sentences commuted, and if so, to what. 3. For a return showing all persons in Canada, and each province, convicted during the above mentioned period of murder whose sentences have been mitigated, or who have received a free pardon, together with a statement of the offences of which they were severally convicted, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction; nature of offence; sentences; and extent of mitigation of sentences and dates. 4. For a return of instances, during the above mentioned period, in which appeal has been made on behalf of the persons convicted of capital offences to His Excellency, the Governor in Council, for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of pardon, or mitigation of sentences, with the name of convicts; dates of conviction and place; crime of which convicted; sentences; dates of appeal; and the result. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.. ..*Not printed.*

54. General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada made, respectively, on the 23rd September, 1911, and the 18th June, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

54*a*. General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada made on the 15th February, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 16th March, 1915... .. ..*Not printed.*

55. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 9th February, 1915... .. ..*Not printed.*

56. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a return showing the details of moneys paid to J. F. Farrington, $248.25; B. H. Smith, $469.50, and H. C. Dash, $182.40, as set forth in *Hansard* of this session, page 3071. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of instruction sent to Mr. Wm. Flynn, advocate, to hold investigations into charges made against employees of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in Bonaventure County, and reports made by him in such investigations. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing upon the application made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the dismissal of Ulric Dion, lightkeeper at St. Charles de Caplan, Quebec, and the appointment of Omer Arsenault in his place, and on the action taken by the Department in that connection. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.
Not printed.

59. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements made and entered into between the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Government and Railway and Express Companies, including the Intercolonial Railway, relating to the transportation of fresh fish by fast freight or express, since the year 1906; also a copy of all guarantees given to railway and express companies by the Government or any Department thereof, relating to such transportation, together with a statement of all disbursements made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries each year under the terms of such agreements or guarantees, distinguishing between disbursements made on account of fast freight and disbursements made on account of express shipments; also the number of refrigerator cars, subject to guarantee, by Department of Marine and Fisheries, forwarded by fast freight from Mulgrave or Halifax to Montreal, each calendar year since 1906, and the number of tons of freight carried by such cars each year. Also the number of refrigerator express cars forwarded from said points, Mulgrave and Halifax to Montreal, up to December 31, 1913, under the terms of an agreement made since 1911, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the railway or express companies or both. Also the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies, prior to December 31, 1913, under the last mentioned agreement; and the amount paid up to December 31, 1913, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the last mentioned agreement. Also the number of tons of fresh fish carried by express companies from Mulgrave and Halifax to points west since 1906, on which the Government paid one-third, but not under the terms of the said agreement made as aforesaid, since 1911. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

60. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a return showing all the post offices in the several counties in the province of Nova Scotia for which a rent allowance, or a fuel fund, and light allowance is made, specifying the amount of such allowance in each case. Presented 9th February, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.
Not printed.

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, etc., in the year 1913, relating to the carrying of the mails between Grand River Falls and Grand River, county of Richmond, and the awarding of the contract to Malcolm McCuspic. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Kyte.*
....*Not printed.*

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62. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and memorials since the 1st day of November, 1911, relating to the post office at Johnstown, Richmond County, N.S., and to complaints against the present postmaster and recommendations for his dismissal. Presented 9th February, 1915.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. .. .

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77. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on an application or applications made to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or the Department, on an amendment to the Indian Act to facilitate the sale of the Indian Reserve of Restigouche, Que., or on the acquiring otherwise of any portion or the whole of the said reserve for industrial or other purposes, and any answers given thereto. Presented 11th February, 1915.—*Mr. Martin (Bonaventure).*
Not printed.

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the sailors who have been employed on the *Eureka* during the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1914, for a return showing the total bond issue of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its affiliated companies; and the total cost to date of the construction of the lines of railways comprising the Canadian Northern Railway system, including terminals, sidings, etc. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, reports and evidence relative to the dismissal or proposed dismissal of W. A. Case of the Government Quarantine Service at Halifax, N.S. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. McLean (Halifax)* .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—1. The freight rates charged during the years 1912 and 1913, on wheat from Canadian ports to ports in the United Kingdom by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Lines, the Allan Steamship Line and the Canadian Northern Railway Company's Steamship Lines. 2. The profits made by the freight boats of the said several lines which carried wheat alone or with other freight. Presented 12th February, 1915. —*Sir James Aikins*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports, requests, petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams and other correspondence and documents relating to the removal, suspension or dismissal, by the management of the Intercolonial Railway, of Warren Carter and Frederick Avard, employees in the freight department of the Intercolonial Railway at Sackville, N.B.; and of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence in the Department of Railways and Canals, or in the railway offices at Moncton, or in any Department of Government, addressed to the Minister of Railways and Canals, or to any other member of the Government, or to any official of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolonial Railway, by any person or persons in the county of Westmorland, N.B., in any manner relating to said employees and to the dispensing with their services, particularly of any letters sent to F. P. Brady, General Superintendent of the Intercolonial, by any party or parties in Sackville, N.B., or elsewhere, and of all replies to any such letters, correspondence or documents. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Emmerson.*
Not printed.

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. What investigations and other work have been entrusted by the Government, or any Department thereof, to G. Howard Ferguson, member for the electoral division of the county of Grenville in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario. 2. How much the said G. Howard Ferguson has been paid by the Government, or any Department thereof, for fees and disbursements since the 21st of September, 1911, and how much is still due and owing to him. 3. How much has been paid to the said G. Howard Ferguson by the Government or any Department thereof, since the 21st September, 1911, in connection with any other matter whatever. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

84. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between 10th October, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

84*a*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Thornton.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

85. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85*b*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85*c*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 12th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85*d*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. How many employees of the Federal Government of Canada, including all services and all departments, have been dismissed from 10th October, 1911, to the present date. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many have deserted the service. 4. How many deserters have been punished. 5. How many new employees have been engaged or appointed by the present Government during the same period. Presented 7th April, 1915.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, complaints, memorials, correspondence and telegrams, not already produced, relating to officials in any department of the Government since 10th October, 1911, the number of officials dismissed, reports of investigations held in respect of such charges, items of expenditure and costs of each investigation, the names of persons appointed to office in the place of dismissed officials, and of all recommendations received in behalf of persons so appointed in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*
Not printed.

87. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a return showing in all cases in which Charles Seager, of Goderich, acted as Government Commissioner in the investigation of officials charged with partizanship, or other offences, from and including the year 1896 to the year 1900; and the names of all officials dismissed by reason of the reports of the said Charles Seager, the positions held by such officials, and when such dismissals took place; with a copy of the evidence taken in all such cases, together with the commissioners reports thereon, and also showing what fees were paid to the said Charles Seager for conducting such investigations. Presented 12th February, 1915.—*Mr. Clark (Bruce)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, complaints and of all other documents in any way referring to the operation of the salmon hatchery at North East Margaree, and the fish pond at Margaree Harbour from 1911 to date. Presented 15th February, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, Orders in Council, contracts, tenders, papers and other documents in possession of the Department of Public Works, and of the Department of Militia and Defence, relating to the construction of an armoury at Amherst, N.S. Presented 15th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Letters of the Honourable Louis P. Pelletier, M.P., and the Honourable Wilfrid B. Nantel, M.P., resigning their positions as Postmaster General and Minister of Inland Revenue, respectively, and letters of the Prime Minister in acknowledgment thereof. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 15th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printd.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

91. Report of Board of Officers on boots supplied to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 15th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

92. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 16th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed*

93. Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1913-14, pursuant to Section 8 of the above named Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 16th February, 1915.
Printed for sessional papers only.

93a. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all arrangements made between the Government and the various provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act. Presented 19th February, 1915.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

93b. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, letters, petitions, reports, etc., exchanged between Dr. C. C. James, Mr. J. C. Chapais and each of the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, in connection with the distribution and the administration of the federal subsidy granted to the provinces for agricultural purposes since the granting of same. Presented 23rd February, 1915. —*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

94. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence, instructions, recommendations, and other documents that passed between the Shellfish Fishery Commission of 1913, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, from the date of the appointment of said Commission to 31st December, 1913, excluding such documents as have been printed in the published report of said Commission. Presented 16th February, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, tenders, telegrams, complaints and of all other documents in any way referring to the collecting of spawn for the Margaree Lobster Hatchery during the years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. Presented 16th February, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.
Not printed.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1915, for a return showing the amount of coal imported into Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, respectively, from the United States during the year 1914; also the amount of duty collected in each of the said provinces during the same year. Presented 16th February, 1915.—*Mr. Buchanan*... .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Copy of the Eighth Joint Report of the Commissioners for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Lngitude. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 18th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of the agreement between the Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the time the special land grant was made whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were enabled to get their land grant in one block for the purpose of establishing their present irrigation system east of Calgary, province of Alberta. Presented 18th February, 1915.—*Mr. Burnham*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the sale of any timber on Parry Island, Parry Sound District, and of advertisements, agreements for purchase and any other documents connected with such sale or grant of timber to any person or persons. Presented 18th February, 1915.—*Mr. Arthurs*.. .. ..*Not rpinted.*

100. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Larivière, Dominion Lands Agent at Girouard; the date of his appointment and of dismissal and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of agent appointed in his place, with date of appointment and salary. Presented 18th February, 1915.—*Mr. Oliver*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

101. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions under Chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 18th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (21st January, 1914) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 18th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, memorials, letters, telegrams, papers, and documents received by any department of the Government of Canada, or any Minister of the Crown from any company, corporation, person or persons, requesting the removal of any customs duties upon wheat or wheat products entering Canada, or protesting against any diminution or removal of such custom's duties, and any replies thereto. Presented 18th February, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, documents or other papers relating to the cancellation of the entry of R. Bannatyne for the northwest ¼ of section 24, township 35, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian. Presented 19th February, 1915.—*Mr. Neely*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the name of the postmaster of the Parish of St. Romuald, county of Lévis, who, it is said, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any department in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. Presented 19th February, 1915.—*Mr. Bourassa*... .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 19th February, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th June, 1914, for a return showing:—1. The amount of money sent through the post offices in the past five years outside Canada from the following Cape Breton post offices: Glace Bay, Caledonia Mines, Dominion No. 4, New Aberdeen, Bridgeford, Old Bridgeford, Reserve Mines, Sydney, Whitney Pier, Ashby, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Florence, Dominion No. 6, and Port Marrien. 2. What countries was such money transmitted to. Presented 22nd February, 1915 — *Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the removal from the customs service at Lethbridge, Alberta, of Brown Pipes and A. R. Gibbons. Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Buchanan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return giving the names of all the transports hired since 1st August, 1914, for the conveyance of troops, horses, stores and material to England, the name of each vessel owner, broker or other person through whom the vessel was chartered, the tonnage of each vessel, speed, rate paid per ton per week or month, minimum time for which engaged, date of agreement, date at which pay commenced, date at which pay ceased, and the total sum paid by the Government for hire and other charges. Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many transport wagons were purchased for the Second and Third Contingents? 2. From whom they were purchased, and the name of each person or firm? 3. How many were purchased from each? 4. What was the price paid per wagon? 5. If any tenders were asked? 6. If any tenders were received that were not accepted? 7. If so, what was the price tendered at? Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Nesbitt.*
Not printed.

111. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many persons have been made prisoners of war since the declaration of war between the Allies, Germany and Austria? 2. Where they have been kept captive? 3. What is the name of each place of detention, and the name of the officer in charge of such place of detention? Presented 23rd February, 1915.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.
Not printed

111*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a statement in detail of: The number of prisoners of war in this country; the number under parole; the number held in detention camps; the number of detention camps, where situated, how accessible, and the number of prisoners in each. The amount of cost to Canada in each of these camps, respectively, for subsistence, pay, clothing, transportation and supervision; the nature of work done by prisoners, and the total value of same to date. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Clark (Red Deer)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

112. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, minutes of investigation and other documents relating to the dismissal of James Brennan, fireman Intercolonial Railway at Stellarton. Presented 25th February, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return showing whether any exportations of food-stuffs have been made since 1st August last, to European countries, other than the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and if so, their nature and what countries. Presented 25th February, 1915.—*Mr. Cockshutt.*
Not printed.

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of the petition, papers, documents and letters in connection with the incorporation of the Dominion Trust Company, incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada in 1912, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V. Presented 25th February, 1915.—*Mr. Proulx.*
Not printed.

121*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the Department of Justice and the Government of the province of British Columbia, or any of its members, with regard to a certain Act passed by the Legislature of the said province in 1913, being Chapter 89 of 2 George V., entitled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Trust Company." Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

128*b*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 11th April, 1914, and 10th December, 1914, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 12th March, 1915.. . . . . *Not printed.*

128*c*. Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st December, 1913, and the 15th January, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the Regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia.—(*Senate*) . . . . . *Not printed.*

129. Orders in Council passed between 1st December, 1913 and 15th January, 1915, approving of regulations and forms prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Irrigation Act, Chapter 61, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by Chapter 38, 7-8 Edward VII.—(*Senate*) . . . . . *Not printed.*

130. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, for a return showing whether the Government purchased from the Canada Cycle and Motor Company tires for motor trucks for the first Canadian Contingent and, if so, the price paid per set and the number purchased; also whether the Government have obtained prices for tires for motor trucks for the second contingent and, if so, the prices per set so obtained. Presented 3rd March, 1915.—*Mr. Gauvreau*. . . . . *Not printed.*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the appointment of A. H. McKeown to the immigration service at Lethbridge, Alberta. Presented 3rd March, 1915.—*Mr. Buchanan*. . . . . *Not printed.*

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the removal from office of A. E. Humphries, Inspector of Immigration at Lethbridge, Alberta. Presented 3rd March, 1915.—*Mr. Buchanan*. . . . . *Not printed.*

133. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd June, 1914, for a return showing:—1. Who secured the mail contract between Armagh Station and Mailloux, county of Bellechasse, Que.? 2. How many tenders were received? 3. The names of the tenderers, and the amount of each tender? Presented 3rd March, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux*. . . . . *Not printed.*

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, complaints, and documents of all kinds in any way connected with the asking for tenders for the mail route between Low Point and Creignish Station during the years 1913-14. Presented 3rd March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*. *Not printed.*

135. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the mail contract between New Ross and Vaughans post office, Waterville, province of Nova Scotia. Presented 3rd March, 1915. —*Mr. Macdonald*. . . . . *Not printed.*

136. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters and documents of all kinds in possession of the Post Office Department received since 1913, up to the present date in any way referring to the mail contract from Mabou to Wycocomagh. Presented 3rd March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* . . . . . *Not printed*

137. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The amount of money collected by sub-collectors of customs at Edmundston, N.B., at Clair, N.B., at St. Leonards, N.B., and at Green River, N.B., each and every year for the last five fiscal years. 2. The salaries paid in connection with each of said ports each year. Presented 3rd March, 1915.—*Mr. Michaud*. . . . . *Not printed.*

138. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1915, for a return showing how much money has been spent amongst the merchants of the city of Medicine Hat for Government relief, to whom the payments were made and the total amount in each case. Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Buchanan*. . . . . *Not printed.*

139. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, papers and documents relating to the dismissal of the following persons from the below mentioned offices in Shelburne County, N.S.:—J. V. Smith, sub-collector of customs at Lower Woods Harbour; John H. Lyons, keeper of lightship, Barrington Passage; William L. Smith, lightkeeper, Baccaro; E. D. Smith, fishery overseer, Shag Harbour; J. A. Orechia, harbour master, Woods Harbour; J. C. Morrison, harbour master, Shelburne; and Albert Mahaney, postmaster at Churchover. Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

139*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers and documents relating to the dismissal of the following officers in Shelburne County, N.S.: Wm. L. Smith, lightkeeper, Baccaro, N.S.; J. A. Arechia, harbour master, Lower Wood Harbour, and J. C. Morrison, harbour master, Shelburne, N.S. Presented 16th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—1. The amounts of money expended by this Government in the county of Portneuf from the 1st of July, 1896, to the 21st September, 1911. 2. The nature of the work done in each parish. 3. In what year such work was executed, and what amount was expended in each case. Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sevigny*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all papers, petitions, declarations, affidavits, sworn statements, requests, certificates and all other documents in connection with the naturalization of F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 4th March, 1915.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. ..*Not printed.*

142. Report of the delegates appointed to represent the Government of Canada at the Eighth International Purity Congress, held under the auspices of the World's Purity League, at Kansas City, Mo., November 5th-9th, 1914. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 4th March, 1915. *Not printed.*

143. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all complaints to the Government of the killing of one American citizen and the shooting of another by militia men, in the waters of Lake Erie, and of all correspondence with regard to the same with the British Embassy and American authorities. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a return showing the amounts in detail paid to Ward Fisher, of Shelburne, N.S., fishery inspector, for the years 1912 and 1913, for salary, office expenses, travelling expenses, and all other expenses. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Yarmouth County to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said county whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applicants from said county whose applications have not yet been disposed of. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and post office addresses of all persons in Guysborough County, N.S., to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been rejected, and the reason for such rejections; also the names and post office addresses of all persons whose applications have been received but have not yet been paid, distinguishing between those who have been dealt with and allowed, and such applications as have been received but not yet considered, if any. Presented 5th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House, of the 12th February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. How many applications for seed grain have been received from residents of the three prairie provinces since June, 1914? 2. How many bushels of grain were included in the applications? 3. How many acres of land were to be seeded by the grain applied for? 4. How many bushels of wheat, oats and barley, respectively, the Government has on hand with which to meet the applications? 5. If arrangements have been made under which the several Provincial Governments will assist in meeting the needs of the settlers for seed grain? Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. McCraney*.. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House, of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of ships chartered by the Government or any department thereof since October, 1911, to go to Hudson's Bay or James Bay; the name of each and the tonnage; the name and residence of each commanding officer; what cargo each carried, and what portion was landed, and where, what was lost and where, and what returned; with the values in each case. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. Graham*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

148*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing the number of ships employed by the Railway Department, the number of men hired on vessels and on shore, and the amount expended for supplies, men and transportation from 31st March, 1914, to 31st December, 1914, in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway expenditures. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*..*Not printed.*

149. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence since the 1st January last with regard to the calling of an Imperial Conference on the subject of naval defence. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

150. Return to an Order of the House, of the 11th February, 1915, for a return showing the names and addresses of all persons in Antigonish County to whom the bounty under the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty Act has been paid; the names and addresses of all persons from said county whose applications have been rejected, and a list giving names and addresses of all applications from said county whose applications have not yet been disposed of. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).*
Not printed.

151. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. Who were the different officers commissioned to the 17th Nova Scotia Regiment at Valcartier before they sailed for England? 2. Who are now the commissioned officers of said regiment. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House, of the 9th February, 1915, for a copy of all accounts of the transfer of the storm signal at Shippigan, N.B., from its former position on land to the public wharf, showing the total cost of said transfer during the months of October and November in 1911. Presented 8th March, 1915.—*Mr. Turgeon.*
Not printed.

153. Return to an Order of the House, of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, including the signatures of such petitions, and all other documents and papers in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or the minister of said department, or in the possession of the Prime Minister, relating to any application made between 1st November, 1913, and date hereof by parties in Nova Scotia asking for Government assistance towards the transportation of fresh fish between ports in Nova Scotia and the United States. Presented 9th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

154. Statement of Mr. H. C. Crowell, staff correspondent of the Halifax *Chronicle*, and correspondence in connection with statements appearing in the press referring to alleged ill-treatment of the 17th Regiment of Nova Scotia, at Salisbury Plains. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 9th March, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155. Return to an Order of the House, of the 3rd March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The estimated cost of fitting up the works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, at Amherst, N.S., for military purposes. 2. The rent or other remuneration being paid, or will be paid, this company for the use of its buildings. 3. Who are to supply the military provisions, including food for men, coal for heating and cooking, and food and other supplies for horses quartered on these premises, and at what prices. 4. Whether it is true that forms for tendering for such military supplies could only be obtained from the office of the sitting member for Cumberland County, and in several cases forms of tender were refused to applicants. 5. Whether the Government is aware that in the case of the supplying of hay, as alleged, not only Liberals were not allowed to tender for same, but supporters of the Government were informed they would not secure any part of the contract, if any of the hay to be supplied was to be purchased from a Liberal. Presented 11th March, 1915.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence of the Imperial authorities on the subject of loans from the Imperial Treasury to the Canadian Government. Presented 11th March, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

157. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, letters and telegrams relating to the appointment of H. W. Ingraham as Assistant Registrar of Alien Enemies at Sdyney, N.S., and to his dismissal from the said office. Presented 12th March, 1915.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

158. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of all reports received by the Government or any department thereof referring to said submarines. Presented 12th March, 1915.—*Mr. Pugsley* .. ..*Printed for distribution only.*

158*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of all reports received by the Government or any department thereof referring to said submarines. Presented 15th March, 1915.—*Mr. Pugsley.*
Printed for distribution only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

158*b*. Further Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the purchase of, and payment by the Government for two submarines authorized by Order in Council dated the 7th August, 1914, and of any other Order or Orders in Council relating thereto; and also of all reports received by the Government, or any department thereof, referring to said submarines. Presented 24th March, 1915.—*Mr. Pugsley.*
Printed for distribution only.

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, letters and all other documents in any way referring to the dismissal of Mr. Mallet, captain of the life-boat in the life-saving station at Cheticamp, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 12th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and correspondence regarding a proposed daily mail service between Lower South River and South Side Harbour, Antigonish County, and improved postal accommodation for the residents of the last-named district. Presented 17th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, recommendations, petitions and other papers received by the Post Office Department since 1st January, 1911, relating to the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Canso, N.S. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing:1. The total number of employees, both permanent and temporary, at the following post offices: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Vancouver. 2. The total amount of salaries paid in each case. 3. The total number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid in the above offices on the 1st of October, 1911. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, petitions and documents of all kinds in any way referring to a proposed change in the mail route from Inverness railway station to Margaree Harbour. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. ..*Not printed.*

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or individuals the Government, or any department thereof, has ordered soldiers uniforms since the 1st of July, 1914. 2. The names of these firms. 3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm. 4. How many of these uniforms each firm has delivered up to date. 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver. 6. The price each firm is receiving for these uniforms. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or individuals the Government, or any department thereof, has ordered Oliver equipments since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many Oliver equipments have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these Oliver equipments? Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Murphy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, etc., relating to the appointment of William Gore Foster, of Dartmouth, N.S., to the position of Inspector of Indian Reserves. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, leases, and other documents relating to the cutting of lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith, and others, from the so-called Tobique Indian Reserve in the province of New Brunswick since the twelfth day of March, A.D. 1914, and also of all agreements, offers and promises made either by the said B. F. Smith or the Department of Indian Affairs, with reference to the sale or disposal of any of the said Tobique Indian Reserve since the said date, or any logs or lumber cut thereon. 2. Also a statement of all lumber cut by the said B. F. Smith from the said reserve, the rates of stumpage charged, and the amounts actually paid thereon from the first day of January, 1912, down to the date hereof. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Cantell.* *Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Masonville, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911. 2. The names of these officers. 3. The salary each one received. 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port. 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Masonville at the present time. 6. The names of these officers. 7. The salary each one receives. 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Kay*... ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Highwater, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911. 2. The names of these officers. 3. The salary each one received. 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port. 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Highwater at the present time. 6. The names of these officers. 7. The salary each one receives. 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Kay*... ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of customs officers employed at the customs port of Abercorn, Quebec, on 20th September, 1911. 2. The names of these officers. 3. The salary each one received. 4. The total amount of salaries paid the officers at this port. 5. The number of customs officers employed at the port of Abercorn at the present time. 6. The names of these officers. 7. The salary each one receives. 8. The total amount of salaries paid to the officers at this port. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Kay*... ..*Not printed.*

181. Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, communications and other documents relating to or bearing upon the dismissal of Leonard Hutchinson, chief keeper at Dorchester penintentiary. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers generally concerning the proposed construction of a bridge to connect Isle Perrot with the mainland at Vaudreuil. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boyer*... .. ..*Not printed.*

182*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers generally concerning the proposed construction of a bridge between the Island of Montreal and the Mainland at Vaudreuil. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Boyer* .. ..*Not printed.*

183. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing:—1. What properties have been acquired by the Government in the City of Regina since 21st September, 1911? 2. The descriptions of such properties by metes and bounds? 3. For what purposes such properties were acquired? 4. From whom such properties were purchased? 5. The total price and the price per foot paid for each property? 6. If any such property was acquired by expropriation, what tribunal determined the price to be paid for any property so expropriated? 7. The dates on which any such properties were acquired? Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Martin* (*Regina*).

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, pay-lists, recommendations and any other documents whatsoever in any wise appertaining to the construction of a wharf at Lower Burlington, in the County of Hants. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*). *Not printed.*

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of pay-rolls and all correspondence and vouchers in connection with the repairs to Jordan breakwater, Shelburne county, for which Leander McKenzie was contractor of works or foreman. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law* .. ..*Not printed.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-rolls in connection with repairs and extension of breakwater at Bluff Head, Yarmouth county, N.S., during year 1914. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing the amounts expended by the Public Works Department in the County of Inverness each year from 1896 down to 1915. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and pay-sheets in connection with the repairs and other work on the breakwater at Sandford, Yarmouth County, N.S., during the year 1914. Presented 18th March, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, petitions and other documents relating to a mail contract with David D. Heard & Sons, between Whitby and Grand Trunk Railway station, or with one John Gimblet, Whitby. Presented 19th March, 1915.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

190. Copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, relating to certain advances made to the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, respectively, together with copies of agreements made between the said companies and His Majesty. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 19th March, 1915.. .. ..*Not printed.*

191. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1915, for a copy of all tenders received by the Post Office Department for the mail service between Caraquet and Tracadie, Gloucester County, N.B., on the 15th day of January last, with the names of the tenderers, the respective amounts of the tenders, and the name of the new contractor. Presented 19th March, 1915.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The fractional areas of homestead lands or otherwise in the province of Saskatchewan sold in the year 1914. 2. The name of the purchaser, and the price paid in each case. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th February, 1915, for a return showing, in reference to the answer to question No. 6 of 9th February, and answered 15th February as per page 161 unrevised *Hansard*, the cost of furnishing the Government offices in each of the said buildings. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Turriff.*
Not printed.

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a return showing the amount of railway subsidies paid in the county of Inverness since 1896, to date, and the dates on which such subsidies were paid. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams and other documents relating to the purchase or lease of the railway from New Glasgow to Thorburn, in the county of Pictou, known as the Vale Railway, from the Acadia Coal Company, since January, 1911, to date. Presented 22nd March, 1915. —*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, etc., in connection with the sale of the hay grown or the lease of certain tracts of land belonging to the Intercolonial Railway, upon which hay is grown, and which are contiguous to the properties of Charles Lavoie, Clcophas Leclerc and Joseph Parent of the Parish of Bic, county of Rimouski. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, evidence taken at investigations, reports and all other documents relating to the suspension or other action in regard to the charge of drunkeness against Newton Hopper, conductor on the Intercolonial Railway, and to his subsequent reinstatement. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers relating to the dismissal of Bruce Wiswell, as sectionman on the Intercolonial Railway at Stellarton, Nova Scotia. Presented 22nd March, 1915.— *Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a return showing:— 1. The inward tonnage freight, and also the outward tonnage freight respectively, at Loggieville station of the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1914, and also for the month of January, 1915. 2. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Chatham station, on the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1914, and also for the month of January, 1915. 3. The inward tonnage freight, and the outward tonnage freight at Newcastle station on the Intercolonial Railway for each month of 1914, and also for the month of January, 1915. 4. The local and through passenger traffic to and through each of the above stations, respectively, during each of the months above mentioned. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Loggie.*
Not printed.

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence had by Margaret Lynch, or any person representing her, with reference to the expropriation of certain land beolnging to the said Margaret Lynch in the city of Fredericton, province of New Brunswick, by the Intercolonial Railway, and also of all letters, telegrams and correspondence had with F. P. Gutelius or any other official of the Intercolonial Railway with reference thereto. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

201. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all documents bearing on the payment made to C. R. Scoles, New Carlisle, Quebec, in July, 1914, of balance of subsidy voted to the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway on the recommendation of the Financial Comptroller. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil.*
Not printed.

202. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and reports relating to the purchase of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway, extending from Sackville to Cape Tormentine, county of Westmorland. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Copp*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

203. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of the tariff on flour shipments now in force on the Quebec, Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway. Presented 22nd March, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, complaints, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of Alfred H. Bonnyman, postmaster of Mattatall Lake, in the county of Colchester, N.S. Presented 24th March, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, charges, evidence, findings and Orders in Council in reference to the dismissal of John Thomas, postmaster at Hammond's Plain, Halifax County, N.S. Presented 24th March, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all pay-rolls, vouchers in detail, correspondence and all other documents in connection with the following public wharves in Shelburne; breakwater or wharf at East Green Harbour; shed on public wharf at Shelburne, and repairs to Gunning Cove wharf. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

228. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 19th February, 1915, for a copy of all Orders in Council, letters and telegrams exchanged between the Dominion Government and the several provinces, concerning the proposed transfer of fisheries in tidal waters from the Provincial to the Federal control. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

229. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada, or any minister or official thereof, in regard to the control of fisheries in Quebec province, as well as of all documents bearing on that question, together with a list of licenses granted by either Governments for the present year. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

230. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and petitions relating to the appointment of Alfred Bishop as farm foreman, or in any other capacity at the experimental station at Kentville, Nova Scotia. Presented 1st April, 1915.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

231. Return to an Address of the 10th March, 1915, showing copies of all correspondence, telegrams and documents exchanged between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Minister of the Naval Service and the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the province of Quebec, relating to the rescinding of the prohibition of net fishing in the waters of the Lakes of Two Mountains, St. Francis and St. Louis, as per Order in Council (197) passed in Ottawa, Thursday, 28th day of January, 1915.—(*Senate*).. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

239. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 23rd February, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council and all other documents and papers in connection with rewards to the officers and crews of steamers *John L. Cann* and *Westport III*, for their heroic efforts in saving the passengers and crews of ss. *Cobequid*, wrecked on Trinity Ledge, 13th January, 1914. Presented 7th April, 1915.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed*

240. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, reports, etc., relating to the dismissal of Alexandre Blais, of the city of Lévis, from the position of customs officer at Bradore Bay, and the appointment of his successor or successors. Presented 7th April, 1915.—*Mr. Bourassa*.. ..*Not printed*

241. A Return to an Address of the Senate dated 18th March, 1915, for:—1. A return showing all appointments to the Civil Service, Department of the Interior, in that area contained in the present constituencies of Medicine Hat and Macleod, giving names, date of appointment, how appointed, and salaries from the year 1896 to the present date. 2. Also, all vacancies by death, resignation or dismissal, giving name, date, length of service and cause of dismissal in the same area and during the same period.—(*Senate*) *Not printed.*

242. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of charges made against J. Herbert Sweetman, customs officer at Port Daniel Centre, Quebec, which brought about his dismissal; and also of charges against Velson Horie, lighthouse keeper at Port Daniel West, Quebec, which brought about his dismissal. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Marcil* (*Bonaventure*).. .. .. *Not printed*

243. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, petitions, contracts, tenders and other papers and documents in any way connected with the letting of the contract for carrying the mails between Guysborough and Erinville, N.S. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed*

244. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1915, for a copy of all reports, petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the dismissal of W. M Thomson from the postmastership at Fort Qu'Appelle, and of any petition or petitions for his reinstatement, and of all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Thomson* (*Qu'Appelle*).. .. ..*Not printed*

245. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and petitions received in the Post Office Department, in any way referring to the calling of tenders for the Antigonish-Sherbrooke mail service, which tenders were opened or due at the Post Office Department on the 11th December last; and of all representations or requests, recommending or suggesting that new tenders should be invited as was done early in February last. Presented 8th April, 1915. —*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

246. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents in regard to a proposed rural mail delivery service between Pictou and Saltsprings, Pictou county, and as to the arrangements for the existing service between those points. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Not printed.*

247. Return to an Address of His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1915, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, Orders in Council, and all other documents and papers whatsoever relating to or in any wise connected with the establishment of rural mail routes and deliveries from Bridgetown to Granville Ferry, county of Annapolis, and especially of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations and documents relating to the closing of the post offices at Belleisle, Upper Granville, and the establishment of the post office at Granville Centre, all in the county of Annapolis. Presented 8th April, 1915.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

248. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions and all other documents in any way referring to the proposed line of railway from Orangedale to Cheticamp. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

249. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1915, for a copy of all documents, investigations, reports, correspondence, etc., relating to the burning of certain buildings belonging to the Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Company and to André Leblond, near Tobin station, on the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Lapointe* (*Kamouraska*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

250. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1915, for a return showing the names of all officials, assistants and clerks, employed in the railway offices at Moncton, N.B., and the salary paid to each; also the names of officials formerly employed in said offices who have been retired on superannuation allowance, and the amount of retiring allowance being paid to each. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Copp*.. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

251. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1915, for a return showing the names of all persons from whom lands have been purchased, the quantity of land so acquired, and the amount paid therefor, in connection with the Dartmouth and Dean's Post Office Branch of the Intercolonial Railway since the date of return numbered 128 made to Parliament at the last regular session thereof. Presented 9th April, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

260*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1915, for a return showing:—1. From how many firms or private individuals the Government or any department of the Government, has ordered service shirts since the 1st of July, 1914? 2. The names of these firms? 3. How many service shirts have been ordered from each firm? 4. How many each firm has delivered up to date? 5. How many each firm has yet to deliver? 6. The price each firm is receiving for these service shirts? Presented 10th April, 1915.—*Mr. Carroll*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

267. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all petitions, letters, documents, etc., between persons in the province of Nova Scotia and the Department of Trade and Commerce since 1st August last, with regard to Atlantic ocean freight rates on subsidized steamers or otherwise. Presented 10th April, 1915.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

278. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1915, for a return showing:—1. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount paid in salaries at that date for such service. 2. The number of employees connected with the administration of the Three Rivers post office at the present date, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 3. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers on the 21st September, 1911, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 4. The number of employees in the Customs Department for Three Rivers at the present date, and the annual amount of the salaries paid for such service. 5. The number of employees in the Inland Revenue Department for the district of Three Rivers on the 21st September, 1911, and the annual amount of salaries paid for such service. 6. The number of employees at the present date in the Inland Revenue Department for the district of Three Rivers, and the amount of the annual salaries paid for such service. 7. The number of employees, and the amount paid in salaries for the works on the St. Maurice, in the county of Champlain, during the year 1911-12. 8. The number of employees, and the amount of salaries paid per year for the works on the St. Maurice, in the county of Champlain, since 1911-12. 9. If the employees whose names follow, were dismissed on the 26th and 27th November, 1911, and the 4th and 5th January, 1915: Wildé Lavalée, Pierre Thiviergé, Joseph Paquin, sr., Joseph Paquin, jr., Athanase Gélinas, clerks. 10. If so, at whose request, and for what reasons. 11. If those days were taken off the salaries of such employees. Presented 13th April, 1915.—*Mr. Bureau*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

289. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Grazing Ranch No. 2422, J. G. Turriff, A. J. Adamson, and J. D. McGregor." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915. . . . . *Not printed.*

290. Report and evidence upon the matter known as: "Gravel Dam, Walter Scott, Lieutenant-Governor Brown, and J. G. Turriff." Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 13th April, 1915. *Not printed.*

291. Certified copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council No. P.C. 1109 and No. P.C. 1184, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 10th May, 1913, and 27th June, 1913, respectively, in respect to the appointment of Thomas R. Ferguson, K.C., as commissioner to investigate and report upon all matters connected with the disposition by any means whatsoever, since the first day of July, 1896, of:—(a) Dominion Lands; (b) Timber and mineral lands and mining rights and privileges, including coal, petroleum, and gas lands and rights and irrigation tracts or lands, and the cutting of timber upon Government lands; (c) Water-power and rights. (d) Indian Lands and Indian Reserves. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 13th April, 1915. *Not printed.*

292. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Joseph Day, at Little Bras d'Or, in the riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and reports of the investigation held by H. B. Duchemin, in regard to same, with a detailed statement of expenses of such investigation. Presented 14th April, 1915.—*Mr. McKenzie*. . . . . *Not printed.*

293. A Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 30th March, 1915, for a return giving the names of the trust companies up to the present date who have complied with the requirements of Clause 66 of the Trust Companies Act, 1914, and any correspondence connected therewith.—(*Senate*). . . . . *Not printed.*

294. Report of R. A. Pringle, K.C., commissioner appointed to investigate into charges of corruption and fraud in relation to contracts for the building of certain drill halls in the province of Ontario, together with the evidence taken at the said inquiry. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, 14th April, 1915. . . . . *Not printed.*

295. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1915:—1. For a full statement and description of all lands taken possession of by the Government for the camp at Valcartier. 2. For copies of all titles of the Government to the same, whether by expropriation, purchase or otherwise. 3. For a specified statement of all amounts claimed and still unpaid, whether for land or damages. 4. For a specified account of all amounts paid up to date either for land or damages. Presented 17th April, 1915.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*. . . . . *Not printed.*

296. A return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General:—1. A return showing all appointments to the customs in that area contained in the present constituencies of Medicine Hat and Macleod, giving names, date of appointment, how appointed and salaries, from the year 1896 to the present date. 2. Also, all vacancies by death, resignation or dismissal, giving name, date, length of service and cause of dismissal in the same area and during the same period.—(*Senate*). . . . . *Not printed.*

297. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying that His Royal Highness will cause to be laid before the Senate copies of all letters between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or his department and the fishery overseer at Baker Lake, in the province of New Brunswick, and also copies of all claims made by the said fishery overseer and the payments made thereon.—(*Senate*). . . . *Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1914

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1914

[No. 27 1915.]

To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, November, 1914.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1914.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1914.

Honourable W. J. ROCHE, M.D., M.R.C.P., LL.D.,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1914.

An attempt has been made to render the report of greater practical value by re-arrangement and condensation. The statistical information, which has heretofore been published in Part II, has been placed with Part I. The form of the statements has been revised, and a series of tables is presented, designed to show in a clear way the results of the various activities engaged in by the Indians.

Accurate statistics of the Yukon have been received from the superintendent of that district recently appointed.

The changes in the boundaries of Ontario and Manitoba have necessitated a re-adjustment of the census, as a large part of the Dominion previously known as the Northwest Territories has been divided between these two provinces.

POPULATION.

There has always been a good deal of interest manifested in the question of Indian population, and I am glad to say that, while some bands show a considerable increase and others a slight decrease, the total population remains approximately 100,000. The table immediately following shows a net decrease of 2,716. This, however, does not mark an actual decrease in numbers by death or emigration. It is difficult to secure accurate statistics for the interior of the far North, and it was thought advisable to eliminate from the census, returns that were merely conjectural. Gradually, as this part of the country opens up and becomes more accessible, it will be possible to secure reliable statistics.

Examination of the table referred to will disclose decreases in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, besides that already mentioned in the Northwest Territories. In Manitoba there is a decrease of 532, in New Brunswick 14, and in Prince Edward Island 4. Increases will be found in the other provinces; Ontario heading the list with 342, while British Columbia shows an increase of 198, Yukon 139, Quebec 93, Saskatchewan 80, Alberta 52, and Nova Scotia 32.

It is impossible to secure an accurate yearly census of the Eskimos, and their population is shown as 3,447, the same as last year.

Provinces and Districts.	Population.	
	1913.	1914.
Alberta	8,229	8,281
British Columbia	25,172	25,370
Manitoba	10,822	10,290
New Brunswick	1,920	1,906
Nova Scotia	2,018	2,050
Ontario	26,077	26,419
Prince Edward Island	292	288
Quebec	12,842	12,935
Saskatchewan	9,699	9,779
Northwest Territories	8,030	4,928
Yukon	1,389	1,528
Total	106,490	103,774
Eskimos	3,447	3,447
Total	109,937	107,221

HEALTH.

A careful review of the reports shows that the general health of the Indians has been fairly good. During the year there were two serious outbreaks of small-pox, one on Manitoulin island, Ontario, and one at Piapot's reserve, near Qu'Apelle, Saskatchewan. In both cases the prompt action in establishing and maintaining quarantine, and the energetic efforts of doctors, nurses and our own officers, were successful in confining the disease to the reserves, and in finally stamping it out.

The system of medical relief conducted by the department gives the Indians the benefit of the services of qualified general practitioners, who are paid either by salary or upon accounts rendered. The hospitals provided throughout the country by the white people for their own use are open to the Indians, and are very largely made use of. Small hospitals having Indian wards, or for the exclusive use of Indians, are established on certain of the reserves. This force of doctors, nurses, and hospitals, is constantly employed treating sick Indians, and prophylactic measures are carried out by the agents under instructions from the department. There is no doubt that the influence of the native medicine man is now restricted.

Any generalization on the subject of the health of the Indians must be qualified, as the conditions under which they live are so various; the housing problem is one of great moment in this connection. When their dwellings are improved, and when the idea that fresh air in the house is dangerous becomes less prevalent, their standard of health will be higher.

Where it has been possible to make use of the institutions founded to combat tuberculosis, we have it fairly under control. In the province of Ontario, for instance, all our agents and physicians know that Indians who are in the incipient stages of this disease may be placed in sanatoria, where their cure may be effected. Unfortunately the manner of living of many of our Indians, and their inaccessibility to all the

modern methods of fighting tuberculosis, render this disease the Indians' greatest foe. Under such conditions, all that can be done is to instruct them in the obvious preventive measures that can be taken, and this is being attended to constantly. Sanitary improvements in our residential schools, open-air dormitories, better ventilation, and isolated infirmaries will all have a share in improving health. The practice of calisthenics and the promotion of active games at the day schools will also be a factor. The children of these schools have a better chance for physical well-being than they had a few years ago.

DWELLINGS.

As years go by, there is a marked change in the manner in which many of the Indians are living. The tribes inhabiting the far North, or districts remote from settlement, still adhere in large measure to the teepee or log shack, with mud roof and floor. But in the older and more densely settled districts, modern influences are very noticeable on the reserves. Here the one-roomed log shacks are fast disappearing and in their place stands a good class of buildings, with shingled roofs, large windows, and separate bed-rooms. The improvement in this direction will be even more marked as time goes on. The ex-pupils, who are fast becoming an important factor on the reserves, refuse to live in the old-style houses and surroundings. A pleasing feature is the manner in which the young women, especially the school graduates, keep their houses; and it is now by no means uncommon to find Indian homes decently furnished and comfortable.

AGRICULTURE.

The efforts of the department in promoting an active interest in agriculture are meeting with success. The following table will show that there has been considerable increase in the value of agricultural products. In some districts the year has been a severe one, but the efforts of the Indians are generally crowned with average success, and there has been a steady improvement from year to year.

The following table discloses a very gratifying increase of 399,950 bushels of grain and root products, and a total increase in the value of all agricultural products of $208,508.70.

Province.	Population.	Land under crop.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.	$ cts.
Alberta	8,281	9,103½	174,440½	16,178	153,404 40
British Columbia	25,370	11,039¼	427,476	25,290½	672,884 60
Manitoba	10,290	8,840	131,623½	13,225	119,861 05
New Brunswick	1,906	581	11,889	286½	7,169 40
Nova Scotia	2,050	318¼	9,861	830	17,674 00
Ontario	26,419	15,727	500,250¼	28,151½	474,887 80
Prince Edward Island	288	46	1,405	54	950 00
Quebec	12,935	3,852½	87,054	4,075½	122,112 00
Saskatchewan	9,779	17,859¼	440,280¼	34,735½	287,481 70
Total, 1914	97,318*	67,366¾	1,784,279	122,826½	1,856,424 95
Total, 1913		65,783¾	1,384,329	111,790½	1,647,916 25
Increase		1,583	399,950	11,036	208,508 70

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

A striking example of the progress in this direction will be found in the report of the agent for the Blood reserve, Alberta. Twenty-five years ago practically the sole occupation of these Indians was to assemble at the ration-house for their supplies of beef and flour. It was even predicted by people well acquainted with them that they would never be either capable or desirous of following industrial pursuits. To-day nearly one-half of the band are entirely self-supporting. One-sixth are engaged in farming, and one-half in stock-raising; nearly every adult on the reserve puts up a large quantity of hay for sale. A coal mine is in operation, 5,000 acres are under cultivation, and the herd of cattle owned by the band is counted one of the finest range herds in the Northwest.

A new system of dealing with cash advances to working Indians has been put in force on the Blackfoot reserve, Alberta. After the harvest in the fall, when the Indians receive their money for wheat sold, each Indian is persuaded to leave to his credit at the agency sums varying from ten dollars to one hundred dollars, according to each man's receipts. These sums are retained intact until the spring, when the Indians draw from their credits sufficient funds to buy the various necessaries required while disking and seeding their land.

It is by the active interest of our agents that success is promoted. Given the enterprising officer who is able to develop the resources of the reserve, stimulate his working staff of Indians and demonstrate how readily results will follow continuous effort, and success is certain to follow.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One of our most interesting tables—that showing the values of real and personal property and the progress made during the year—is given on page 118. The total value of land in the Indian reserves, which is necessarily estimated, has been placed at more than forty-six and a half millions of dollars. The figures by provinces are as follows:—

Alberta	$ 12,802,272.00
British Columbia	15,374,512.75
Manitoba	2,330,192.00
New Brunswick	60,143.00
Nova Scotia	82,085.00
Ontario	4,476,577.78
Prince Edward Island	19,914.00
Quebec	1,083,460.00
Saskatchewan	10,301,366.00
Total	$ 46,530,822.53

It is gratifying to note the increase of $780,645.50 in the value of new land improvements and buildings erected, while the total value of real and personal property has been augmented during the year by $7,292,407.38.

The following table has been prepared for the first time, showing the value per capita of real and personal property, which amounts to $703.50 for the Dominion. The figures by provinces are as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Total value of real and personal property.	Value per capita of real and personal property.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	8,281	14,795,317 99	1,787 87
British Columbia	25,370	20,790,113 52	819 48
Manitoba	10,290	3,543,637 15	344 38
New Brunswick	1,906	244,602 11	128 33
Nova Scotia	2,050	235,684 18	114 97
Ontario	26,419	13,505,012 54	511 19
Prince Edward Island	288	43,744 00	151 89
Quebec	12,935	2,690,078 01	207 97
Saskatchewan	9,779	12,614,676 45	1,289 98
Total	97,318*	68,462,865 95	703 50

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

The table showing the sources and value of income of the Indians, given on page 125, may be summarized as follows:—

Value farm products, including hay	$ 1,856,424 95
Value of beef sold and that consumed for food	367,678 28
Wages earned	1,724,292 35
Received from land rentals	52,179 96
Earned by fishing	658,424 69
Earned by hunting	1,176,541 25
Earned by other industries and occupations	664,395 75
Annuities paid and interest of Indian trust funds	432,193 55
Total	86,872,130 78

This total income shows a very satisfactory increase over last year of $1,084,487.75. The per capita income of the Indians of Canada is $70.61, and by provinces is as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Total income of Indians.	Per capita income.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	8,281	486,104 72	56 53
British Columbia	25,370	2,002,246 63	78 92
Manitoba	10,290	921,191 72	89 52
New Brunswick	1,906	87,004 29	45 65
Nova Scotia	2,050	129,871 36	63 35
Ontario	26,419	1,719,601 55	65 47
Prince Edward Island	288	6,250 00	21 70
Quebec	12,935	598,201 07	46 25
Saskatchewan	9,779	921,659 44	94 25
Total	$ 97,318	6,872,130 78	70 61

* This total does not include 6,454 Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

The per capita income would be considerably higher if we had any means of computing the actual value of the native food-supply obtained by the hunt.

The statement of the proceeds derived from fishing, hunting, and trapping shows a most satisfactory increase over last year. The increase of $41,452 in the income from fishing is especially creditable when it is considered that in certain districts of British Columbia the salmon run was very much less than in previous years.

Hunting and trapping proved very lucrative last season. Prices for fur have steadily increased, and the catch has not perceptibly diminished. Considerable interest is manifested in the raising of foxes for breeding purposes, but fur farming by the Indians is still in the experimental stage.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Indian Education deals exhaustively with the matters pertaining to this branch of Indian work.

There were 333 schools of all classes in operation during the year, namely, 256 day, 59 boarding and 18 industrial schools.

During the year several new day schools were opened, and work resumed in some which had been temporarily closed, while a few were closed owing to lack of attendance or inability to secure teachers. The net increase for the year is seven.

A new boarding school was opened in November, 1913, at St. Bruno's mission, Lesser Slave Lake.

There is a decrease of one in the number of industrial schools. For many years two schools, one for boys and one for girls, were conducted at Wikwemikong; but during the past year a fine new building was erected by the Roman Catholic Church at Spanish, the two schools formerly at Wikwemikong amalgamated, and the grant transferred to the Spanish school. It will thus be seen that there has been no curtailment of the work.

The total enrolment for the year was 11,714 pupils, 5,908 boys and 5,806 girls. This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 570 pupils, 377 boys and 293 girls. There was an enrolment of 7,638 in the day schools, 2,414 in the boarding schools and 1,662 in the industrial schools.

The average attendance during the year was 7,218, being an increase of 298 as compared with last year. The percentage of attendance of the number on the roll during the year was 61·62.

In addition to the above, one hundred Indian children, many of them orphans, are being cared for and educated in public and private residential institutions throughout the country.

It might be specially mentioned that provision is made for the education of two deaf and dumb children at the institute at Belleville, and two at the New Brunswick school for the deaf and dumb at St. John.

Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial separate and public school inspectors under arrangements with the Department of Education in each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia all the Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by this department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Terri-

tories the schools are inspected by the inspectors of the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made, and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under the direct supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Whenever possible the services of teachers with professional qualifications are secured for the Indian schools, and in the older settled portions of the different provinces a large percentage of our teachers are so qualified. On the more remote reserves, however, it has been found difficult to secure teachers with certificates. The salaries offered to teachers in these localities are thought to be liberal, and residences are provided, but this hardly compensates for the isolation and lack of society. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have had long experience, and a number of them are meeting with considerable success. Our schools compare favourably with white schools similarly situated, both in respect to work in the class-room, and accommodation. The buildings erected during the past few years are not excelled in white communities and the character of the work in the class-room has also greatly improved, and it is shown that under favourable conditions the Indian boy or girl can compete with white children. As an illustration, seven pupils of the Mount Elgin industrial school at Muncey tried the entrance examination to the high schools during the past summer, and all were successful, one girl taking first-class honours and standing sixth in the county of Middlesex. A number of Indians are attending colleges and universities throughout the Dominion, and their records are very good.

The difficulty of assimilating ex-pupils on the reserves is still the essence of the problem. The policy of granting assistance to graduates to encourage farming has been maintained. During the year, forty-three male and twenty-three female ex-pupils have been granted assistance, the expenditure being $6,934.23. It is felt that the assistance granted has been an incentive to many of the ex-pupils to do their best, and, although in some cases the results have not been all that could be desired, it must be considered that these graduates have many difficulties to contend with owing to the environment of the reserve life and the prejudices of the older Indians.

The reports from most agencies have been encouraging, and the refunds made during the fiscal year show that progress is being made. The total amount refunded was $3,252.06; of this, $2,969.04 was refunded by those who had received loans in previous years, and are now starting to repay them according to agreement.

The reports on the girl graduates are also satisfactory. They have proved to be good housekeepers, and their general mode of living has been an excellent example to others on the reserves.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT.

Parliament at its last session placed on the statute book several important amendments to the Indian Act. The following were the enactments:—

4-5 George V—Chap. 35—An Act to amend the Indian Act.

[Assented to 12th June, 1914.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 10 of the *Indian Act*, chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"10. The Governor in Council may establish an industrial school or a boarding school for Indians, or may declare any school or institution where children are provided with board and lodging as well as instruction, and with the managing authorities of which the Superintendent General has made an agreement for the admission of an Indian child or children, and for the inspection of the school or institution, to be an industrial school or boarding school for the purposes of this and the next following section."

2. The following section is inserted in the said Act immediately after section 11:—

"11A. The Governor in Council may take the land of an Indian held under location ticket or otherwise, for school purposes, upon payment to such Indian of the compensation agreed upon, or in case of disagreement such compensation as may be determined in such manner as the Superintendent General may direct."

3. Subsection 3 of section 16 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "Indian Commissioner or in his absence the Assistant Indian Commissioner" in the second and third lines thereof and substituting therefor the words "Superintendent General."

4. Subsection 4 of section 16 of the said Act is amended by inserting the words "wife and" after the word "the" in the first line thereof.

5. The following section is inserted in the said Act immediately after section 27:—

"27A. The Superintendent General may appoint a person or persons to administer the estate of any deceased Indian and may make such general regulations and such orders in particular cases as he deems necessary to secure the satisfactory administration of such estates."

6. Section 92 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"(*e*) Make such regulations as he deems necessary for the prevention or mitigation of disease; the frequent and effectual cleansing of streets, yards and premises; the removal of nuisances and unsanitary conditions; the cleansing, purifying, ventilating and disinfecting of premises by the owners and occupiers or other persons having the care or ordering thereof; the supplying of such medical aid, medicine and other articles and accommodation as the Superintendent General may deem necessary for preventing or mitigating an outbreak of any communicable disease; entering and inspecting any premises used for human habitation in any locality in which conditions exist which in the opinion of the Superintendent General are unsanitary, or such as to render the inhabitants specially liable to disease, and for directing the alteration or destruction of any such building which is, in the opinion of the Superintendent General, unfit for human habitation; preventing the overcrowding of premises used for human habitation by limiting the number of dwellers in such premises; preventing and regulating the departure of persons from, and the access of persons to, infected localities; preventing persons or conveyances from passing from one locality to another; detaining persons or conveyances who or which have been exposed to infection for inspection or disinfection until the danger of infection is past; the removal or keeping under surveillance of persons living in infected localities; and any other matter which, in the opinion of the Superintendent General, the general health of the Indians of any locality may require.

"2. In the event of any conflict between any regulation made by the Superintendent General and any rule or regulation made by any band, the regulations made by the Superintendent General shall prevail."

7. Section 105 of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

"5. No Indian or non-treaty Indian in the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or in the Territories, shall without the written consent of the Indian Agent sell, barter, exchange or give to any person or Indian other than the Indian of such band, or kill or destroy any animal or the progeny thereof given to him or to the band under treaty stipulations, or loaned or conditionally given to him or to the band by the Government. Any Indian who violates any of the provisions of this subsection shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, not exceeding twenty-five dollars with costs of prosecution or to imprisonment not exceeding two months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

8. Section 149 of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

"2. Any Indian in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, or the Territories who participates in any Indian dance outside the bounds of his own reserve, or who participates in any show, exhibition, performance, stampede or pageant in aboriginal costume without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or his authorized Agent, and any person who induces or employs any Indian to take part in such dance, show, exhibition, performance stampede, or pageant, or induces any Indian to leave his reserve or employs any Indian for such a purpose, whether the dance, show, exhibition, stampede or pageant has taken place or not, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars or to imprisonment for one month, or to both penalty and imprisonment."

9. Paragraph (*a*) of section 135 of the French version of the said Act is amended by inserting after the words "dans les traités" in the second line thereof the following words:—

"ou à quelque personne, du sexe masculin ou féminin, qui est réputée appartenir à la bande particulière, ou qui vit à la mode des sauvages, ou à quelque enfant de cette personne."

The most important of these enactments are sections 6, 7, and 8. Section 6 gives the Superintendent General power to make regulations for the prevention and mitigation of disease, etc. This will enable the department to deal effectively with epidemics, to establish quarantine, etc., and to commit to hospitals and sanatoria persons suffering from tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases.

Section 7 gives much-needed power to the agents to prevent the Indians from selling cattle that have been given to them under treaty stipulations, or on loan. Some of our herds have been seriously impaired by the reckless slaughter and sale of animals that were not of marketable age.

In the past three or four years the action of persons interested in collecting the Indians for stampedes and pageants has had a most unsettling effect upon the life of the reserves. Section 8 makes it illegal, without the consent of the Superintendent General or his authorized agent, to solicit Indians for such performances, or for Indians to take part in them. It is to be hoped that reasonable enforcement of this enactment will tend to prevent the objectionable practices.

ENFRANCHISEMENT.

I think it worthy of attention that the enfranchisement of the band formerly known as the Wyandotte Indians of Anderdon has been completed. This band was

resident on their reserve in the county of Essex in 1884, which was the year when their enfranchisement under the provisions of the Indian Act was begun.

As it is impossible under the present provisions of the Indian Act to enfranchise an individual Indian without locating him for land, the final payments were greatly delayed. The amount distributed from 1884 to date was $129,443.30. The officer who conducted the final distributions made an interesting report on the circumstances of each individual. There is great difference in the social condition of these families; but there is no individual who is destitute or who has become a charge on any municipality, and the most successful have, by their energy and natural ability, gained positions of responsibility. The wisdom of their enfranchisement has thus been proved, and the well-established policy of the department to keep the reserves intact until members of the bands are individually capable of managing their own affairs has been amply justified. The following is an abstract of the report, with the omission of names:—

A. Dead. She was married to a private banker of ————, who is administrator of her estate; bequeathed her shares to her three children.

B. Employed as manager of children's clothing department in large dry goods store; receives large salary; owns property in ————, and makes that city her home.

C. Man in comfortable circumstances.

D. Is secretary-treasurer of boot and shoe company; receives salary of $6,000 per annum; married white woman.

E. Husband a white man; own their home on one of the best streets; it is well furnished.

F. Unmarried; employed saleswoman, jewellery store; well educated, good business woman, and commands good salary.

G. Painter by trade; owns his own home; sober and industrious.

H. Married; judging from appearances, is in comfortable circumstances.

I. Foreman in lumber mill, receives good wages.

J. Dead; left no family, was lawyer by profession, and at one time member Provincial Parliament; owned large properties which he lost through speculation; last few years of his life he succeeded in amassing a fortune, which he bequeathed to his second wife.

K. Three sons dead; resides in ————, in summer is in command of Government patrol boat on lake ————; winter employed as Deputy Sheriff ————; well educated, clever business man of good appearance; owns property in ————, and ————.

L. Husband contractor and builder.

M. Contractor, successful business man.

N. Farmer; owns farm, and was reported to be well-to-do.

O. Married to white man.

P. Wife dead; one-third of her share paid husband, balance to sons; owns property; is commission agent and successful business man.

Q. Taxi-cab owner, doing good business; steady and industrious.

R. Agent large rubber company; owns his own home; is in receipt good salary

S. Married to treasurer, city of ————; resides in own home.

T. Contractor and builder; wife dead.

U. Married white man; from appearance would consider her well-to-do.

V. Married to white man, reported to be well off.

W. In business as contractor with his father.

Y. Owns his home, keeps boarders, and is in fair circumstances.

Z. Married to ————; own their own home, which is small, but comfortably furnished.

AA. Widow; well-educated woman; owns property at ————; has it rented and is now in ——— for her health.

BB. Educated at ——— College; professional baseball player; now engaged with ——— Club; receives large salary; married to white woman.

CC. Married to ————; not any too well supplied with funds.

DD. Contractor and builder; successful business man, capable and energetic, and said to be worth ten thousand dollars.

EE. Married to ———; from appearances well-to-do.

FF. Married to ————; carpenter.

GG. Employed in ———, as clerk.

HH. Married to white man, who is commission agent.

II. Spinster, aged 74; owns property, and is the only person with the exception of TT. that shows any trace of Indian blood.

JJ. Married twice, first husband ————; no further information about this person.

KK. Is an engineer on lake freight steamer; owns property; draws large salary; sober and industrious.

LL. Well-educated business man; reported to be doing good real estate business.

MM. Married to ————; husband reported to be making a good living in livery and horse sale business.

NN. Occupation, a nurse.

OO. Employed clerk in departmental store in ————.

PP. Married to a respectable and responsible farmer.

QQ. Employed as clerk in cigar store.

RR. Wife dead; paid shares to surviving children, who all appeared to be comfortably well off.

SS. Employed as clerk in boot and shoe store.

This experiment in enfranchisement has been closed successfully, and it may be followed in the future by others. But extreme caution is necessary. The radical principle underlying our policy of Indian management is to keep the Indian community attached to the land, at the same time giving the greatest freedom to individuals to secure their livelihood far and wide by any honest endeavour. It is wisdom not to entrust the absolute ownership of land to individuals until their ability to protect themselves against the designs of self-interested persons, who have no thought for their welfare but merely to get the best of a land bargain, is beyond doubt. Reform is needed in the law governing enfranchisement, particularly in the direction of freeing Indians, not of the professional class, who are living away from the reserves and supporting themselves, and who do not wish to remain with the band but to obtain full citizenship. The law at present in force does not allow enfranchisement for such Indians, and I trust that it may be possible to obtain legislation framed in the best interests of this growing class.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Commission continued its sittings until November 29, 1913, when an adjournment took place. Re-assembling on May 1, it has been actively engaged in the field all summer.

The chairman, the Honourable E. L. Wetmore, resigned, and Commissioner N. W. White, K.C., was appointed as his successor. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Saumurez Carmichael, K.C., of Montreal.

Considerable progress has been made. During the season of 1913 the commissioners met the Indians and heard their statements at seventeen reserves in the Cowichan agency, and inspected thirty-three others. In the Bella Coola agency they met the Indians at ten reserves, and inspected four others. They inspected the two principal reserves in the Queen Charlotte agency, and held meetings with the Indians at several central reserves in the Okanagan agency. In the Kamloops agency the commissioners held meetings at several central points. In all, 176 reserves were confirmed, that is, nothing was added to or taken away from them. Specific additions were made to the reserves of three bands, and it was proposed to reduce the acreage of seventeen others.

During the summer of 1914, work was carried on in the Kamloops, Williams Lake, West Coast, Kootenay, and Kwawkewlth agencies. The commissioners have presented fifty interim reports, and one final report, dealing with applications for rights of way, general applications for land or industrial sites, and final confirmation of the acreage and boundaries of the reserves. They have also made arrangements for an accurate valuation of the lands comprising the Kamloops, Okanagan, and Cowichan agencies.

THE WAR.

The outbreak of hostilities in Europe would seem to be a circumstance very far removed from the life of the Canadian Indians, but it has affected them to a considerable degree. The war has interfered with the fur trade; the European market for furs has disappeared for the time being. Under these conditions the results of the hunt, upon which so many of our Indians depend, are without appreciable value.

It is the duty of the department to supplement in some way the loss thus occasioned to the Indians, that hardship may be prevented. There would appear to be no failure of the natural food-supply of the country, and the Indians are being advised to hunt for food. Instructions are being given to our agents, the Hudson's Bay Company, and other traders that the department will issue ammunition and twine, and certain limited quantities of food staples to prevent starvation. The Comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has given assurance that the officers of the force will assist in regulating the issues.

I have pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that the participation of Great Britain in the war has occasioned expressions of loyalty from the Indians, and the offer of contributions from their funds toward the general expenses of the war or toward the Patriotic Fund. Some bands have also offered the services of their warriors if they should be needed; the Indians are represented on active service by members of the Canadian contingent.

The following is a list brought down to date of contributions made by various Indian bands:—

In Alberta—the Blood Indians, $1,000; Blackfeet, $1,200; Sarcees, $500; Peigans, $1,600. In British Columbia—Cape Mudge band, $100. In Ontario—Sucker Creek

band, Manitoulin Island, $500; Sheguiandah band, Manitoulin Island, $50; Manitoulin Island (unceded), $2,000; Chippewas of Christian Island, $100; Chippewas of Sarnia, $1,000; Chippewas of Rome, $50; Chippewas of the Thames, $200; Six Nations of the Grand River, $1,500; Parry Island band, $100; Sheshegwaning band, $500; Cape Croker band, $500; and in Quebec, the North Timiskaming band, $1,000.

SURVEYS.

Prince Edward Island.—A small reserve of 3 acres at Rocky point, Charlottetown harbour, which had been purchased by the department, was surveyed.

Quebec.—In order to settle a dispute between the occupants, a re-survey was made of the division lines between lots 874 and 875 in the Pierreville reserve.

A survey was made of the disputed limits of the lands in the Caughnawaga reserve leased to the Outremont Golf Club.

Subdivisions were made of the lands in the Chenail and Bittern ranges, purchased by the St. Regis Indians as an addition to the reserve, and the subdivisions allotted to members of the band.

In order to settle a dispute among the owners, a subdivision was made of a portion of Pelo island, a part of the St. Regis reserve.

Ontario.—On account of the construction of the dam at Fort Frances, the waters of Rainy lake had washed away in part the road along the bank of the agency reserve and of reserve No. 16, and, as the damage was continuous and rapid, an examination was made. In accordance with the report made thereon, a breakwater has been constructed and a new road opened.

A survey was made of the islands in Wellers bay, Prince Edward county.

A re-valuation was made of the unsold islands in the Otonabee river and lakes, and one of the larger islands partly subdivided into lots for sale.

A re-survey of all the lots in the Golden Lake reserve was made: also of the school lot therein.

The work of re-surveying the limits of reserves in Treaty 3, commenced in 1911, was continued in 1912 and is still in progress.

Manitoba.—A row of park lots east of Kamsack in the Coté reserve were surveyed and posted.

The south boundary of the Key reserve, No. 65, was correctly defined, and the monuments on the incorrect line destroyed.

A surrender was taken of 1,064 acres from the Cross Lake reserve, No. 19, and the limits of the surrendered land were surveyed. An area equal to the surrendered part was surveyed; also an additional area was surveyed for seventy-three Indians who had not been supplied with land.

A reserve containing 1,066 acres was located and surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 5, at Split lake.

Under the provisions of Treaty No. 5 a reserve was surveyed, containing 14,452 acres, near Nelson House, on the shores of Foot Print and Nistawasis lakes.

In accordance with the urgent request of the Indians, the south, west, and north boundaries of the Ebb and Flow Lake reserve, No. 52, which had become obliterated, were re-established.

Saskatchewan.—The townplot of Highgate, in the Moosomin reserve, was subdivided into lots and the lots valued for sale.

Alberta.—The surrendered portion at the northeast corner of the Sarcee reserve was subdivided and valuations made for sale of the lands.

Under the provisions of Treaty No. 8, two reserves on the North Wabiskaw lake and two on the South Wabiskaw lake, containing together an approximate area of 60 square miles, were selected and surveyed for the Indians of the locality.

A reserve, containing 11,029 acres, was selected for the Heart Lake Indians in townships 69 and 70, ranges 10 and 11, west 4th meridian.

British Columbia.—A complaint having been made that it was impossible to ascertain the limits of the Chaperon Lake reserve in the Kamloops agency, a re-survey was made in order to locate it correctly.

A re-survey was made of the disputed south limit of the South Saanich reserve, in the Cowichan agency.

The disputed south limit of the Sooke reserve, in the Cowichan Lake agency, was adjusted, and a subdivision was made of the reserve and the lands allotted to the Indians.

LANDS.

Sales made of surrendered, surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 156, and during the past year 4,510·19 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $218,410.86.

During the year, 260 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of title for the districts in which the lands were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of forty were prepared and forwarded to the different registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering the lands patented within that province.

As the valuation of lands on the Manitoulin island and in the Sault Ste. Marie agency, upon which upset prices were based, was made many years ago, it was decided to have a re-examination and valuation of the unsold land in these districts, and two land examiners were appointed for the purpose of examining lands on the Manitoulin island, and two for valuing lands in the Sault Ste. Marie agency. The valuators in the Sault Ste. Marie agency having completed their examination and valuation, and having made sworn reports thereof, a number of the unsold lots were placed in the hands of the local Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie for sale under the land regulations of the department at upset prices based on re-valuation. Partial reports having been made by the valuators of lands on the Manitoulin island, a number of lots were also

placed in the hands of the local agents at Gore Bay and Manitowaning for sale in accordance with the land regulations, at upset prices based on the re-valuation.

The unsold lots on the Tobique Indian reserve, in the county of Victoria, N.B., were examined and valued, and placed in the hands of the local agent at Andover for sale at upset prices based on such valuations.

The Cote band of Indians having surrendered a tract of land on their reserve at Kamsack, containing approximately 10,422 acres, the same has been subdivided and is being examined and valued with a view of being placed in the market.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for lands on their reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 192 and on March 31, last, there were current 1,765 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of the Indian locatees to the number of ninety-seven, and on March 31, last, there were 1,245 leases current.

New regulations have been adopted in connection with the issuing of leases, requiring that applications for lease shall be passed on by the band, and tenders called for upon notice given by the local agents.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was thirty-three.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island, unceded, Christian Island, Walpole Island, Georgina Island, Cape Croker, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Fort William and other reserves, take out timber annually under permits authorized by the department, subject to payment of Crown dues, with some exceptions where circumstances warrant relief.

Trespass cases, under the vigorous action taken by the department, are becoming less every year. On many reserves the timber is becoming scarce, and the department has been endeavouring to curtail the cutting for sale on all reserves not covered by timber license, and to conserve it as much as possible for the future requirements of the Indians for building, fencing, and fuel.

The returns of timber cut under license on reserves during the season of 1913-14 have not all been received yet, but the amount of Crown dues collected for the season and received at the department to date is $21,788.54.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1914, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $7,287,153.24, had increased to $7,653,029.20.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was as follows: Voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, $1,992,471.95, and annuities by statute, $189,999.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchases of cattle and for ranching expenses, was $55,454.37. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $32,045.42, and withdrawals $37,370.97.

I wish to acknowledge the very cordial co-operation of the officers, both of the Inside and Outside Service in the Indian work. The esprit de corps has been excellent, and the varied activities of the department have been carried out with a spirit that cannot fail to win success in a large measure.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TABLE No. 1—

Arranged under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta Inspectorate.									
Blackfoot Agency.									
Blackfoot	737	252			250				235
Blood Agency.									
Bloods	1,154	150			150				854
Edmonton Agency.									
Enoch's Band	121			12	109				
Paul Band	152			131	21				
Alexander's Band	140				140				
Joseph's Band	150				150				
Michel's Band	117				117				
Total	680			143	537				
Hobbema Agency.									
Samson's	424			270	146				8
Ermineskin	198				198				
Louis Bull	86			64	22				
Montana (Little Bear)	68			10	8				50
Total	776			344	374				58
Peigan Agency.									
Peigans	436	197			147				92
Saddle Lake Agency.									
Saddle Lake and Blue Quills	385			187	198				
James Seenum	265			195	70				
Chipewyan	80				80				
Beaver Lake	107				107				
Total	837			382	455				
Sarcee Agency.									
Bull's Head	188	68			27				93
Stony Agency.									
Bears Paw	241			241					
Wesley	289			289					
Chiniquay	129			129					
Total	659			659					
Total, Alberta Inspectorate	5,467	667		1,528	1,940				1,332

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
62	55	58	55	37	23	213	214	8	12	31	46	29	2	45	1
108	111	96	110	69	61	273	271	24	31	64	20	59	5	17	3
11	5	17	17	2	3	27	23	10	6	7	9	6	1	5	4
30	24	14	9	8	9	29	24	3	2	7	3	7	.....	3	.....
21	13	7	8	10	8	32	37	1	3	6	12	4	2	7	5
24	31	12	13	9	11	23	22	2	3	7	4	7	.....	.....	4
22	15	13	8	6	9	15	24	2	3	4	7	3	1	1	6
108	88	63	55	35	40	126	130	18	17	31	35	27	4	16	19
35	31	64	42	33	23	84	91	7	14	.....	7	.....	.....	3	4
20	18	16	14	10	15	48	47	4	6	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
10	13	6	10	8	5	17	17	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
9	4	6	2	7	3	15	16	3	3	.....	10	.....	.....	5	5
74	66	92	68	58	46	164	171	14	23	10	17	5	5	8	9
44	35	37	47	20	18	112	106	4	15	21	22	18	3	16	6
54	63	40	37	29	31	61	69	.....	1	14	21	14	.....	21	.....
25	33	27	26	15	17	59	61	2	.....	16	5	16	.....	5	.....
10	7	6	11	6	6	14	20	.....	.....	3	16	3	.....	16	.....
15	19	11	7	9	10	16	20	.....	.....	7	2	7	.....	2	.....
104	122	84	81	59	64	150	170	2	1	40	44	40	.....	44	.....
17	20	17	10	4	7	52	48	3	10	7	18	7	.....	17	1
31	40	19	15	8	9	48	65	1	5	15	7	7	8	7	.....
44	42	34	22	8	7	58	63	2	9	10	7	10	.....	5	2
18	15	12	8	7	4	28	36	.....	1	4	3	4	.....	3	.....
93	97	65	45	23	20	134	164	3	15	29	17	21	8	15	2
610	594	512	471	305	279	1,224	1,274	76	122	233	219	206	27	178	41

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.									
Babine and Upper Skeena River.									
Kitselas	73			73					
Kitwanga	154	145							9
Kitwankool	46	36							10
Andimaul	94							94	
Kitsegukla (old and new)	65			59					6
Getamax (Hazelton)	232	224							8
Glen Vowell	105							105	
Kispiax	228			213					15
Kisgegas	230	183							47
Kuldoe	36			12					24
Hagwilget (Rocher Deboulé)	175				175				
Moricetown	165				165				
Fort Babine	158				158				
Old Fort Babine	137				137				
Total	1,898	588		357	635			199	119
Bella Coola Agency.									
Owekano	109								109
Bella Coola and Tallio	211			194					17
Kimsquit	45								45
Bella Bella	307			307					
Kitasoo	115			115					
Kitkahta	94			94					
Kitimat	265			265					
Kitlope	73								73
Kitkatla	215	215							
Ulkatcho and Anaham Lake	90				90				
Total	1,524	215		975	90				244
Cowichan Agency.									
Sooke	31				31				
Cheerno, Beecher Bay	31				16			15	
Esquimalt	16			16					
Songhees	92			10	82				
Malakut	10				10				
Tseekum	20				20				
Panquachin	65				65				
Tsartlip	70				70				
Tsawout	93				93				
Kilpaulus	4				4				
Comeyken	61				61				
Clemclemaluts	113			10	103				
Khenipsen	40			1	39				
Koksilah	17			3	14				
Quamichan	235			40	195				
Somenos	98			9	89				
Hellelt	28			4	10				14
Siccameen	43				43				
Kulleets	73				73				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
2	3	8	8	6	7	13	13	6	7	4	7	4		7	
5	6	15	15	8	8	42	43	6	6	9	6	9		6	
2	3	5	5	3	3	9	9	3	4	1	1	1		1	
5	5	10	11	6	7	24	24	1	1	4	2	4		2	
3	3	10	10	4	4	14	14	1	2	3	2	5		2	
2	2	22	22	10	10	80	80	1	3	9	15	9		15	
4	5	16	16	5	7	25	25	1	1	4	1	4		1	
7	7	25	26	12	12	65	65	4	5	6	3	6		3	
6	6	20	21	11	11	72	72	5	6	7	8	7		8	
2	2	4	3	3	3	7	8	2	2		1			1	
7	8	17	17	11	12	46	47	4	6	9	2	9		2	
5	5	14	16	11	11	48	49	3	3	3	6	3		6	
6	7	15	15	9	10	43	43	5	5	5	4	5		4	
4	4	11	12	9	9	40	41	3	4	3	3	3		3	
60	66	192	197	108	114	528	533	45	55	67	61	67		61	
8	12	8	5	6	5	32	28	3	2	4	3	4		3	
20	16	21	17	12	8	54	38	18	7	8	18	8		13	5
2	3	2	1	1		17	12	4	3	8	4	2	6	4	
32	30	34	36	14	14	65	64	11	7	11	10	11		10	
16	12	14	10	5	4	26	24	3	1	8	5	8		2	3
11	6	10	7	5	3	26	23	1	2	3	14	3		6	8
28	29	29	37	14	11	57	45	7	8	13	8	10	3	8	
6	10	6	4	2	1	21	19	1	3	1	3	1		3	
20	13	20	24	12	8	58	38	16	6	18	6	8	10	6	
11	7	6	8	5	3	26	21	1	2	3	5	3		5	
154	138	150	149	76	57	382	312	65	41	77	76	58	19	60	16
3	2	2	4	1	2	9	7		1	1	1	1		1	
2	2	3	3	3	2	7	9			2	1	2		1	
2	1	3	5			1	3		1	1		1			
3	3	7	8	5	5	28	28	2	3	1	2	1		2	
				1	2	3	3		1						
	1	1			2	7	7				1			1	
4	3	5	3	3	2	21	22				3			3	
4	4	7	6	8	8	17	15	1		3	2	3		2	
6	6	4	7	10	11	25	23	1		4	2	4		2	
		1	2				1								
3	3	3	3	3	2	20	21	2	1	2	3	2		3	
3	5	20	14	3	3	29	34	1	1	2		2			
2	2	3	4	2	3	11	11	1	1		1			1	
1	1	1		1		6	6	1							
15	12	16	25	11	9	69	76		2	2	4	2		4	
13	10	9	7	6	5	23	24	1			3			3	
2	3	4	3	1	2	5	6	1	1	3	2	3		2	
3	4	6	5	5	2	10	7		1	1			1		
6	6	9	7	4	4	18	18		1	2		2			

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Cowichan Agency—Con.									
Lyackson	80				80				
Lmalche	8				8				
Penelakut	136				136				
Tsussie	53				53				
Nanaimo	157			157					
Snonowas (Nanoose)	12			8					4
Qualicum	13			13					
Comox	35		34		1				
Galiano Island	31				31				
Mayne Island	17				17				
Discovery Island	21				21				
Cowichan Lake	10			10					
Fishing Stations									
Total	1,713		34	281	1,365			15	18
Kamloops Agency.									
Kamloops Band	280				280				
Adams Lake Band	181				181				
Neskainlith or Halaut	193				193				
Little Shuswap Lake	92				92				
North Thompson	187				187				
Cook's Ferry	135	135							
Ashcroft Band	84	53			31				
Deadman's Creek	141				141				
Bonaparte Band	186				186				
Oregon Jack Creek	22	22							
Lower Nicola (6 villages)	474	436			38				
Coldwater Band	102				102				
Upper Nicola (2 villages)	174				174				
Nicomen Band	37	37							
Total	2,288	683			1,605				
Kootenay Agency.									
St. Mary's, (Kootenays)	209				209				
Tobacco Plains, (Kootenays)	56				56				
Lower Columbia Lake (Kootenays)	81				81				
Lower Kootenay (Kootenays)	165				165				
Shuswap's or Kinbaskets (Shuswap's)	63				63				
Arrow Lake, (Shuswap's and Kootenays)	21				21				
Total	595				595				
Kwawkewlth Agency.									
Koskemo and Klaskino	66								66
Klawatsis and Matilpi	92								92
Kwatsino	14								14
Kwashela	33								33

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	3	7	13	8	9	16	17	1	1	1	2	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	4	9	8	10	9	39	43	2	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
3	2	2	2	7	10	15	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
5	5	18	20	18	19	28	39	2	3	3	1	3	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	2	3	3	2	12	12	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1
2	1	2	2	3	4	9	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	2	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	5	4	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	84	152	164	126	122	450	475	16	22	34	40	30	4	36	4
14	19	21	32	22	20	79	62	3	8	29	6	16	13	6	.....
9	6	20	17	5	11	58	48	3	4	41	4	11	30	4	.....
15	17	17	21	9	11	49	43	3	8	17	2	12	5	2	.....
6	7	10	13	5	4	21	23	2	1	14	9	14	.....	9	.....
27	14	21	15	9	12	41	43	3	2	18	8	14	4	8	.....
13	10	7	11	5	4	31	40	7	7	11	3	11	.....	3	.....
4	2	8	8	6	9	16	23	6	2	5	1	5	.....	1	.....
12	14	9	6	8	7	36	42	5	2	21	2	12	9	2	.....
19	24	21	18	14	12	37	33	6	2	28	4	13	15	4	.....
2	2	2	1	1	2	5	6	.....	1	13	2	3	10	2	.....
46	42	35	43	11	11	125	114	20	27	32	6	32	.....	6	.....
9	8	8	8	10	9	26	17	4	3	7	1	7	.....	1	.....
21	19	19	14	8	13	34	39	3	4	11	2	11	.....	2	.....
3	2	4	3	2	2	11	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	186	202	210	115	127	569	542	65	72	247	50	161	86	50	.....
24	19	25	19	7	5	50	43	5	12	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
2	5	4	4	1	5	16	14	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
9	4	8	9	2	6	18	20	3	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
17	18	9	13	7	8	44	42	5	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
4	6	11	5	4	1	13	12	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	2	1	2	1	7	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	53	59	51	23	26	148	137	16	26	10	8	10	.....	8	.....
5	2	3	3	.....	.....	18	22	6	7	14	1	1	13	1	.....
8	2	8	8	1	1	33	31	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....	4	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4
4	2	3	2	1	.....	9	9	1	2	7	2	1	6	2	.....

TABLE No. 1

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Kwawkewlth Agency—Con.									
Kwawkewlth	118	118							
Mamalillikulla	85								85
Nakwakto	90								90
Nimkish	137	137							
Nuwitti	52								52
Tanakteuk	89								89
Tsawataineuk	220	220							
Wawlitsum	26			26					
Wewaiaikum	61			61					
Wewaiaikai	89			89					
Kwiahkah	11			11					
Total	1,183	475		187					521
Lytton Agency.									
Cheam	74			1	73				
Squawtits	45	10		2	33				
Ohamil	46				46				
Popkum	10	10							
Union Bar	44	9			35				
Skawahlook	19				19				
Hope	81	2		1	78				
Yale	78	16			62				
Spuzzum	165	78			87				
Boston Bar	154	91			63				
Ewawooes	14				14				
Texas Lake	29	2			27				
Boothroyd	168	156			12				
Kanaka Bar	112	112							
Siska Flat (Ciseo)	38	38							
Skuppah	12	12							
Lytton	468	468							
Lillooet	100	13			87				
Kayoose Creek	42				42				
Seton Lake	135				135				
Anderson Lake	50				50				
Bridge River	103				103				
Fountain	260				260				
Pavilion	64				64				
Clinton	60				60				
High Bar	57				57				
Total	2,428	1,017		4	1,407				
Nass Agency.									
Gitladamax	83	83							
Aiyansh	181	181							
Gwinaha	63	63							
Kincolith	246	246							
Kitsumkalum	36			36					
Port Essington	143			75				68	

—CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	7	12	15	8	5	37	32	2	.....	2	3	.....	2	3	.....
5	2	7	5	1	1	34	24	3	3	3	5	1	2	3	2
9	11	8	6	1	.....	29	26	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
12	10	21	8	1	1	44	36	2	2	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
3	3	5	1	3	.....	15	15	4	3	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
7	7	12	10	3	2	24	22	1	1	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
13	17	16	14	6	2	75	66	2	9	5	10	5	.....	9	1
3	2	1	.....	.....	1	9	9	.....	1	2	11	2	.....	2	9
4	2	3	9	4	1	20	17	.....	1	8	2	1	7	2	.....
7	4	7	9	2	1	27	21	4	7	7	3	1	6	3	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2
80	73	108	90	31	15	384	340	26	36	56	59	20	36	41	18
2	2	9	6	3	4	16	20	5	7	8	10	8	.....	10	.....
3	3	4	5	5	3	6	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	3	6	4	4	11	8	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2	2	3	2	5	4	1	12	7	6	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
3	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	6	9	8	6	5	19	20	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
6	7	7	6	7	6	13	20	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
14	14	13	13	10	11	43	43	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
12	12	11	10	8	6	45	50	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
17	13	12	11	7	8	50	48	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
13	12	6	7	5	9	25	23	6	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2	2	2	2	6	3	13	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	1	2	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
42	40	43	42	23	26	116	118	8	10	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....
8	7	13	13	6	7	22	22	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
2	3	3	3	1	1	12	12	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
12	12	20	15	6	1	23	27	9	10	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
2	2	5	7	4	4	14	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
10	5	8	10	11	5	25	27	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
32	29	14	15	15	17	55	62	7	14	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
12	9	9	2	1	8	10	12	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
8	7	5	5	3	3	11	11	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	3	4	2	1	20	21	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
218	199	211	203	146	143	564	598	66	80	44	40	44	.....	40	.....
12	11	16	2	1	4	16	18	2	1	8	5	8	.....	5	.....
21	13	20	25	10	9	38	36	5	4	5	6	5	.....	6	.....
9	5	11	9	.....	2	14	11	1	1	2	3	2	.....	2	1
22	19	34	26	6	10	56	56	8	9	7	13	7	.....	6	7
3	5	6	4	2	5	4	5	.....	2	4	4	4	.....	1	3
12	16	14	16	9	13	30	27	4	2	3	4	3	.....	4	.....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Nass Agency—Con.									
Lackalsap	234	234							
Port Simpson	740			740					
Metlakatla	190	190							
Total	1,916	997		851				68	
New Westminster Agency.									
Aitchelitz	4			4					
Burrard Inlet	38				38				
Chehalis	117	3			114				
Coquitlam	26				26				
Douglas	68				68				
*False Creek									
Homalco	102				102				
Katzie	79				79				
Kapilano	42				40				2
Klahoose	68				68				
Kwaw-kwaw-apilt	20				20				
Langley	36				36				
Mission Burrard Inlet	226				226				
Musquean	110			10	97				3
Matsqui	36				36				
New Westminster	38				38				
Nicomen	8				8				
Pemberton Meadows	270				270				
Semiahmoo	39				39				
Seshelt	250				250				
Sumas	45			22	23				
Scowlitz	33				33				
Squiala	11			1	10				
Skwealm	25				25				
Sliammon	112				112				
Skwamish, Howe Sound	58				40				18
Skwah	110			4	106				
Skookum Chuck	102				102				
Samahquam	62				62				
Skulkayu	28			22	6				
Seymour Creek	18				18				
Skway	28	3			25				
Soowahlie	44			37	7				
Tsawassen	50				50				
Tzeachteen	45	5		18	22				
Whonnock	29				29				
Yukkwekwioose	26			6	20				
Total	2,403	11		124	2,245				23

*There are no Indians living on this reserve. They have all gone to live on other reserves to which they have a claim.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
23	24	25	33	12	7	51	52	4	3	6	8	6		8	
75	83	85	95	31	27	166	159	15	4	23	27	23		27	
16	24	26	14	5	9	47	43	3	3	3	6	3		5	1
193	200	237	224	76	86	422	407	42	29	61	76	61		64	12
				1	1	1	1			1	1		1		1
4	4	4	5	2	3	8	8			2	1	2		1	
13	14	7	6	8	7	25	29	4	4	6	5	6		5	
5	4	3	2	1		7	4			6	2	2	4		2
9	7	5	6	6	6	10	15	2	2	3	2	3		2	2
12	11	15	13	8	10	14	15	2	2	5	1	5		1	
9	6	5	7	7	7	17	18	1	2	3	3	3		3	
4	4	3	3	2	3	10	10	1	2	7	2	2	5	2	
7	6	6	6	7	7	10	14	2	3	2	3	2		3	
4	2	2	2	1	1	4	4				1			1	
4	4	3	3	2	2	8	5	2	3	2	2	2		2	
28	28	22	17	19	19	38	44	5	6	10	8	10		4	
11	9	9	10	10	13	19	22	3	4	10	2	4	6	2	
5	4	2	3	4	4	4	7	1	2	2	2	2		2	
4	4	3	3	4	3	7	9		1	1	3	1		3	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		2			2	
29	34	24	21	23	22	52	55	4	6	10	6	10		6	
3	3	3	4	1	3	8	10	2	2	2	2	2		2	
27	28	25	24	19	17	51	50	4	5	12	9	12		9	
4	3	3	4	2	3	8	14	1	3	1	2	1		2	
2	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	2	1	2		1	
2	1	1		1		3	3								
3	2	4	3	2	2	3	5		1	1	3	1		3	
13	13	11	13	11	12	16	17	2	4	6	5	6		5	
6	4	3	4	7	6	8	9	5	6	32	3	3	29	3	
10	8	12	11	9	10	20	21	4	5	5	3	5		3	
11	12	9	9	8	9	16	19	4	5	5	7	5		7	
6	6	7	8	6	5	8	12	2	2	2	4	2		4	
3	2	1	2	1	2	7	7	2	1	1	3	1		3	
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4		1						
1	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1		1	2	1		2	
6	4	3	4	4	4	6	9	2	2	2	3	2		3	
6	6	6	4	4	4	8	8	1	3	3	3	3		3	
5	5	4	4	3	3	8	10	1	2	2	2	2		2	
3	4	4	2	1	2	5	6	2		2	3	2		3	
3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	3	1		3	
264	255	222	213	195	200	427	480	62	85	150	104	105	45	103	1

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Okanagan Agency.									
Spallumcheen	168				168				
Okanagan	277				277				
Penticton	170				170				
Osoyoos	70				70				
Lower Similkameen	135				135				
Upper Similkameen	55				35				
Total	855				855				
Queen Charlotte Agency.									
Skidegate	236			236					
Massett	344	344							
Total	580	344		236					
Stikine Agency.									
Tahltan	232	160	30		42				
Casca (McDames)	62								62
Liard and Frances Lake	69								69
Fort Grahame Nomads	32				32				
Nelson River Nomads	88				88				
Atlin and Teslin	153				153				
Total	636	160	30		315				131
Stuart Lake Agency.									
Yacutcee	41				41				
Tatcee	38				38				
Pintcee	38				38				
Grand Rapids	10				10				
Tsislainli (Trembleur Lake)	28				28				
Stuart Lake	172				172				
Stella	77				77				
François Lake	85				85				
Cheslatta Lake	66				66				
Fraser Lake	70				70				
Stony Creek	163				163				
Blackwater	24				24				
Klaskus	76				76				
Fort George	122				122				
McLeod's Lake	88				88				
Fort Graham	86				86				
Fort Connelly (Bear Lake)	90				90				
Naanees (Two Bands)	100								100
Total	1,374				1,274				100

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
11	10	21	20	11	10	38	39	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	24	24	27	12	14	61	60	15	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	15	18	17	11	8	37	36	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	6	11	9	2	3	14	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	11	17	12	5	6	30	28	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	5	5	4	1	7	6	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
72	67	96	90	45	42	187	184	31	41	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
11	16	32	34	5	9	67	56	5	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
35	33	39	41	8	20	88	73	4	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
46	49	71	75	13	29	155	129	9	4	4	9	4	.....	.....	9
20	18	31	26	10	8	53	52	10	4	17	6	7	10	6	....
8	7	4	7	4	4	16	12	.....	.....	7	1	7	.....	1	....
3	6	6	8	5	7	16	13	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	3	4	4	3	8	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
10	7	16	13	8	4	13	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
10	7	25	20	4	5	43	37	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
52	46	85	78	35	31	149	136	15	9	24	7	14	10	7	....
4	3	6	5	3	3	10	7	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	....
3	4	4	3	2	3	9	8	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	....
4	5	3	2	2	2	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	....
1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
3	3	5	3	2	2	5	4	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2	....
16	20	19	20	10	7	36	38	2	4	8	5	8	.....	5	....
9	8	10	5	3	3	18	18	2	1	3	10	3	.....	9	1
5	6	11	11	5	2	24	20	.....	1	5	4	4	1	4	....
5	4	11	7	6	5	12	13	1	2	3	4	3	.....	4	....
6	10	10	5	5	4	15	12	1	2	5	3	5	.....	3	....
23	19	11	19	6	5	38	39	1	2	14	3	14	.....	3	....
1	3	1	5	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	.....	2	....
5	8	9	12	4	3	19	14	2	.....	3	6	3	.....	6	....
12	10	11	13	3	4	34	31	2	2	5	3	5	.....	3	....
10	9	8	13	6	3	19	18	.....	2	3	5	3	.....	5	....
5	6	8	11	5	7	18	23	.....	3	4	10	4	.....	10	....
10	9	11	12	4	5	17	20	.....	2	3	3	3	.....	3	....
*	*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
122	128	140	147	68	61	287	282	13	26	62	64	61	1	63	1

*No information.

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
West Coast Agency.									
Ahousaht	195		125		20				50
Clayoquot	224				200				24
Chaicclesaht	44				40				4
Ehattisaht	92				70				22
Uchuelet	135		110						25
Hesquiat	122				122				
Howchucklisit	31		15		4				12
Kilsemaht	93				90				3
Kyuquot	152				140				12
Matchilaht	52				40				12
Moachaht	121				100				21
Nitinaht	155			90				25	40
Noochatlaht	38				30				8
Ohiaht	129		90		20				19
Opitchisaht	45		38						7
Pacheenaht	51			26					25
Toquot	18		16						2
Tseshaht	136		120						16
Total	1,833		514	116	876			25	302
Williams Lake Agency.									
Alkali Lake	198				198				
Alexandria	49				49				
Anaham	280				280				
Canoe Creek	136				136				
Canim Lake	59				59				
Dog Creek	20				20				
Riskie Creek or Toosey	49				49				
Red Stone	57				57				
Nemiah Valley	58				58				
Stone	52				52				
Quesnel	38				38				
Soda Creek	99				99				
Williams Lake or Sugar Cane	155				155				
Total	1,250				1,250				
Nomadic Indians (estimated)	2,500								
Total, British Columbia Agencies	24,976	4,490	578	3,131	12,512			307	1,458

NOTE.—No information as to the ages of 2,600 Indians, and the religious belief of 2,500 Indians in British Columbia.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
16	11	12	17	11	10	55	56	2	5	23	4	12	11	4	....
13	16	19	20	5	4	69	78	....	....	22	3	13	9	3	....
....	1	2	3	4	4	14	13	2	1	3	13	3	....	8	5
6	8	4	4	9	11	25	25	....	....	8	3	5	3	3	....
11	10	10	14	8	10	35	32	3	2	15	3	8	7	3	....
10	11	21	8	4	4	32	27	1	4	5	8	5	....	6	2
4	1	7	5	1	1	6	6	....	....	3	5	3	....	4	1
12	8	6	10	3	2	25	27	....	....	14	2	6	8	2	....
9	6	10	5	6	10	46	57	....	3	6	19	6	....	14	5
3	1	3	2	4	2	21	14	1	1	17	1	9	8	1	....
6	4	8	7	2	4	39	36	6	9	2	24	2	....	16	8
7	7	17	14	3	4	45	49	7	2	7	23	7	....	12	11
1	2	4	2	2	2	13	11	1	....	6	2	5	1	2	....
3	9	9	12	7	4	29	32	6	13	15	4	9	6	4	....
4	4	3	4	4	....	10	13	1	1	2	5	2	....	4	1
2	1	6	7	2	3	12	13	4	1	3	2	3	....	2	....
....	2	4	2	....	....	5	5	....	....	2	2	1	1	2	....
7	10	13	14	5	7	35	34	4	7	4	6	4	....	5	1
119	112	158	150	80	82	516	529	38	49	157	129	103	54	95	34
21	9	10	8	9	9	51	66	6	9	4	7	4	....	7	....
4	4	5	3	4	4	15	7	2	1	3	1	3	....	1	....
30	32	16	20	26	32	60	70	3	1	25	20	25	....	20	....
14	18	11	10	8	8	32	28	2	5	7	3	7	....	3	....
8	8	3	2	2	4	16	13	2	1	5	6	5	....	6	....
3	2	3	1	....	....	4	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	5	2	2	3	2	13	15	1	1	3	....	3	....	....	....
6	6	9	4	3	....	12	14	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	8	5	3	4	3	8	10	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	10	4	6	2	....	6	10	1	1	4	....	4	....	....	....
5	3	3	2	3	4	5	8	2	3	3	2	3	....	2	....
16	12	10	4	5	10	14	18	5	5	5	4	5	....	4	....
19	21	11	11	5	6	30	39	6	7	7	3	7	....	3	....
148	128	92	76	74	82	266	301	39	44	66	46	66	....	46	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,886	1,784	2,175	2,117	1,211	1,217	5,434	5,385	548	619	1,059	772	804	255	674	98

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.									
Birtle Agency.									
Bird Tail Sioux, No. 57	77	.....	69	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Keesecekoowenins, No. 61	94	.....	88	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clearwater Lake, 61A	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waywayseecappos, No. 62	200	1	74	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	80
Gamblers, No. 63	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling River, No. 67	96	.....	9	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	51
Total	485	1	240	1	105	.....	.....	.....	138
Clandeboye Agency.									
Fort Alexander	530	294	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	16
Brokenhead	140	113	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	11
Black River	74	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hollow Water River	104	24	.....	10	16	.....	.....	.....	54
Total	848	505	.....	10	252	.....	.....	.....	81
Fisher River Agency.									
Peguis	353	238	.....	.....	15	25	.....	75	.....
Fisher River	478	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	198	.....
Jack Head	87	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4
Grand Rapids	125	123	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Poplar River	151	.....	.....	145	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Berens River	283	.....	.....	230	50	.....	.....	3	.....
Bloodvein	59	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	37
Little Grand Rapids	191	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
Pekangekum	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
Deer Lake	179	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Total	2,054	431	.....	766	79	25	.....	290	463
Fort Frances Agency.									
Hungry Hall No. 1	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Hungry Hall No. 2	12	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8
Long Sault No. 1	22	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Long Sault No. 2	44	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Manitou Rapids No. 1	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Manitou Rapids No. 2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Little Forks	49	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Couchiching	195	1	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	26
Stangecoming	38	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	37
Naicatchewenin	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Nickickonsemenecaning	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Seine River	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Lac la Croix	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Sturgeon Lake	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Total	845	38	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	636

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	10	6	7	4	4	11	15	5	10	5	4	4	1	4	..
5	4	9	13	7	5	18	28	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	..
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
14	21	32	16	12	4	38	46	9	8	8	4	7	1	3	1
.....	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	6	11	6	5	5	19	27	5	4	20	2	5	15	2	..
32	43	61	45	30	19	88	120	22	25	33	26	16	17	10	16
31	19	47	35	89	64	126	98	7	14	24	30	14	10	15	15
6	6	14	12	6	7	37	35	9	8	4	9	3	1	7	2
2	5	4	7	9	7	13	15	5	7	2	4	1	1	3	1
6	9	10	9	9	9	22	19	5	6	4	2	1	3	1	1
45	39	75	63	113	87	198	167	26	35	34	45	19	15	26	19
29	23	32	30	37	30	82	71	11	8	68	6	14	54	4	2
22	45	73	70	25	18	92	87	25	21	26	31	18	8	13	18
9	7	10	4	8	6	14	19	4	6	7	3	3	4	1	2
12	9	15	18	5	8	29	26	1	2	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
10	13	22	17	12	6	34	30	1	6	7	4	5	2	3	1
12	12	55	37	19	14	60	62	6	6	10	11	8	2	9	2
5	4	6	2	6	4	11	17	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
24	20	28	14	16	4	44	39	.....	2	13	3	13	.....	2	1
12	14	19	30	4	7	27	31	1	3	6	1	6	.....	.....	1
13	19	32	20	10	7	31	45	.....	2	9	5	7	2	3	2
148	166	292	242	142	104	424	427	51	58	153	66	81	72	37	29
1	.....	3	3	2	1	4	12	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
2	1	1	1	.....	2	6	8	.....	1	3	1	2	1	1	....
.....	4	5	4	1	4	8	11	3	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
5	4	10	5	4	2	19	22	.....	.....	4	2	4	.....	2	....
.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	7	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
4	2	5	4	1	2	10	13	3	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
9	15	14	26	10	11	44	53	5	8	8	4	8	.....	4	....
2	1	4	3	2	4	7	14	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	2	....
3	2	5	11	3	5	15	16	2	3	2	2	2	.....	2	....
1	4	5	10	3	2	9	12	.....	3	4	2	3	1	2	....
8	5	16	12	5	4	26	39	9	6	4	6	4	.....	4	2
5	4	12	10	3	4	23	42	4	5	4	7	4	.....	7	....
.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	43	85	92	36	43	183	256	28	39	36	33	33	3	30	3

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*									
Kenora and Savanne Agency.									
Rat Portage	86	8			4				74
The Dalles	85	23			44				18
Shoal Lake No. 39	59		9						50
Shoal Lake No. 40	83		9						74
Northwest Angle No. 33	40				1				39
Northwest Angle No. 34	9								9
Northwest Angle No. 37	80	3			5				72
Buffalo Bay	43	1							42
Big Island	117		1		4				112
Assabaska	153	2			8				143
Whitefish Bay	61	3			2				56
Islington	243	158			15				70
Eagle Lake	56	5			11				4
Wabigoon	92	11			7				74
Lac des Mille Laes	73	1			5				67
Ignace	79				60				19
Frenchman's Head	171	170			1				
Lac Seul	476	445			13				18
Wabuskang	51	19			7				25
Grassy Narrows	164	40			63				61
Total	2,221	889	19		250				1,063
Fort Churchill District.									
Fort Churchill	179								
York Factory	258								
Total	437								
Griswold Agency.									
Oak River	330	156	9	1	41				123
Oak Lake	63		27		12				24
Total	393	156	36	1	53				147
Manitowapah Agency.									
Sandy Bay	320	10			240				40
Lake Manitoba	134	31			93				10
Ebb and Flow	85				75				10
Fairford	182	112			20	50			
Little Saskatchewan	147	62				85			
Lake St. Martin	188	140			8	40			
Crane River	37	7							30
Water Hen	76				63				13
Pine Creek	222				210				25
Shoal River	162	143							19
Total	1,553	505			739	175			134

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
8	8	13	13	6	2	15	17	2	2	8	3	5	3	3	.
12	6	16	10	4	.	14	20	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	.
2	7	7	7	2	3	14	14	.	3	.	4	.	.	3	1
14	6	13	8	3	2	16	19	1	1	9	8	3	6	2	6
2	4	5	4	1	5	8	9	.	2	6	.	2	4	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2
9	3	9	5	5	3	22	23	.	1	10	9	6	4	4	5
5	1	8	3	4	.	9	11	1	1	14	2	2	12	2	.
8	11	17	11	7	5	29	27	1	1	13	22	6	7	4	18
9	17	18	16	4	7	31	41	6	4	8	6	4	4	5	1
6	5	3	8	2	2	17	17	.	1	12	12	3	9	1	11
18	31	28	30	8	5	58	56	5	4	24	12	17	7	9	3
5	6	7	6	3	.	12	15	1	1	6	15	4	2	7	8
2	5	7	15	6	9	18	26	.	4	5	6	.	5	2	4
6	5	5	14	2	3	15	23	.	.	8	14	2	6	1	13
7	9	12	8	.	5	17	19	1	1	13	6	8	5	6	.
22	14	29	20	5	6	35	35	4	1	17	10	19	7	7	3
52	49	63	71	24	22	95	91	4	5	39	22	30	9	13	9
5	3	6	6	2	3	7	13	4	2	.	4	.	.	.	4
21	15	23	21	7	4	36	33	1	3	19	3	10	9	3	.
213	205	289	270	96	87	470	513	33	39	213	163	113	100	75	88
30	34	29	33	16	12	71	75	9	21	19	11	15	4	11	.
1	4	4	9	4	5	13	12	4	7	2	9	2	.	3	6
31	38	33	42	20	17	84	87	13	28	21	20	17	4	14	6
38	30	38	25	30	20	58	69	7	5	12	13	9	3	9	4
23	18	13	12	14	11	20	19	1	3	6	4	5	1	4	.
13	9	11	12	4	10	12	11	1	2	6	.	6	.	.	.
20	25	25	20	10	14	24	32	6	5	11	22	8	3	7	15
25	20	10	17	12	10	26	25	1	1	10	8	8	2	6	2
20	27	23	19	17	20	29	27	4	2	18	6	10	8	6	.
3	3	4	2	3	2	7	12	1	.	1	2	.	1	1	1
13	5	10	7	4	4	16	15	1	1	5	1	5	.	1	.
25	30	15	37	15	23	27	40	6	4	9	7	8	1	4	3
20	29	12	14	14	10	26	30	4	3	6	32	6	.	11	21
200	197	161	165	123	124	245	280	32	26	84	95	65	19	49	46

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*									
Norway House Agency.									
Norway House	746	216	.....	500	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross Lake	533	.....	.....	250	283	.....	.....	.....	.....
Split Lake	340	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson House	420	.....	.....	384	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford House	332	.....	.....	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
God's Lake	299	.....	.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Island Lake	489	.....	.....	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,159	556	.....	2,254	349	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie Agency.									
Roseau River, including Rapids	197	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	122
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens	110	.....	90	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Plain	119	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Sioux	121	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Total	547	.....	226	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	226
The Pas Agency.									
The Pas	427	413	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....
Chemawawin	153	151	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Lake	118	117	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoal Lake	91	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Earth	138	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Cumberland	167	143	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,094	1,041	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	10	12
Total, Manitoba Agencies	13,636	4,122	521	3,032	2,124	200	.....	300	2,900

No official details as to 437 Indians.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
45	70	114	73	25	26	162	186	16	29	31	23	30	1	23	.....
60	61	61	56	43	39	85	98	13	17	35	14	30	5	14	.....
47	33	45	40	36	28	44	52	6	9	23	9	18	5	9	.....
43	47	50	58	34	45	60	62	9	12	16	26	16	.....	8	18
37	32	37	30	31	25	57	62	9	12	43	11	17	26	11	.....
35	36	28	39	22	30	41	50	7	11	22	24	22	.....	22	2
66	56	56	49	43	44	66	92	6	11	19	21	19	.....	4	17
333	335	391	345	234	237	515	602	66	101	189	128	152	37	91	37
16	17	20	23	1	9	47	40	6	5	14	3	13	1	2	1
10	12	10	12	6	10	20	25	1	4	9	6	6	3	3	3
10	9	11	11	6	10	21	34	3	4	11	6	7	4	4	2
21	22	8	10	5	3	22	19	4	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
57	60	49	56	31	32	110	118	14	20	35	15	27	8	9	6
45	42	33	22	30	34	85	110	12	14	30	44	28	2	33	11
16	17	14	11	10	5	28	33	10	9	15	5	10	5	5	.....
13	15	9	8	4	5	23	32	6	3	12	12	12	.....	7	5
10	12	9	9	4	6	16	17	5	3	8	6	.....	4	5	1
17	8	18	14	6	8	23	30	5	9	10	6	10	.....	6	.....
12	18	12	16	12	10	34	46	3	4	18	7	8	10	7	.....
113	112	95	80	66	68	209	268	41	42	93	80	72	21	63	17
1,212	1,238	1,531	1,406	891	818	2,526	2,838	326	413	891	671	595	296	404	267

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.									
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.									
Edmonton	53				53				
Tobique	169				169				
Total	222				222				
NORTHEASTERN AGENCY.									
Restigouche County.									
Eel River Reserve	90				90				
Gloucester County.									
Bathurst Reserve	24				24				
Northumberland County.									
Burnt Church Reserve	231				231				
Eel Ground Reserve	164				164				
Red Bank Reserve	58				58				
Kent County.									
Big Cove Reserve	326				326				
Indian Island Reserve	31				31				
Buctouche Reserve	19				19				
Westmorland County.									
Fort Folly Reserve and vicinity	56				56				
Total	999				999				
SOUTHWESTERN AGENCY.									
Charlotte County	50				50				
Gagetown, Queens County	65				65				
Indians of Nova Scotia in Kings, St. John, Charlotte and Queens Counties	156				156				
Kingsclear	80				80				
Kings County	75				75				
Oromocto	62				62				
St. Mary's	121				121				
St. John's County	22				22				
Woodstock	54				54				
Total	685				685				
Total, New Brunswick Agencies	1,906				1,906				

Details concerning 346 Indians not available.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	3	9	7	2	3	8	11	6	1	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
18	18	18	21	4	8	42	38	.....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	5	11
21	21	27	28	6	11	50	49	6	3	9	16	.....	9	5	11
12	14	9	11	2	3	17	18	2	2	3	7	3	.....	3	4
3	4	3	4	.....	.....	4	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
30	21	19	17	5	11	64	53	7	4	17	6	8	9	6	....
18	15	12	14	4	7	42	40	6	6	7	10	7	.....	10	....
8	8	3	2	4	4	13	12	2	2	2	2	2	.....	2	....
48	37	30	28	15	13	75	57	13	10	10	19	10	.....	17	2
2	1	3	2	5	4	8	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
2	2	1	2	2	1	4	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
4	8	5	5	3	1	15	12	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
127	110	85	85	40	44	242	204	32	30	39	49	30	9	40	9
No de	tails.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
5	9	10	15	4	3	14	16	1	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
No de	tails.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
10	4	6	9	3	2	12	12	3	1	3	2	3	.....	2	....
11	14	11	13	9	11	24	25	1	2	4	3	4	.....	3	....
4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
4	5	6	8	3	3	13	11	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	....
34	34	34	47	23	20	67	67	6	7	11	6	11	.....	6	....
182	165	146	160	69	75	359	320	44	40	59	71	41	18	51	20

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.									
Annapolis County.									
Micmacs—									
Lequille	34								
Middleton	18				58				
Granville	2								
Paradise	4								
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.									
Micmacs—									
Salmon River	17				17				
North River	15				15				
Summerside	11				11				
Heatherton	31				31				
Afton	118				118				
Total	192				192				
Eskasoni (Cape Breton).									
Micmacs	125				125				
Sydney (Cape Breton).									
Micmacs	122				122				
Colchester County.									
Millbrook	96				96				
Cumberland County.									
Micmacs—									
Franklin Manor	95				95				
Digby County.									
Micmacs—									
Bear River	97				97				
Halifax County.									
Bedford and Windsor Je	9				9				
Dartmouth	64				64				
Elmsdale	103				103				
Enfield	32				32				
Wellington	14				14				
Sheet Harbour	25				25				
Total	247				247				

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	7	6	4	.....	4	15	13	3	2	1	2	1	.....	2	....
4	1	1	3	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
1	2	2	3	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	2	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	....
2	2	3	5	3	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
9	10	8	7	14	10	28	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
17	17	14	21	18	14	44	47	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	2	1
10	19	9	10	6	6	23	30	5	7	8	1	8	.....	1	....
15	19	14	6	8	8	23	23	2	4	23	21	10	13	8	13
7	8	8	7	5	5	24	22	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....
13	10	12	9	10	3	17	15	5	1	2	7	2	.....	7	....
11	7	14	8	3	5	22	19	5	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	....
5	7	6	7	4	6	12	10	3	4	15	3	5	10	3	....
16	17	7	7	8	9	18	15	4	2	14	2	4	10	2	....
5	5	3	2	.....	1	6	7	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1	2	2	3	3	7	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
31	32	21	19	17	20	47	42	11	7	32	13	9	23	6	7

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Hants County.									
Micmacs—									
Indian Brook	80				80				
Inverness County.									
Micmacs—									
Malagawatch	29				29				
Whycocomagh	142				142				
Total	171				171				
Kings County.									
Micmacs	91				91				
Queens County.									
Micmacs—									
Milton	40				40				
Mill Village	10				10				
Wild Cat	6				6				
Caledonia	4				4				
Total	60				60				
Lunenburg County.									
New Germany	50	1			48			1	
Gold River	25	14			3	8			
Bridgewater	30				29	1			
Total	105	15			80	9		1	
Pictou County.									
Fisher's Grant Indian Island	168				168				
Richmond County.									
Chapel Island	134				134				
Shelburne County.									
Sable River	19								
Shelburne River	5				40				
Clyde River	16								
Total	40				40				

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	7	9	10	3	4	16	17	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	
2	.....	1	2	1	2	11	8	.....	2	4	2	1	3	2	
16	19	11	20	8	5	29	27	3	4	13	5	6	7	2	3
18	19	12	22	9	7	40	35	3	6	17	7	7	10	4	3
10	15	12	11	8	10	7	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	5	4	3	4	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	.....
.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
3	4	7	6	5	6	9	9	5	6	11	2	3	8	2	.....
3	3	5	5	2	2	12	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	8	4	2	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	1	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	12	13	10	8	8	18	24	3	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
3	8	26	19	7	9	48	33	8	7	5	7	5	.....	7	.....
10	12	15	14	20	17	19	18	4	5	9	5	9	.....	2	3
.....	6	7	1	3	2	12	9	.....	.....	11	1	2	9	1	.....
.....	6	7	1	3	2	12	9	.....	.....	11	1	2	9	1	.....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Victoria County.									
Micmacs	82	....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor Agency.									
Micmacs	33	....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth County.									
Yarmouth	54	....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Nova Scotia Agencies	2,050	15	.....	.....	2,025	9	.....	1	.....

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	6	8	7	6	6	18	16	5	3	2	2	2	.....	2	....
3	3	6	6	1	3	4	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	2	4	6	1	1	14	9	10	6	1	8	1	.....	.....	8
177	213	213	196	138	134	420	392	92	75	130	86	65	65	48	38

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES.									
Alnwick Agency.									
Missi ssaguas	263	4	.....	257	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Broken Agency.									
Chippewas of Nawash	377	18	.....	206	153	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc Agency.									
Oneidas of the Thames	790	212	.....	312	.....	124	5	12	125
Munsees of the Thames	110	58	.....	45	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Thames	471	223	.....	230	2	10	.....	.....	6
Total	1,371	493	.....	587	3	140	5	12	131
Chapleau Agency.									
Michipicoten (*see* also Sault Ste. Marie Agency)	171	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississagi River (*see* also Thessalon Agency)	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish River (*see* also Thessalon Agency)	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island Agency.									
Chippewas of Beausoleil (*see* also Manitowaning Agency)	275	.....	.....	227	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake Agency.									
Algonquin	132	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay Agency.									
West Bay	300	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheshegwaning	183	50	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cockburn Island	56	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obidgewong	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total	544	50	.....	.....	489	.....	.....	.....	5
Hagersville Agency.									
Mississaguas of the Credit	286	12	6	227	.....	17	.....	24	.....

* No details received.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
30	16	25	25	19	11	56	61	11	9	12	2	12	.....	2	.....
15	21	28	35	20	15	109	98	16	20	4	12	4	.....	8	4
84	87	80	62	40	30	216	168	11	12	44	32	42	2	31	1
6	7	12	12	8	6	27	30	1	2	2	7	2	.....	6	1
40	46	34	40	15	16	136	138	2	3	2	11	2	.....	9	2
130	140	126	114	63	52	379	336	14	17	48	50	46	2	46	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	18	28	34	25	20	55	71	4	6	2	3	2	.....	1	2
14	16	19	20	12	5	21	18	3	4	7	7	7	.....	7	.....
21	22	23	27	26	28	69	71	7	6	5	5	5	.....	5	.....
17	26	16	15	16	15	27	41	3	7	1	4	1	.....	3	1
3	3	8	8	3	3	11	12	3	2	2	1	2	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	51	48	50	45	46	108	125	14	16	8	10	8	.....	9	1
20	14	22	25	8	8	87	84	10	8	10	1	8	2	1	.....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Lake Simcoe Agency.									
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island	106	1		105					
Manitowaning Agency.									
Whitefish River	70	43			27				
Point Grondin	49				49				
Whitefish Lake	169				169				
Magnetawan (*see* Parry Sound Agency)	14				14				
Tahgaiwinini	132				132				
Spanish River	197				197				
Sucker Creek	121	102			19				
Sheguiandah	110	76			34				
Sucker Lake	11				11				
Manitoulin Is. Wendell including South Bay	1,165				1,165				
Beausoleil	8				8				
Total	2,046	221			1,825				
Moravian Agency.									
Moravians of the Thames	327	107		220					
Parry Sound Agency.									
Parry Island	116			56	59				1
Shawanaga	120			85	35				
Maganatawan	30			4	26				
Henvey Inlet	167			35	132				
Gibson or Watha	133			132	1				
Total	566			312	253				1
Port Arthur Agency.									
Fort William	300				300				
Lake Nipigon (Gull's Bay and Jackfish Is.)	402	20			276				106
Long Lake	261	10			210				41
Pays Plat	38				38				
Pic	220				220				
Red Rock (Lake Helen)	233	32			201				
Total	1,454	62			1,245				147
Rama Agency.									
Chippewas of Rama	236			221	12			3	

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
8	9	16	4	1	4	28	25	7	4	4	1	.....	4	1	....
3	1	4	8	7	4	18	19	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	....
1	6	4	3	3	3	14	14	1	.....	4	2	2	2	.....	2
18	14	19	17	7	9	41	44	.....	.....	6	5	5	1	4	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	5	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	1	23
9	10	20	10	7	8	34	32	.....	2	4	86	2	2	2	84
13	15	29	16	5	7	51	52	4	5	15	203	6	9	4	199
13	18	9	13	5	1	32	29	.....	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
9	18	12	13	1	2	27	22	3	3	3	5	2	1	4	1
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...
93	79	121	126	65	158	282	180	42	19	463	22	31	432	11	11
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	4
159	162	220	210	101	193	510	404	52	35	499	357	50	449	31	326
14	13	50	33	31	34	65	49	19	19	...	3	.....	.....	3	....
5	3	16	12	4	2	45	22	4	3	3	...	2	1	.....	.....
6	10	15	14	5	6	23	28	5	8	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
2	3	3	2	2	4	4	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	7	11	11	8	7	48	56	5	6	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2
8	12	14	20	9	10	32	25	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
29	35	59	59	28	29	152	137	17	21	5	6	4	1	4	2
24	27	30	28	35	30	59	49	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	45	34	26	44	39	89	72	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	32	30	34	17	19	45	52	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	5	4	3	3	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	14	23	25	18	20	50	52	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	27	30	26	17	19	38	49	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	149	152	143	134	130	289	281	21	27	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
18	21	32	22	10	6	50	56	10	11	9	14	9	.....	13	1

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Rice and Mud Lakes Agency.									
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	214			214					
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	105			105					
Total	319			319					
Sarnia Agency.									
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points	425	110	4	299					12
Saugeen Agency.									
Chippewas of Saugeen	444	12		395	37				
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.									
Garden River	427	180			247				
Batchewana	417	38		6	373				
Michipicoten (*see* also Chapleau)	132	12			120				
Total	976	230		6	740				
Scugog Agency.									
Mississaguas of Scugog	30			30					
Six Nations Superintendency.									
Six Nations of the Grand River	4,606	1,585	2	780		951	20	397	871
Sturgeon Falls Agency.									
Nipissing	308				308				
Dokis	101				101				
Timagami	88				88				
Matatchewan	81				81				
Total	578				578				
Thessalon Agency.									
Thessalon	100				100				
Mississagi River (*See* Chapleau)	101				101				
Serpent River	114				114				
Spanish River No. 1 (*See* also Chapleau)	219				219				
Spanish River No. 2 (*See* also Chapleau)	40	32			8				
Total	574	32			542				

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
23	18	18	24	8	8	63	46	4	2	7	6	6	1	2	4
6	16	8	13	3	10	22	23	2	2	6	3	5	1	3	....
29	34	26	37	11	18	85	69	6	4	13	9	11	2	5	4
28	25	50	38	8	23	117	104	12	20	3	2	3	....	2	....
36	25	50	43	30	26	100	112	12	10	21	11	18	3	10	1
28	27	44	45	28	33	104	108	4	6	6	6	6	.....	6	....
23	25	40	43	26	30	103	113	6	8	10	6	10	.....	6	....
2	3	9	11	15	14	38	38	1	1	4	4	4	.....	4	....
53	55	93	99	69	77	245	259	11	15	20	16	20	.....	16	....
2	.....	2	3	.....	3	10	9	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	1	....
301	304	410	319	360	378	1,219	1,139	80	96	164	122	116	48	71	51
53	54	29	36	10	5	49	70	2	.....	12	6	10	2	5	1
14	19	6	9	3	2	18	28	1	1	6	2	5	1	1	1
15	8	6	5	1	2	18	32	.....	1	1	6	1	.....	6	....
12	5	5	5	2	2	18	32	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	3	1
94	86	46	55	16	11	103	162	3	2	22	18	19	3	15	3
1	2	5	6	6	5	35	30	4	6	.....	1	....	....	1	....
5	6	8	10	8	8	25	26	3	2	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
6	6	12	8	13	11	28	23	4	3	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
15	13	18	20	22	24	48	46	9	4	....	1	....	....	1	....
3	4	4	5	5	3	9	6	1	.....	....	1	....	....	1	....
30	31	47	49	54	51	145	131	21	15	....	3	.....	.....	3	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Tyendinaga Agency.									
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	1,411	1,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Walpole Island Agency.									
Chippewas of Walpole Island	567	.....	No details.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawattomies	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Renfrew County.									
Algonquins	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Patricia.									
Agumiska Island	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver House	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cat Lake	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout Lake	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winisk River	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Severn	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attawapiskat	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Ontario Agencies	19,904	4,327	12	4,191	6,059	1,108	25	457	1,167

No official information as to 2,558 Indians in Ontario.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
103	117	130	147	75	54	360	350	40	35	41	78	41	.....	78	.....
No de tails.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No de tails.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,296	1,342	1,679	1,564	1,120	1,194	4,293	4,080	383	395	892	726	378	514	327	399

TABLE No 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.									
P. E. I. Superintendency.									
Lennox Island	214	.....	.....	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morell	74	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	288	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
17	26	16	21	13	16	45	41	13	6	23	26	10	13	6	20
7	7	8	8	7	2	13	17	3	2	8	9	4	4	5	4
24	33	24	29	20	18	58	58	16	8	31	35	14	17	11	24

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCIES.									
Becancour Agency.									
Abenakis	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis Agency.									
Bersimis	516	.....	.....	.....	516	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escoumains	43	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	559	.....	.....	.....	559	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cacouna Agency.									
Amalecites of Viger	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga Agency.									
Iroquois	2,234	3	.....	38	2,193	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John Agency.									
Montagnais of Pointe Bleue	590	51	.....	.....	539	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeune Lorette Agency.									
Hurons	500	1	7	.....	492	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki Agency.									
River Desert	434	15	.....	.....	419	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria Agency.									
Micmacs	115	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mingan Agency.									
Mingan and Shalloop River	175	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka Agency.									
Iroquois	414	.....	.....	295	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algonquins	57	.....	.....	9	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	471	.....	.....	304	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville Agency.									
Abenakis of St. Francis	315	43	.....	.....	255	17	.....	.....	.....

CENSUS

[a]nd Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	11	4	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
47	44	53	51	22	23	127	126	12	11	28	47	28	.....	17	30
2	1	5	5	5	3	9	12	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	....
49	45	58	56	27	26	136	138	13	11	29	48	28	1	18	30
4	8	11	7	12	12	27	35	2	2	2	1	2	.....	1	....
191	202	248	246	138	92	513	498	54	52	10[illegible]	75	102	.....	75	...
80	83	61	65	36	32	114	107	4	8	22	15	22	.....	15	....
65	59	55	46	38	35	97	94	6	5	18	13	18	.....	13	....
32	20	31	53	24	33	110	121	3	7	11	7	8	3	7	....
14	15	14	16	5	6	19	21	2	3	3	2	3	.....	2	....
18	13	8	15	11	9	50	39	5	7	16	13	9	7	13	....
33	42	43	43	28	14	102	82	13	14	15	11	15	.....	11	....
5	4	7	7	2	3	13	12	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	....
38	46	50	50	30	17	115	94	16	15	17	11	17	.....	11	....
21	20	28	38	23	14	87	76	4	4	5	6	5	.....	6	....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCIES—*Continued.*									
Restigouche Agency.									
Micmacs	537				537				
Seven Islands Agency.									
Montagnais	700				700				
St. Augustine Agency.									
Natashkwan, Romaine and St. Augustine	489				489				
St. Regis Agency.									
Iroquois	1,595			126	1,449			20	
Timiskaming Agency.									
Timiskaming	245				245				
Champlain County.									
Kikendalsh	168								
Coucoucache	19								
Weymontachi	79								
Total	266								
Pontiac County.									
Grand lac Victoria	227								
Hunter's Point	11								
Kipiwa and Grassy Lake	135								
Lac Barriere	128								
Long Point	105								
Opasatika	30								
Unorganized	37								
Total	673								
Northern Districts.									
East Main	144								
Labelle and Wright Counties	69								
Nemiskan and Stratton Island	45								
Mistassini Lake	169								
Quebec County	379								
Ruperts House	386								
Waswanipi Lake	283								
Fort Chimo (Ungava)	260								

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
55	54	52	54	26	26	127	116	12	15	6	2	6	.....	.....	2
65	60	39	50	55	75	166	155	20	15	15	5	15	.....	5	...
60	57	51	64	33	36	86	86	8	8	.....	5	.....	.....	5	...
190	198	161	157	95	105	256	293	68	72	80	58	60	20	42	16
21	23	33	23	17	13	51	50	4	4	4	3	4	.....	3	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCY—*Con.*									
Northern Districts—Con.									
Great Whale River (Ungava)	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Whale River	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort George	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nichikun	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Megiskan River	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manuan Lake	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper St. Maurice	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Quebec Agencies	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17	.....	20	.....

NOTE—No information as to 3,833 Indians in Quebec.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
907	905	900	940	570	532	1,965	1,933	221	229	330	273	299	31	216	57

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.									
Assiniboine Agency.									
Carry-the-Kettle No. 76	204	.....	98	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	43
Battleford Agency.									
Red Pheasant	148	108	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	2
Stoney	84	64	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	15
Sweet Grass	75	36	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	5
Poundmaker	119	20	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Littlepine	146	60	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	50
Moosomin	137	42	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	20
Thunderchild	119	50	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	10
Meadow Lake	83	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	911	380	.....	.....	429	.....	.....	.....	102
Carlton Agency.									
Sturgeon Lake	172	38	5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	114
Petaquakey	123	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mistawasis	143	4	100	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahtahkakoops	232	208	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	3
Kenemotoyoos	136	62	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	24
Pelican Lake	56	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	38
Montreal Lake	240	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wahspaton Sioux	60	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Total	1,162	552	135	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	209
Crooked Lake Agency.									
Ochapowace	120	.....	40	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	57
Kahkewistahaw	108	.....	42	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	51
Cowessess	215	.....	23	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	3
Sakimay	142	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	102
Total	585	.....	125	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	213
Duck Lake Agency.									
Nut Lake	253	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	251
Kinistino	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
One Arrow	99	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beardy's and Okemassis	153	14	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Smith's	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Smith's	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	974	415	.....	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	320

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
13	15	14	15	6	4	51	38	20	28	12	16	8	4	15	1
8	12	16	18	4	8	38	34	3	7	8	13	8		9	4
9	7	6	7	2	8	19	16	4	6	3	8	3		2	6
5	7	5	8	2	1	20	22	1	4	2	5	2		5	...
11	8	13	9	7	8	27	23	7	6	7	5	5	2	2	3
13	15	16	12	5	7	33	29	2	14	5	7	5	...	5	2
10	14	8	17	7	12	33	32	2	3	11	12	10	1	8	4
7	12	10	9	11	8	28	29	2	3	12	28	12	...	21	7
8	7	11	7	7	8	9	20	2	3	3	10	2	1	10	....
71	82	85	87	45	60	207	205	23	46	51	88	47	4	62	26
9	15	17	10	16	15	30	50	6	4	15	7	7	8	7	....
9	15	8	11	10	12	27	28	1	1	6	4	5	1	3	1
14	14	15	11	9	10	36	30	3	1	6	6	3	3	3	3
22	28	24	19	16	12	47	60	3	2	7	6	6	1	4	2
16	15	14	11	12	13	24	28	1	2	17	7	7	10	2	5
9	8	4	2	6	7	5	13	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	...
15	23	21	21	24	23	47	55	6	5	9	9	8	1	7	2
6	10	5	2	2	3	14	16	1	1	1	7	1	.....	4	3
100	128	108	87	95	95	230	280	22	17	65	47	39	26	31	16
6	7	13	10	7	3	28	30	7	9	6	6	3	3	5	1
12	14	8	14	2	4	18	27	3	6	14	8	10	4	6	2
19	19	31	31	9	9	35	49	7	6	11	8	11	.....	8	...
6	10	11	14	15	4	33	37	6	6	6	6	6	.....	5	1
43	50	63	69	33	20	114	143	23	27	37	28	30	7	24	4
31	32	26	28	13	9	50	57	3	3	14	4	14	...	4	...
9	4	9	6	2	1	14	17	4	3	7	8	4	3	6	2
10	7	11	4	10	2	25	20	3	7	4	8	3	1	8	..
13	17	21	17	3	11	26	22	8	15	8	3	8	...	3	....
17	18	19	20	9	11	24	25	5	2	7	6	7	...	6	....
36	30	29	30	17	18	38	41	5	6	6	7	6	...	7	....
116	108	116	105	54	52	177	182	28	36	46	36	42	4	34	2

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—*Con.*									
File Hills Agency.									
Peepeekesis	170	12	34	10	82	.....	.....	.....	32
Okanees	44	.....	16	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Star Blanket	43	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	13
Little Black Bear	45	.....	13	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	12
File Hills Colony	116	12	26	10	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	418	24	99	20	204	.....	.....	.....	71
Moose Mountain Agency.									
White Bear	213	3	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	100	93
Onion Lake Agency.									
119 Seekaskootch	192	52	0	0	129	0	0	0	11
119 Sweetgrass (attached to Seekaskootch)	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120 Weemistieooseahwasis	80	5	0	0	74	0	0	0	1
121 Ooncepowhayo's	59	7	0	0	52	0	0	0	0
122 Puskeeahkeewein's	23	4	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
123 Keeheewin's	199	11	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
161 Island Lake	188	12	0	0	8	0	0	0	168
Joseph Bighead's	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
119 Chipewyan	279	0	0	0	279	0	0	0	0
Total	1,059	103	0	0	749	0	0	0	207
Pelly Agency.									
Cote	258	.....	173	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	59
Keeseekoose	151	7	16	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	20
Key	81	44	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	7
Valley River	73	.....	18	15	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	566	51	207	15	207	.....	.....	.....	86
Qu'Appelle Agency.									
Piapot	186	.....	28	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	55
Muscowpetung	73	.....	15	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	32
Pasqua	143	.....	29	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	16
Standing Buffalo	184	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	53
Total	586	.....	72	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	156

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
26	16	19	17	2	2	42	42	2	2	8	12	7	1	6	6
2	1	3	9	2	3	9	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	6	3	1	..	8	13	3	..	3	2	3	..	2	..
1	2	4	7	3	1	10	12	2	3	2	..	1	1	..	..
20	11	20	13	..	..	29	23	..	..	6	5	5	1	5	..
53	35	52	49	8	6	98	103	7	7	19	19	16	3	13	6
36	25	14	13	5	3	50	51	8	8	8	8	7	1	..	..
23	17	18	19	6	1	44	46	7	11	13	9	12	1	9	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	3	4	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
6	8	7	10	3	3	18	17	2	6	1	3	1	..	3	..
8	7	4	6	1	1	13	15	2	2	5	1	3	2	1	..
2	2	1	5	..	..	4	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..
24	22	25	24	8	3	35	36	7	15	3	9	2	1	8	1
22	20	21	29	1	1	44	38	2	10	9	9	8	1	9	..
2	1	6	1	..	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	24	45	44	3	4	52	60	3	14	8	11	7	1	7	4
117	102	128	139	22	13	221	230	24	63	40	44	33	7	39	5
36	29	42	33	15	10	42	41	1	9	9	13	7	2	12	1
12	17	15	13	9	9	30	32	5	9	11	5	10	1	4	1
13	10	12	14	5	1	9	14	4	2	1	5	1	..	4	1
7	6	9	8	1	4	16	19	3	..	4	4	4	..	4	..
68	62	78	68	30	24	97	106	13	20	25	27	22	3	24	3
9	18	12	10	7	9	51	54	8	8	4	4	4	..	4	..
4	5	7	6	1	3	16	18	5	8	1	5	1	..	5	..
5	17	12	10	2	3	27	41	9	17	5	4	5	..	4	..
17	20	18	17	3	3	48	40	6	12	4	3	4	..	3	..
35	60	49	43	13	18	142	153	28	45	14	16	14	..	16	..

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—*Con.*									
Sioux.									
White Cap, Moose Woods	64	.....	.....	59	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Moose Jaw and Moose Mountain	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	188	.....	.....	59	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Touchwood Agency.									
Muscowequons, No. 85	165	1	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	34
George Gordons, No. 86	224	145	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	39
Day Stars, No. 87	74	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Poormans, No. 88	121	20	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	82
Fishing Lake, No. 89	116	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	106
Total	700	167	1	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	334
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates.	7,566	1,695	737	94	2,978	.....	.....	100	1,838

NOTE.—No details as to 124 Indians in Saskatchewan.

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	6	10	5	.....	2	15	15	2	4	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	6	10	5	.....	2	15	15	2	4	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
18	23	16	16	4	8	40	36	.....	4	4	4	3	1	4	.....
24	24	30	23	4	9	53	46	5	6	10	6	9	1	6	.....
6	6	7	6	3	5	20	14	3	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
8	15	14	16	5	4	22	29	5	3	6	9	6	.....	7	2
14	13	22	5	4	2	22	28	5	1	9	6	8	1	6	.....
70	81	89	66	20	28	157	153	18	18	30	26	27	3	24	2
727	754	806	746	331	325	1,559	1,659	216	319	351	359	289	62	294	65

TABLE No. 1—

Arranged under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate.									
Lesser Slave Lake Agency.									
Dunvegan	146								
Fort St. John	162								
Fort Vermilion	211								
Kinnosayo's (Lesser Slave Lake)	470								
Little Red River	140								
Peace River Crossing	68								
Sturgeon Lake	215								
Wabiskaw	281								
Whitefish Lake	103								
Hay River (Upper)	419								
Total	2,221								
Northern District.									
Fond du Lac	468				468				
Fort Chipewyan	605				605				
Fort Nelson	232								232
Fort McMurray	123				123				
Fort Resolution	518				518				
Fort Smith	262				262				
Hay River	91	61			30				
Stragglers—Athabaska Landing and Fort McMurray	27				27				
Total	2,326	61			2,033				232
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,547	61			2,033				232

Note.—No official information as to the religious belief of 2,221 Indians.

CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.

TABLE No. 1—

Arranged under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate.									
Albany River District.									
English River	84								
Fort Hope	533								
Martin Falls	130								
Osnaburg	438								
Chapleau Agency.									
Flying Post	93								
Mattagami	90								
Moose Factory Crees at Chapleau	76								
Moose Factory Crees at Missinaibi	62								
New Brunswick House	128								
Ojibbewas at Chapleau	62								
James Bay District.									
Fort Albany	900								
Moose Factory	357								
New Post	32								
Port Arthur Agency.									
Long Lake	145								
Sturgeon Falls Agency.									
Matatchewan	81								
Timiskaming Agency.									
Abitibi	281								
Total, Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate	3,492								

CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ISLE À LA CROSSE DISTRICT.									
Barren Lands	176								
Canoe Lake	86								
Clear Lake	183								
English River	180								
Fort McMurray and Stragglers	33								
James Roberts	537								
Lac la Hache	93								
Peter Ballendines	602								
Total, Isle à la Crosse District	1,890								
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.									
Mackenzie River District.									
Arctic Red River	188								
Fort Good Hope	423								
Fort Liard	136								
Fort Macpherson	340								
Fort Norman	298								
Fort Providence	428								
Fort Rae	743								
Fort Simpson	345								
Fort Wrigley	70								
Mackenzie Delta	68								
Nomads	550								
Total, Northwest Territories	3,589								
YUKON.									
Takudh—									
Rampart House	140	140							
Forty Mile	30	30							
Moosehide	250	250							
Wood or Stick	64								
Selkirk	85	85							
Mayo	50	50							
Lancing Creek (Slaves)	100				100				
Carmacks and Little Salmon	200								
Klinkits and Taku									
Whitehorse	206								
Livingstone Creek	43								
Lake Laberge	50	50							
Champagne and Teslin	250	250							
Carcross	60	60							
Total, Yukon Territory	1,528	915			100				

NOTE.—No information as to 513 Indians in the Yukon.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.

RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departemental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta Inspectorate	5,467	667	.....	1,528	1,940	.....	.....	.....	1,332
British Columbia Inspectorates	24,976	4,490	578	3,131	12,512	.....	.....	307	1,458
Manitoba Inspectorates	13,636	4,122	521	3,032	2,124	200	.....	300	2,900
New Brunswick Inspectorate	1,906	.....	.....	.....	1,906	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Inspectorate	2,050	15	.....	.....	2,025	9	.....	1	.....
Prince Edward Island Inspectorate	288	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Inspectorate	19,904	4,327	12	4,191	6,059	1,108	25	457	1,167
Quebec Inspectorate	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17	.....	20	.....
Saskatchewan Inspectorate	7,566	1,695	737	94	2,978	.....	.....	100	1,838
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,547	61	.....	.....	2,033	.....	.....	.....	232
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate	3,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle à la Crosse District	1,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories	3,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon	1,528	915	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Indian population	103,774	16,405	1,855	12,444	40,442	1,334	25	1,185	8,927
Eskimos.									
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baie Arctique	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Lead Island	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Bay District	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herschel Island	409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kekertin Island	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killonek (Port Burwell)	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topik Vink Baffin Land	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Eskimos	3,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Native Population	107,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—No official information as to the religions belief of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
610	594	512	471	305	279	1,224	1,274	76	122	233	219	206	27	178	41
1,886	1,784	2,175	2,117	1,211	1,217	5,434	5,385	548	619	1,059	772	804	255	674	98
1,212	1,238	1,531	1,406	891	818	2,528	2,838	326	413	891	691	595	296	404	267
182	165	146	160	69	75	359	320	44	40	59	71	41	18	51	20
177	213	213	196	138	134	420	392	92	75	130	86	65	65	48	38
24	33	24	29	20	18	58	58	16	8	31	35	14	17	11	24
1,296	1,342	1,679	1,564	1,120	1,194	4,293	4,080	383	395	892	726	378	514	327	399
907	905	900	940	570	532	1,965	1,933	221	229	330	273	299	31	216	57
727	754	806	746	331	325	1,559	1,659	216	319	351	359	289	62	294	65
7,021	7,028	7,986	7,629	4,655	4,592	17,838	17,939	1,922	2,220	3,976	3,212	2,691	1,285	2,203	1,009

21,157 Indians nor as to the ages of 24,944 Indians.

RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Provinces and

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
Alberta	8,281	667		1,528	1,940				1,332
British Columbia	25,370	4,490	578	3,131	12,512			307	1,458
Manitoba	10,290	2,836	520	3,047	1,719	200		300	1,231
New Brunswick	1,906				1,906				
Nova Scotia	2,050	15			2,025	9		1	
Ontario	26,419	5,253	31	4,191	6,480	1,108	25	457	2,824
Prince Edward Island	288				288				
Quebec	12,935	113	7	468	8,477	17		20	
Saskatchewan	9,779	2,055	719	79	2,962			100	1,850
Northwest Territories	4,928	61			2,033				232
Yukon	1,528	915			100				
Total, Indian population	103,774	16,405	1,855	12,444	40,442	1,334	25	1,185	8,927
Eskimos.									
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island	850								
Baie Arctique	113								
Black Lead Island	102								
Cumberland Sound and Davis Straits	590								
Hudson Bay District	1,101								
Herschel Island	400								
Kekertin Island	75								
Killonek (Port Burwell)	109								
Topik Vink Baffin Land	107								
Total, Eskimos	3,447								
Total, Native Population	107,221								

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1914.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
610	594	512	471	305	279	1,224	1,274	76	122	233	219	206	27	178	11
1,886	1,784	2,175	2,177	1,211	1,217	5,434	5,385	548	619	1,059	772	804	255	674	98
932	959	1,135	1,010	742	668	1,825	2,006	256	320	624	462	433	191	287	175
182	165	146	160	69	75	359	320	44	40	59	71	41	18	51	20
177	213	213	196	138	134	420	392	92	75	130	86	65	65	48	38
1,544	1,589	2,045	1,929	1,248	1,324	4,937	4,838	443	472	1,127	920	522	605	430	490
24	33	24	29	20	18	58	58	16	8	31	35	14	17	11	24
907	905	900	940	570	532	1,965	1,933	221	229	330	273	299	31	216	57
759	786	836	777	352	345	1,616	1,733	226	335	383	368	307	76	302	66
7,021	7,028	7,986	7,629	4,655	4,592	17,838	17,939	1,922	2,220	4,076	3,206	2,691	1,285	2,197	1,009

of 21,157 Indians nor for the ages of 24,944 Indians.

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot	973	28,225	512	29,074												
Blood	1,312	10,053	1,008	10,679												
Edmonton	34½	618	1,361	32,366	237½	5,747										
Hobbema	7	118	908¼	19,617	47	268										
Lesser Slave Lake	12		10	400	11	330										
Peigan	1,169	6,521	271	2,260	38	893										
Saddle Lake	6	28	574	8,217	78	514										
Sarcee			430	832												
Stony																
Total	3,513½	45,563	5,074¼	109,445	411½	7,762										
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena			76	182												
Bella Coola																
Cowichan	3	120	243	11,805									1½	70		
Kamloops	313	9,300	1,003	54,647			40	162					107	428	134	536
Kootenay	45	1,360	1,320	25,400												
Kwawkewlth																
Lytton	216	7,699	511	17,045											159	5,225
Nass																
New Westminster	38	1,530	323	22,160			16½	720					102½	3,990	14¼	465
Okanagan	1,360	20,600	1,650	49,000			4	80								
Queen Charlotte																
Stickine																
Stuart Lake				4,585												
West Coast																
Williams Lake	125	2,430	441	11,170												
Total	2,100	43,039	5,517	195,994			60½	962					211	4,488	307¼	6,226

MANITOBA.																
Birtle	628	6,153	1,243	40,075	87	1,795	3¾	135								
Clandeboye		10		1,310		100										
Fisher River	10	91	25	335	20	95										
Griswold	2,018	21,779	557	8,995	14	220	18¼	802								
Manitowapah	10	261	97½	4,760	3	38										
Norway House																
Pas																
Portage la Prairie	734	9,252	421	9,621	21	509										
Valley River Band			92½	1,560												
Total	3,400	37,586	2,436	66,656	145	2,749	22	937								
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Northeastern Division.																
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties			240	1,965							13	175				
Northern Division.																
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	3	32	54	763							34	476			1	
Southwestern Division.																
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties			6	50											1	20
Total	3	32	300	2,078							47	651			2	20
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County																
Antigonish and Restigouche			22½	260											1¼	34
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)			5	160									¼	5	¼	5
Cape Breton (Sydney)																
Colchester			1	25												
Cumberland																
Digby			3	75												
Halifax			9										3		¾	
Hants			5	100												
Inverness			12	150			¼	3					¼	2		
Kings			2	40											½	10
Lunenburg			7	195	4	59					4	55		1		1
Pictou																
Queens			1	25	½	16					½	12				
Richmond			10	250											½	3

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION—*Continued.*

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Victoria	...	...	6	109	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Windsor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	83½	1,409	4½	75	2¼	9	...	...	4½	67	3½	13	3¼	64
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick	2½	40	108	2,820	...	...	...	...	33	430	18	153	12	48	...	...
Cape Croker	20	400	178	3,916	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	46	828	1	12
Caradoc	115	2,043	824	26,354	38	690	468	18,659	½	2	20	350	2	35	68	596
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	18	240	35	600	...	...	6	90	...	...	...	...	4	45	...	...
Fort Frances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Bay	10	142	57	4,403	8	232	46½	1,266	...	...	...	...	49	619	...	...
Kenora	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Simcoe	23	480	70	1,630	10	100	1½	50	3	60	7	140	...	...	...	...
Manitowaning	143	3,970	472	12,003	35	778	186	2,527	2	70	...	...	266	4081	19	169
Moravian	44	958	141	3,970	...	...	100	4,085	...	...	6	60	...	...	20	84
Mud Lake	...	...	110	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Credit	131	2,541	327	10,767	52	818	15	795	...	...	...	...	8	84	1	45
Parry Sound	...	...	25	1,650	...	...	29	805	...	...	...	...	4	75	20	25
Port Arthur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rama	10	160	80	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80	...	...
Rice Lake	100	1,100	105	2,360	35	525	...	...	...	...	15	475	7	84	...	4
Sarnia	71	1,537	183	6,496	10	210	75	1,810	...	...	...	...	9	153	14	165
Saugeen	25	250	200	2,000	...	...	20	200	...	...	...	...	5	50	3	60
Sault Ste Marie	...	...	75	1,480	...	...	5	150	...	...	...	...	9	105	...	...

Savanne							2	81										
Scugog	4	80	35	600			1	15			4	100				1	20	
Six Nations	1,846	27,690	3,621	108,630	372	11,160	370	15,020			40	948	70	1380		39	278	
Sturgeon Falls			13	260			4	80					2	30				
Thessalon			18	560			16	430					12	310				
Tyendinaga	42	400	250	15,000	375	2,950	85	1,500	40	200	45	300	35	178		4	20	
Walpole Island	89	1,922	262	8,598			299¼	12,683	12½	386	19¼	84	28	684				
Total	2,693½	43,953	7,189	218,467	935	17,463	1,755¼	60,507	101	1,248	174¼	2610	572	8869		190	1,478	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island	4½	61	34	449														
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour			20	370	2	1	50			2	36		10					
Bersimis	1	6	1	27														
Cacouna																		
Caughnawaga			450	10,300	55	660	75	800			120	1800	3	25		8	100	
Lake St. John	50	400	400	5,000	40	300					57	1100	30	300		4	60	
Lorette																		
Maniwaki	2	10	121	1,893							½	4	2½	33				
Maria			50	500														
Mingan																		
Oka		95		2,950		150		525			10	250					30	
Pierreville			16	210			½	2			5	100				½	4½	
Restigouche			175	5,000								210						
Seven Islands											43							
St. Regis	144½	2,061	545	10,900	20	378	293	5,800				994	60	775		8	240	
Timiskaming	6	100	70	1,875									10	200				
Total	201½	2,672	1,848	39,025	117	1,489	418½	7,127		2	271½	4458	115½	1333		20½	434½	
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine	330	4,738	360	4,850	58	1,150												
Battleford	629	5,462	465	5,870	33½	283½												
Carlton	841	12,399	1,619	27,493	23	466												
Crooked Lake	705	13,155	379	10,775	25	948												
Duck Lake	1,032½	11,221	694½	13,815	92½	1,520												
Moose Mountain	422	7,369	167	5,752														
Onion Lake	2½	17	469½	9,067														
Pelly	4	120	806½	30,186	205½	7,077												
Qu'Appelle	883	13,680	687	15,049														
Touchwood Hills	166½	3,203	1,669½	30,981	21	131												
Isle à la Crosse																		
File Hills Agency	575	10,862	2,088	86,347														
File Hills Colony	422	7,594	1,723	74,079														
Moose Woods			17	425			7	35										
Total	6,012¼	89,820	11,145	314,689	458½	11,575½	7	35										

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	3,513½	45,563	5,074¼	109,445	411½	7,762										
British Columbia	2,100	43,039	5,517	195,994			60½	962					211	4488	307¼	6226
Manitoba	3,400	37,586	2,436	66,656	145	2,749	22	937								
New Brunswick	3	32	300	2,078							47	651			2	20
Nova Scotia			83½	1,409	4½	75	2¼	9			4½	67	3½	13	3¼	64
Ontario	2,693½	43,953	7,189	218,467	935	17,463	1,755¼	60,507	101	1,248	174¼	2610	572	8869	190	1,478
Prince Edward Island	4½	61	34	449												
Quebec	201½	2,672	1,848	39,025	117	1,489	418½	7,127		2	271½	4458	115½	1333	20½	434½
Saskatchewan	6,012¼	89,820	11,145	314,689	458½	11,575½	7	35								
Total	17928¼	262,726	33676¾	947,211	2,071½	41,113½	2,221½	69,577	101	1,250	497¼	7786	902	4703	523	8,222½

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alberta.													
Blackfoot	8	1,200	¼	10	¼	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood	5	376	1	30	5	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,087	172
Edmonton	39⅜	3,029	2	235	1¾	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	2,072	335
Hobbema	11⅓	2,561	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	3½	533½	240	3,936	135
Lesser Slave Lake	6¼	384	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	.....
Peigan	5	600	1	100	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	500	800
Saddle Lake	10	1,300	1	64	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,105	.....
Sarcee	1½	275	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	362
Stony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	150
Total	85¾	9,212	5¼	439	9¾	1,486	.....	.....	3½	533½	769	13,455	1,954
British Columbia.													
Babine and Upper Skeena	346	54,500	.....	.....	52	10,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	343	.....
Bella Coola	12	1,050	1½	150	½	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	195	10
Cowichan	48	2,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	1	.....
Kamloops	567	2,408	205	820	217	868	150½	507	351	1,404	9,710	315	2,323
Kootenay	76	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	825	225
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lytton	315¾	6,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,136½	860
Nass	303½	31,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
New Westminster	190	32,610	13½	1,825	31¾	5,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	654	562	274
Okanagan	223	6,690	14	460	14	560	11	435	.....	.....	2,600	450	520
Queen Charlotte	3	135	¼	.....	½	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Stickine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Stuart Lake	42	6,745	.....	.....	16½	2,770	.....	.....	1	110	108	804	.....
West Coast	2	274	½	70	½	47	.....	.....	.....	18	16½	7	.....
Williams Lake	107½	4,230	15½	1,270	18	1,510	.....	.....	5¾	450	346	1,270	.....
Total	2,235¾	157,695	250¼	4,595	350½	22,267	161½	942	357¼	1,982	15,142½	5,936	4,212

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
MANITOBA.													
Birtle	16	1,635							5	183		1,534	1,409
Clandeboye	2,350										40	580	
Fisher River	97½	7,981	7	105½	13	168	4½	32	10	94		302	
Griswold	23	2,421		108					9½			907	194
Manitowapah	106¾	4,964	5½	17	5½	133						4,660	
Norway House	75	1,025	3	99	4	18						192	
Pas	80	3,375	5	10	3	170						835	
Portage la Prairie	8½	487	¼		¼	20						519	49
Valley River Band	3	625							1¾	25		1,574	430
Total	2,759¾	22,513	20¾	339½	25¾	509	4½	32	26¼	302	40	11,103	2,082
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Northeastern Division.													
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	194	6,570									125	8	51
Northern Division.													
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	20¾	1,393			1	100	¼	10			80½		
Southwestern Division.													
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	13	1,035									22		
Total	227¾	8,998			1	100	¼	10			227½	8	51

Nova Scotia.													
Annapolis County	1	90			2¾	135					3	6	
Antigonish and Guysborough	19	680			1	200					36		3
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	75	1,000									90	35	3
Cape Breton (Sydney)													
Colchester	2	90									6		
Cumberland		200											
Digby	7	246										9	
Halifax	14								3				
Hants	4	100									70	5	2
Inverness	35	1,110			¼	10					150½	85	10
Kings	4	500									4	10	
Lunenburg	11	925	1	10	5	475			2	50	94	30	
Pictou													
Queens	2	200			½	200			1	140	10	10	2
Richmond	12	1,100			¼	52					39½	2	7
Shelburne		60		5		20		5			3		
Victoria (Middle River)	9	460			3	70					100	3	2
Windsor	1	60	¼	7	¼	12	¼	5	¼	7			
Yarmouth													
Total	196	6,821	1¼	22	13	1,174	¼	10	6¾	197	606	195	29
Ontario.													
Alnwick	14¾	1,112			2¾	1,420					84		59
Cape Croker	32	2,240			3	300			2	150	60	10	36
Caradoc	112	9,337	3	155	3	206	2	136	7	940	1,341	112	350
Chapleau	2½	60											
Christian Island	10	300			1	150					40		30
Fort Frances	19	2,245									78	133	
Golden Lake	8	150									6	11	
Gore Bay	103¾	7,386	3¼	36	37¼	1,729			22	527	405	7½	177
Kenora	75	7,748			13	783			9	204		451	
Lake Simcoe	3	300	¼	50	1	140	½	200			62	10	
Manitowaning	305	17,332	6	302	50	5,454			24	975	1,547	99	98
Moravian	15	1,517	4	225	1	75	½	10			165		100
Mud Lake	19	2,100	3	350	5	1,150			2	275	70	47	11
New Credit	6	861	¼	50	1	138	½	20	2	265	840		500
Parry Sound	29	2,800	3	100	15	285	4	75	12	275	206	69	9
Port Arthur	13	1,220										10	5
Rama	10	600									50	15	30
Rice Lake	11	1,350	2	300	7	1,400			3	350	60	17	25
Sarnia	45	1,845	10	90	3	186	¼	8	1¼	91	427	9	65
Saugeen	25	500							4	100	80	5	90
Sault Ste. Marie	142	3,050	1	25	7	650			4	190	90	200	
Savanne	43	4,256			3	278			5	132		191	
Scugog	6	405									16	26	3
Six Nations	325	12,960	20	400	20	1,560	2	180	34	3,200	9,096		5,246

TABLE No. 3—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Continued.*

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
ONTARIO.													
Sturgeon Falls	26	780	.....	.....	7	230	.....	.....	4	100	30	55	.....
Thessalon	79	6,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	55	12
Tyendinaga	142	300	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	210	3,780	325	.....
Walpole Island	84½	4,920	3	248	9¾	557½	5¾	800	¼	44½	212½	570	81½
Total	1,706½	93,724	63¾	2,381	189¾	16,691½	15½	1,429	141½	8,028½	18,796½	2,427½	6,927½
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island	7	795	.....	.....	½	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	29½	20½	4
QUEBEC.													
Becancour	1	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	10
Bersimis	4	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	.....
Cacouna			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	250	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Lake St. John	100	2,000	.....	.....	1	60	1	50	.....	.....	175	3½	45
Lorette			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	47	2,016	.....	.....	3¾	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	19	.....
Maria	5	350	½	10	½	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Mingan	¼	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	8	.....
Pierreville	15	1,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	25
Restigouche	48	4,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	8	190
Seven Islands			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	350	9,221	8	317	8	640	3	72	.....	.....	475	400	600
Timiskaming	10	1,000	.....	.....	2	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Total	830¼	28,539	8½	327	15¼	1,425	6	222	.....	.....	2,748	457½	870

SASKATCHEWAN.													
Assiniboine	5½	245	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	300
Battleford	17	1,368	½	5	¾	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,714	96½
Carlton	37¾	1,935	.....	.....	4¼	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,378	1,551
Crooked Lake	7½	1,449	½	100	1	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1,614	803
Duck Lake	17¼	2,414	¾	54	1¼	81	.....	.....	¼	54	.....	7,596	209
Moose Mountain	3½	590	½	150	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	250
Onion Lake	29	2,572	1	38	1	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,627	508
Pelly	2¼	234	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,288	430
Qu'Appelle	19½	2,680	2½	300	3	340	.....	.....	4¼	295	.....	1,780	1,205
Touchwood Hills	10¾	1,950	2¼	380	5¼	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	2,413	1,500
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
File Hills Agency	17	2,550	3	120	6½	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,050	3,750
File Hills Colony	8	1,200	1	40	3	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	2,000
Moose Woods	10	150	.....	3	.....	25	.....	.....	1	10	.....	1,000	20
Total	185	19,137	14	1,190	32	3,475	.....	.....	5½	359	337	21,776	12,622½

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons	Tons
Alberta	85¾	9,212	5¼	439	9¾	1,486	.....	.....	3½	533½	769	13,455	1,954
British Columbia	2,235¾	157,695	250¼	4,595	350½	22,267	161½	942	357¾	1,982	15,142½	5,936	4,212
Manitoba	2,759¾	22,513	20¾	339½	25¾	509	4½	32	26¼	302	40	11,103	2,082
New Brunswick	227¾	8,998	.....	.....	1	100	¼	10	.....	.....	227½	8	51
Nova Scotia	196	6,821	1¼	22	13	1,174	¼	10	6½	197	606	195	29
Ontario	1,706½	93,724	63¾	2,381	189¾	16,691½	15½	1,429	141½	8,028½	18,796½	2,427½	6,927½
Prince Edward Island	7	795	.....	.....	½	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	29½	20½	4
Quebec	830¼	28,539	8½	327	15¼	1,425	6	222	.....	.....	2,748	457½	870
Saskatchewan	185	19,137	14	1,190	32	3,475	.....	.....	5½	359	337	21,776	12,622½
Total	8,217¾	347,434	363¾	9,293½	637½	47,227½	188	2,645	1,055¾	11,402	38,695½	55,388½	28,752

TABLE No 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Area of Reserve.	(These three Columns make up Total Area of Reserve.) Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings. Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses	Corn Cribs.
Alberta.	acres	acres	acres	acres															
Blackfoot	175,580	3,300	168,880	3,400	16,000			74	100	20	1	130	20	3	1	4	2	1	....
Blood	354,086	4,760	344,661	4,665	25,000	....	....	15	250	....	5	75	....	....	....	60	25	....	....
Edmonton	82,101½	43,371	36,678½	2,052	6,705	....	....	8	75	15	22	78	52	27	15	34	8	17	7
Hobbema	76,420	75,201¾	197¾	1,020½	5,297	....	....	3	70	66	....	105	31	20	23	4	....	....	....
Lesser Slave Lake	30,656	12,300	18,301	55	185	....	....	....	49	....	....	38	15	....	....	16	3	3	....
Peigan	93,141½	700	89,179½	3,262	....	....	....	15	50	3	2	40	5	3	1	13	9	....	2
Saddle Lake	117,221	37,605	78,226	1,390	68,128	....	....	....	115	68	1	99	78	....	5	33	3	....	....
Sarcee	69,120	10,782	57,777	561	71,000	....	....	12	35	....	....	31	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stony	75,458	30,738	44,365	355	11,000	....	....	10	130	....	....	50	40	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,073,784	218,757¾	838,265¾	16,760½	203,315	....	....	137	854	172	31	646	256	53	45	164	50	18	9
British Columbia.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena	30,360	21,800	7,668	892	1,089	....	....	407	301	50	....	119	79	....	....	38	180	....	....
Bella Coola	22,315½	22,060	181	74½	1,302	....	....	304	14	177	8	8	13	2	1	63	68	....	....
Cowichan	19,926	11,134	5,475	3,317	5,575	....	....	600	10	25	218	5	71	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kamloops	172,079	94,191	65,639	12,249	107,118	....	....	243	302	....	9	392	23	50	8	4	4	267	4
Kootenay	42,316	2,320	38,115	1,881	1,881	....	....	41	138	80	36	23	25	....	....	....	23	....	....
Kwawkewlth	16,502½	16,004	485	13½	27	....	....	102	....	176	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lytton	124,398½	50,615	52,208	21,575½	50,235	....	....	438	444	....	354	313	....	....	85	....	....	....	....
Nass	55,572	54,945½	320	306½	205	....	....	489	68	92	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....
New Westminster	39,099	32,752	3,451	2,896	3,910	....	....	568	55	226	243	212	201	11	67	10	23	1	....
Okanagan	147,339	51,038	87,211	9,090	24,000	....	....	59	126	....	....	151	96	39	37	....	76	4	....
Queen Charlotte	3,484½	2,474½	1,004	6	8	....	....	140	....	30	2	1	3	....	....	3	....	1	....
Stickine	415	15	400	....	....	....	....	1	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stuart Lake	27,465	24,056	3,099	310	1,506	....	....	47	217	90	23	37	39	....	....	45	25	....	....
West Coast	12,364	11,908	363	93	140	....	....	500	....	211	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Williams Lake	66,598	49,696	15,517	1,385	7,030	....	....	8	246	....	....	148	....	....	1	....	196	....	....
Total	780,234	445,009	281,136	54,089	204,026	....	....	4047	1956	1157	893	1414	552	102	199	185	572	273	4

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Area of Reserve.	(These three Columns make up Total Area of Reserve.) Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings. Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
	acres	acres	acres	acres															
Manitoba.																			
Birtle	51,629	31,303	17,523	2,803	10,528	....	....	17	79	27	3	100	51	1	5	75	2	4	....
Clandeboye	39,784	29,950	9,586	248	248	....	....	5	200	....	....	....	73	....	....	3	....	....	....
Fisher River	113,081	112,685	209½	186½	504	....	....	....	337	....	....	....	151	....	7	37	21	....	8
Griswold	12,294	900	7,917	3,477	1,256	1	....	35	36	27	....	47	15	13	2	36	23	....	....
Manitowapah	81,429	40,413	40,798	218	564	....	....	....	313	17	....	148	192	....	17	124	26	27	....
*Norway House	52,057	20,588	5,220	400	....	....	....	....	394	55	....	....	14	....	....	7	....	....	....
Pas	25,746¼	17,608½	8,014¾	123	198	....	....	26	172	12	....	16	58	....	5	7	....	4	....
Portage la Prairie	26,280	6,000	18,975	1,305	2,750	....	....	....	78	21	....	72	29	....	3	20	10	6	....
Valley River Band	11,680	2,400	9,155	125	1,365	....	....	....	14	....	1	13	5	....	3	5	....	....	....
Total	413,980¼	261,847½	117,398¼	8,885½	17,413	1	....	83	1623	159	4	396	368	14	42	314	82	41	8
New Brunswick.																			
Northeastern Division.																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	14,191¼	11,836¼	1,368	987	935	....	....	199	....	35	40	58	52	....	25	....	49	....	....
Northern Division.																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	6,506	6,071	234½	200½	220	....	....	52	2	....	13	....	2	1	1	....	9	....	....
Southwestern Division.																			
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	747	509	186	52	125	....	....	64	....	4	9	3	....	4	6	1	....	....	....
Total	21,444¼	18,416¼	1,788½	1,239½	1,280	....	....	315	2	39	61	61	54	5	32	1	58	....	....

Nova Scotia.																				
Annapolis County	400	395	3	2	5			17	4	2	1									
Antigonish and Guysborough	790	540	155	95	260			45	21	10	1	2								
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	2,800	2,000	200	600	700			21	1	3	10	10	10	2		3		5		
Cape Breton (Sydney)	652¾	650	2¾					25												
Colchester	155	120	20	15	15			15		4	3					2				
Cumberland	1,000	1,000						5		4			2							
Digby	1,600	1,321	225	54	225			24			3				3					
Halifax	38	8	16	14				30	6	10	4									
Hants	3,250	2,852	300	98	98			15	1	2	7	1	7		3					
Inverness	2,755	1,623	593	539	782			37			17				1		3	2		
Kings	459¾	403	53	6¾	25			20			2	2	1							
Lunenburg	2,000	1,400	390	210	519½			17		2	13	9	10		13					
Pictou																				
Queens	1,000	600	200	200	150			16		1	3				3					
Richmond	1,281	900	180	201	130			20		6	13						5	4		
Shelburne					10			7	1	2							1			
Victoria	650	400	200	50	50			20			18	18	18		15	5		10		
Windsor	263	263						8												
Yarmouth																				
Total	19,094½	14,472	2,538½	2,084	2,969½			342	35	46	95	42	48	2	38	10	9	21		
Ontario.																				
Alnwick	3,536½	960	110	2,526½	2,800			51	8	2	18	20	4	2			1	1		
Cape Croker	15,586	10,526	3,550	1,510	1,580	4	1	36	39	8	40	46	30	4	15	1	3	8		
Caradoc	1,6071	1,057	4,493	10,521	16,071	6	11	187	73	49	38	108	54	28	27	38	11	9	51	
Chapleau	183,580	183,563	13	4	4			17	10											
Christian Island	9,672	8,892	580	200	500		2	17	20	1	1	20	15	2	15	5	4	2		
Fort Frances	125,577	125,419	66½	91½	1,543			19	142	15		43	9							
Golden Lake	1,500	1,230	200	70			4	17		1	7	2			2		3			
Gore Bay	15,302	11,408	2,310	1,584	2,278			19	107	7	41	73	40	29	95	49	40	13	1	
Kenora	128,916	128,689	141	86	295			1	222			83	34			49				
Lake Simcoe	3,497	2,715	492	290	387			14	17	4	8	15	10	4	8	4	3	2		
Manitowaning	179,685	143,466	32,084	4,135	6,870	1		31	412	21	130	329	77	1	228	129	239	4		
Moravian	3,010	500	2,010	500	2,500			30	36	1	8	27	14	7				4	10	
Mud Lake	2,000	1,500	225	275	325		1	33	10		7	10	7	6	5		2			
New Credit	6,000	200	1,900	3,900	6,000	1	3	58	14	1	30	14	8	14	6	4	3	7	1	
Parry Sound	87,432	85,400	1,197	835	833			36	78	20	8	20	17	14	12	1	6	1		
Port Arthur	22,487	21,842	413	232	76			46	81	35	6	7	11	6			1	2		
Rama	2,000	815	419	766	1,185			52	10		2	8	7	2	4		10	4		
Rice Lake	1,860	900	360	600	1,300		1	9	8		8	7	5		4		1			
Sarnia	10,792	5,660	2,330	2,802	6,750		3	112	5	16	30	38	22	12	22	20	10	7	13	
Saugeen	9,020	3,840	4,000	1,180	1,400		1	78	29		30	70	30	20	25	1	10	2		
Sault Ste. Marie	39,600	36,275	1,113	2,212	2,275			60	94	21	62	65	38		8	4	26	25		
Savanne	101,267	100,639	574	54	98				171			8	9			21				
Scugog	800	60	225	515	800			9	1	2	5	3	3							

*No details as to 25,849 acres.

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Area of Reserve.	(These three Columns make up Total Area of Reserve.) Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings. Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
	acres	acres	acres	acres															
Six Nations	43,696	9,000	8,220	26,476	43,696	10	33	456	394	10	258	388	185	114	179	61	41	108	69
Sturgeon Falls	64,805	64,385	25	395	273	....	....	37	59	24	20	24	8	4	7	24	5	4	....
Thessalon	60,439	59,260	580	679	679	....	....	35	73	14	24	29	25	....	24	....	24	....	....
Tyendinaga	16,700	7,134	1,726	7,840	13,768	1	1	227	10	....	106	117	38	140	65	25	10	13	40
Walpole Island	40,480	3,396	33,420	3,664	2,995	....	....	83	52	6	8	65	18	12	32	41	5	9	61
Total	1,195,310½	1,018,671	102,696½	73,943	117,281	33	61	1770	2175	258	895	1639	708	421	783	467	458	225	246
Prince Edward Island.																			
Prince Edward Island	1,524	726	404	394	542	....	....	42	....	22	25	22	25	3	6	5	37	6	....
Quebec.																			
Becancour	122	10	....	112	89	....	....	5	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
Bersimis	63,197	62,784	335	78	50	....	....	30	42	....	4	7	8	....	4	1	....	....	....
Cacouna	300	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	12,327	1,383	7,120	3,824	2,620	50	2	423	....	....	132	182	150	3	400	16	....	....	....
Lake St. John	3,779	2,469	480	830	1,100	....	....	40	17	2	31	27	....	....	21	3	10	19	....
Lorette	2,675	....	2,675	....	20	1	1	85	....	....	6	5	5	....	8	....	....	....	....
Maniwaki	44,537	43,663	154	720	326	....	....	2	37	32	15	30	12	1	7	1	....	....	....
Maria	416	80	200	136	150	....	....	20	1	....	15	8	15	....	....	2	....	2	....
Mingan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oka	....	....	....	....	....	1	85	....	....	10	19	30	8	....	....	1	4	....	11
Pierreville	527½	298	196	33½	219	....	1	62	4	23	3	13	3	2	2	3	....	1	....
Restigouche	8,866	8,204	62	600	600	....	....	78	12	3	62	28	62	10	46	....	....	14	....
Seven Islands	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Regis	6,938	80	5,380	1,478	580	....	....	175	33	....	70	60	48	9	9	....	11	3	7
Timiskaming	14,936	14,490	198	248	182	....	....	12	25	11	....	11	7	....	2	....	12	3	....
Total	158,626½	133,761	16,806	8,059½	5,936	52	89	992	171	82	296	403	320	25	499	27	37	44	18

Saskatchewan.																															
Assiniboine	40,897½	27,264½	12,314	1,319	11,038	....	....	6	40	....	....	25	27	1	1	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Battleford	172,736	16,800	153,543	2,393	4,847	....	....	....	156	85	2	110	102	1	4	62	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carlton	219,641	84,810	131,597	3,234	19,230	....	....	....	115	81	38	133	138	....	24	79	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crooked Lake	120,895	17,200	102,096	1,599	4,350	....	....	....	42	97	....	66	78	....	6	43	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Duck Lake	123,508	39,598	82,057	1,853	15,091	....	....	2	123	46	....	33	146	....	9	26	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moose Mountain	30,088	25,486	3,523	1,079	4,000	....	....	....	13	40	....	25	30	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Onion Lake	190,432	41,896	148,036	500	8,770	....	....	4	148	....	....	....	89	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pelly	32,925	16,122	15,628	1,175	2,350	....	....	2	45	35	....	34	59	....	....	11	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Qu'Appelle	81,087	6,180	72,787	2,120	13,497	....	....	3	122	31	1	58	72	....	....	26	7	....	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Touchwood Hills	110,873½	35,465	71,540½	3,868	30,035	....	....	5	125	13	....	104	101	1	5	64	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Isle à la Crosse	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	230	....	....	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
File Hills Agency	84,454	27,000	53,419	4,035	18,777	....	....	9	65	....	3	64	54	....	12	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
File Hills Colony	18,850	2,000	13,072	3,778	300	....	....	7	18	....	3	20	24	....	12	....	....	....	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moose Woods	3,650	1,156	2,494	70	1,120	....	....	....	14	6	....	10	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,230,067	340,977½	862,066¾	27,023	133,519	....	....	38	1256	434	47	690	936	3	85	359	25	22	214	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 4.—LAND AND PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Area of Reserve.	(These three Columns make up Total Area of Reserve.)			Acres Fenced.	Dwellings.				Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
		Under Wood.	Cleared but not Cultivated.	Under actual Cultivation.		Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.										
	acres	acres	acres	acres															
Alberta	1,073,784	218,757¾	838,265¾	16,760½	203,315	.....	.....	137	854	172	31	.....	256	53	45	164	50	18	9
British Columbia	780,234	445,009	281,136	54,089	204,026	.....	.....	4047	1956	1157	893	1414	552	102	199	185	572	273	4
Manitoba	414,108¼	261,848	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	83	1623	159	4	396	368	14	42	314	82	41	8
New Brunswick	21,444¼	18,416¼	1,788½	1,239½	1,280	.....	.....	315	2	39	61	61	54	5	32	1	58	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	19,094½	14,472	2,358½	2,084	2,969½	.....	.....	342	35	46	95	42	48	2	38	10	9	21	.....
Ontario	1,195,310½	1,018,671	102,696½	73,943	117,281	33	61	1770	2175	258	895	1639	708	421	783	467	458	225	246
Prince Edward Island	1,524	726	404	394	542	.....	.....	42	.....	22	25	22	25	3	6	5	37	6	.....
Quebec	158,626½	133,761	16,806	8,059½	5,936	52	89	992	171	82	296	403	320	25	499	27	37	44	18
Saskatchewan	1,230,067	340,977½	862,066½	27,023	133,519	.....	.....	38	1256	434	47	690	936	3	85	359	25	22	214
Total	4,894,065	2,452,638	2,223,100¾	192,478	668,868	86	150	7766	8072	2369	2347	4667	2767	925	1729	1532	1327	650	499

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot							1	2	126
Blood		2	7		8		2	2	2
Edmonton					9	2	1	1	
Hobbema									239
Lesser Slave Lake									
Peigan	1	1			12	1	1	2	
Saddle Lake						1			
Sarcee	2	1			1				
Stony		3							
Total	3	7	7		30	4	5	7	367
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena		1			2	3			
Bella Coola	7	3	6		2	1			
Cowichan	4		7						
Kamloops	15	5	2	2	2				
Kootenay	5		1						1
Kwawkewlth			4					1	
Lytton	41	2	2	1					4
Nass	12	4	8		8	4		3	75
New Westminster	29	4	5						
Okanagan	7	4							
Queen Charlotte	3	2	2	1	10			1	
Stickine									
Stuart Lake	12	1			1				
West Coast	10		8						
Williams Lake	12	1				2	2	2	
Total	157	27	45	4	25	10	2	7	80
MANITOBA.									
Birtle	4		1	3	1		2	2	
Clandeboye	5		5						
Fisher River	6		9	1	10				

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
MANITOBA.									
Griswold	2		2		2		1	1	7
Manitowapah	9		10		7				
Norway House	11		7						
Pas	2		3		6	1			
Portage la Prairie	1		2	1	5				
Valley River Band	1		1						
Total	41		40	5	31	1	3	3	7
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northeastern Division.									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	6	3	3		7				
Northern Division.									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1	1	2		2				
Southwestern Division									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	1	1	4		1				
Total	8	5	9		10				
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County									
Antigonish and Guysborough	1		1						
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	1		1						
Cape Breton (Sydney)			1						
Colchester			1		1				
Cumberland	1								
Digby	1		1	1					
Halifax									
Hants	1		1		1				
Inverness	1		2	1	3				
Kings									

Lunenburg			1						
Pictou									
Queens									
Richmond	1		1		2				
Shelburne									
Victoria			1		1				
Windsor									
Yarmouth									
Total	7		11	2	8				
Ontario.									
Alnwick	1	1	1	1	4				
Cape Croker	2	1	3	2	1		1	1	3
Caradoc	9	3	6	10	2				
Chapleau									
Christian Island	2	1	1	1			1	1	1
Fort Frances	2		4						
Golden Lake	1	1	1		1	1			
Gore Bay	4	2	3				2		
Kenora			2						
Lake Simcoe	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Manitowaning	7	4	8	1	3				2
Moravian	3	1	1		2				
Mud Lake	2	1	1	1	1				
New Credit	2	1	1	3	2				4
Parry Sound	7	1	5	2	7	2			
Port Arthur	5	3	7		2				
Rama	1	1	1	2	2				
Rice Lake	1	1		1	1				
Sarnia	5	1	3	3	1		1	1	
Saugeen	5	1	3	4	12				
Sault Ste. Marie	5	1	4		4				
Savanne	1		5						
Scugog	1			1					
Six Nations	15	1	12	2	22				8
Sturgeon Falls	4		3						
Thessalon	4		5						
Tyendinaga	2	1	4	4	6				
Walpole Island	2	2	2	2	3				
Total	92	30	87	41	76	3	6	4	18
Prince Edward Island.									
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	3	3		1		

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
QUEBEC.									
Becancour									
Bersimis	1								
Cacouna									
Caughnawaga	1	1	5		2				
Lake St. John	1		1		1				
Lorette	1		1					1	
Maniwaki		1	2		2				
Maria	1		1				1		
Mingan									
Oka	1		1	2			2		
Pierreville	3	1	2						
Restigouche	1	1	1			1	2		
Seven Islands	1								
St. Regis	2	1	5		11		1		2
Timiskaming			1		2		1		1
Total	13	5	20	2	18	1	7	1	3
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine		2	1		4		1	1	51
Battleford	2		7	5	16	1	3	1	
Carlton	2		6		5		2	3	10
Crooked Lake							1	1	
Duck Lake	3		3				4	3	2
Moose Mountain			1		1		1	1	55
Onion Lake						1		1	
Pelly	3		3						
Qu'Appelle							1	1	
Touchwood Hills	1		3				2	2	
Isle à la Crosse									
File Hills Agency	3			2			2	2	
File Hills Colony	2			2					
Moose Woods	1								
Total	17	2	24	9	26	2	17	16	118

TABLE No. 5—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
Alberta	3	7	7	.....	30	4	5	7	367
British Columbia	157	27	45	4	25	10	2	7	80
Manitoba	41	.....	40	5	31	1	3	3	7
New Brunswick	8	5	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	7	.....	11	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	92	30	87	41	76	3	6	4	18
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec	13	5	20	2	18	1	7	1	3
Saskatchewan	17	2	24	9	26	2	17	16	118
Total	339	77	244	66	226	21	41	38	593

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot	64	65	8	3	2	90	12	80	2	.....	3	280	200	.....	50	25	40	50
Blood	75	10	25	.....	2	100	15	100	4	2	6	2,000	350	.....	2	1	100	15
Edmonton	67	63	17	11	.....	56	19	54	5	2	7	239	84	.....	28	72	20	15
Hobbema	91	44	3	6	.....	80	9	67	.....	.....	.....	910	126	.....	23	90	19	12
Lesser Slave Lake	8	4	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	.....	.....	2	53	20	.....	6	28	4	.....
Peigan	34	16	.....	.....	.....	32	1	31	.....	.....	6	800	60	.....	3	4	32	5
Saddle Lake	62	36	1	.....	.....	53	7	51	.....	.....	.....	4	97	5	18	83	26	6
Sarcee	21	12	2	2	1	26	2	15	1	.....	.....	280	70	.....	.....	22	16	.....
Stony	42	10	1	.....	.....	45	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	45	.....	75	23
Total	464	260	57	22	5	494	65	483	12	4	24	4,566	1,002	5	175	325	332	126
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	8	5	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	70	4,950	34	1	2	74	.....	.....
Bella Coola	10	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	42	.....	14	6	18	5	2	.....
Cowichan	165	116	.....	5	3	43	17	28	7	16	9	4,290	180	2	13	4	35	164
Kamloops	585	617	6	119	68	248	19	308	8	4	9	2	245	56	178	116	214	45
Kootenay	148	39	.....	.....	.....	38	4	25	3	1	.....	300	68	.....	11	66	21	14
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lytton	231	184	16	53	31	91	4	70	11	1	1	1,002	274	.....	9	157	56	32
Nass	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
New Westminster	80	68	.....	4	.....	20	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1,816	87	5	.....	6	3	4
Okanagan	178	134	9	22	47	65	10	65	7	.....	.....	550	118	2	42	87	69	104
Queen Charlotte	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stickine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Stuart Lake	23	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	9	1,805	7	.....	33	30	8	.....
West Coast	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	6	.....	.....	.....	2	11
Williams Lake	132	66	.....	.....	44	84	8	80	4	2	4	.....	85	.....	12	174	59	15
Total	1,371	1,244	31	203	193	610	65	601	40	24	296	14,945	1,120	72	318	865	470	389

MANITOBA.																	
Birtle	104	55	30	6	1	53	35	46	4	2	1,310	94	2	74	90	48	61
Clandeboye	19	14				3		2		1		7	2	3	26		
Fisher River	28	15	1	1		37	1	37				54		12	68		8
Griswold	101	41	15	1		28	36	25	8	1	4	494	69		37	62	47	32
Manitowapah	37	34	3			73		53			15	920	122	27	106	114	18	98
Norway House	4	3									7	645						
Pas	14	12				10		8			2	1,002	6	3		13		
Portage la Prairie	37	18	9	1		27	10	19	7			275	30		22	30	13	42
Valley River Band	10	4	1			8	1	6				44	11		14	11	6	8
Total	354	196	59	9	1	239	83	196	19	4	28	4,690	393	34	268	414	132	249
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division.																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	20	23		6	5	10		7			19	1,445	21		18	37	15	11
Northern Division.																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	10	10	2	7	1	6	1	4				45	9		5	9	4	4
Southwestern Division.																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Queens, Kings, Sunbury, St. Johns, and York Counties	2					1	1		1				7		7			
Total	32	23	2	13	6	17	2	11	1		19	1,490	37		30	46	19	15
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County	1	1									2		1			1		
Antigonish and Guysborough	6	4									3		3	2	1	5		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	6	4		5		5		2			25	500	11	11	5	8	1	3
Cape Breton (Sydney)																		
Colchester	1	1		1							1	12	1		1	1		1
Cumberland	1												2					
Digby												40						
Halifax	2	2									33		1	1	1			
Hants	4	4		5		3		3			10	50	2		6	6		3
Inverness	9	6		6	1	4		3			10	145	4	8	4	11		
Kings	2	1											3		2	2		1
Lunenburg	8	8				2					5		17		8	4		7
Pictou																		
Queens	1	1	1						1			12	2	1	1	1		
Richmond	6	5		3		1					4	150	4	4	5	7		

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*Continued*

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Shelburne																		
Victoria	1	1				1		1			1		4	3	3	15		
Windsor																		
Yarmouth																		
Total	48	38	1	20	1	17		9			94	909	55	30	37	61	1	15
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick	18	13	6	8	5	6	7	6	6		11	340	11	2	17	9	5	13
Cape Croker	35	30	3	5	2	15	4	20	16	1	2	325	26	1	15	30	18	20
Caradoc	150	135	30	126	18	61	35	50	37	3	10	977	97	12	67	67	53	120
Chapleau																		
Christian Island	12	10	2	5	1	4	3	3	3	1	7	100	9	1	5	12	4	3
Fort Frances	27	16									2	710	3		8	12		
Golden Lake	5	2				1		1	1		1		1		3	3	3	2
Gore Bay	66	50	1	3	3	20	3	18	6	2	36	447	36	1	55	46	15	47
Kenora	13	12		1							3	2,494				8		
Lake Simcoe	15	14	3	4	1	7	3	4	4	1	8	15	8		5	8	3	2
Manitowaning	227	179	6	24	10	82	13	86	23	4	64	2,440	51	6	203	202	55	93
Moravian	27	29	4	26	2	7	6	7	8		7		15	4	10	17	8	30
Mud Lake	13	10	4	5	4	7	4	4	5	1		6	8		6	8	6	11
New Credit	46	26	18	32	12	19	14	13	12			350	32	7	28	21	8	32
Parry Sound	35	29	3	5		9		9	10			450	15		12	21	7	9
Port Arthur	17	8				1		3			1	222	8		9	3		1
Rama	3	3	3	3		3	1	3	2		2	50	3		4	4	2	4
Rice Lake	15	12	4	6	3	6	5	7	6			14	9	3	5	7	4	13
Sarnia	60	50	16	31	6	25	16	23	19	1	13	187	40	6	30	31	8	51
Saugeen	50	40	5	6	1	12	1	12	5		25	1,200	30		25	40	25	35
Sault Ste. Marie	66	41	1	9	3	5		9	3		8	1,376	20	3	28	51	4	9
Savanne	5	5		1							1	1,784				1		
Scugog	4	2	2	2		2	1	2	2			97	2		2	2	3	3
Six Nations	385	322	109	210	120	216	140	194	181	6	53	4,010	310	65	201	224	162	268
Sturgeon Falls	18	8				1		2	2	1	42		12	4	26	37		10
Thessalon	8	8										788	2		19	8		

Tyendinaga	137	112	45	87	29	74	33	66	39	.....	33	822	100	.....	85	102	48	112
Walpole Island	91	62	9	86	1	42	16	29	17	12	8	1	57	4	21	48	16	68
Total	1,528	1,228	274	682	221	625	305	571	405	33	345	19,255	905	119	891	1,022	447	956
Prince Edward Island.																		
Prince Edward Island	8	8	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	3	10	.....	.....
Quebec.																		
Beauharnois	2	4	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	2	.....	2
Bersimis	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	3	.....	1
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	135	190	60	5	9	120	13	115	6	16	24	540	140	90	325	270	.....	280
Lake St. John	26	30	.....	1	2	8	2	10	9	9	3	245	21	25	34	30	16	14
Lorette	4	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	160	4	3	5	2	2	4
Maniwaki	23	25	.....	3	4	10	1	12	7	.....	1	4	12	3	14	22	3	18
Maria	6	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	6	.....	.....	8
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	27	21	.....	.....	2	9	.....	8	.....	2	.....	1	10	14	19	16	.....	26
Pierreville	5	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	8	6	6	8	1	1
Restigouche	28	30	2	8	4	4	2	16	2	2	8	170	10	4	16	39	.....	10
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	240	112	10	100	5	75	19	75	7	5	60	360	50	20	50	65	10	80
Timiskaming	12	9	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	3	300	7	1	5	11	1	4
Total	520	438	74	123	27	233	37	247	32	37	101	1,782	272	178	483	468	33	448
Saskatchewan:																		
Assiniboine	36	10	10	1	.....	26	8	25	2	.....	.....	285	36	1	36	17	12	24
Battleford	118	71	16	4	1	92	17	83	12	2	5	928	177	25	89	123	30	40
Carlton	114	86	14	22	9	82	17	70	8	.....	13	1,737	160	.....	110	122	61	26
Crooked Lake	72	50	18	13	.....	52	18	46	6	.....	.....	515	103	7	63	89	20	52
Duck Lake	92	75	14	18	.....	53	20	59	10	4	.....	1,269	109	13	56	94	21	35
Moose Mountain	42	10	6	1	1	26	7	19	2	1	2	300	40	.....	25	45	31	19
Onion Lake	26	22	1	.....	.....	59	1	56	.....	.....	7	815	122	7	43	105	38	20
Pelly	66	41	12	.....	.....	32	20	28	4	3	4	.....	55	.....	42	56	13	26
Qu'Appelle	108	76	28	.....	1	51	27	46	11	.....	15	705	128	.....	83	104	49	63
Touchwood Hills	111	56	26	46	.....	69	21	57	9	3	3	1,722	115	10	70	105	29	41
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....
File Hills Agency	64	29	22	.....	.....	46	24	46	15	2	.....	725	64	16	50	61	14	40
File Hills Colony	50	20	18	.....	.....	16	20	16	14	.....	.....	250	20	.....	15	30	5	12
Moose Woods	8	2	1	1	.....	11	.....	9	.....	.....	6	50	17	.....	6	12	5	3
Total	907	550	186	106	12	618	200	560	93	15	55	9,303	1,141	83	688	965	328	401

TABLE No. 6.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
Alberta	464	260	57	22	5	494	65	483	12	4	24	4,566	1,002	5	175	325	332	126
British Columbia	1,371	1,244	31	203	193	610	65	601	40	24	296	14,945	1,120	72	318	865	470	389
Manitoba	354	196	59	9	1	239	83	196	19	4	28	4,690	393	34	268	414	132	249
New Brunswick	32	23	2	13	6	17	2	11	1	.....	19	1,490	37	.....	30	46	19	15
Nova Scotia	48	38	1	20	1	17	.....	9	.....	.....	94	909	55	30	37	61	1	15
Ontario	1,528	1,228	274	682	221	625	305	571	405	33	345	19,255	905	119	891	1,022	447	956
Prince Edward Island	8	8	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	3	10	.....	.....
Quebec	520	438	74	123	27	233	37	247	32	37	101	1,782	272	178	483	468	33	448
Saskatchewan	907	550	186	106	12	618	200	560	93	15	55	9,303	1,141	83	688	965	328	401
Total	5,232	3,985	684	1,178	471	2,854	757	2,678	603	118	966	57,050	4,927	526	2,893	4,176	1,762	2,599

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta.																	
Blackfoot	20	1,400	300	.....	.....	14	438	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Blood	35	2,264	300	65	.....	944	668	1,425	25	.....	3	20	50	15	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	1	380	.....	10	16	9	179	316	.....	.....	3	20	146	31	15	.....	1,267
Hobbema	.....	503	76	.....	9	47	94	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	342
Lesser Slave Lake	10	106	4	2	.....	36	85	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	.....	1,569	22	.....	.....	21	296	603	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Saddle Lake	.....	413	2	3	80	13	255	217	.....	.....	3	19	10	11	7	.....	335
Sarcee	.....	425	26	16	.....	12	73	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony	20	1,200	160	.....	.....	40	161	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	87	8,260	890	96	105	1,136	2,249	2,984	25	.....	10	69	278	57	22	.....	2,969
British Columbia.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena	31	292	46	10	.....	.....	99	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bella Coola	7	417	22	9	.....	9	25	38	.....	.....	1	3	20	.....	2	.....	530
Cowichan	75	206	58	3	2	24	284	165	960	460	.....	4	25	.....	405	340	5,740
Kamloops	44	3,865	551	26	.....	208	1,019	324	.....	.....	5	30	121	79	136	84	7,248
Kootenay	62	1,230	215	44	.....	120	785	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765
Kwawkewlth	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Lytton	95	886	195	58	.....	158	526	802	.....	.....	61	282	416	.....	22	92	1,164
Nass	1	5	1	.....	.....	12	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	850
New Westminster	30	427	75	32	45	102	462	462	235	240	34	155	904	.....	98	686	3,091
Okanagan	34	1,560	520	23	.....	368	831	1,365	25	25	17	80	292	.....	.....	.....	1,135
Queen Charlotte	.....	11	3	4	.....	4	25	11	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Stickine	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake	20	319	57	19	.....	60	85	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Coast	.....	14	.....	20	.....	.....	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	761
Williams Lake	.....	1,495	536	27	.....	120	687	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730
Total	399	10,750	2,279	276	47	1,184	5,330	4,469	1,224	726	118	554	1,818	79	663	1,220	23,814

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Continued.*

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Manitoba.																	
Birtle	6	314	.....	7	27	17	80	129	.....	.....	.....	5	36	6	10	8	953
Clandeboye	.....	132	.....	19	150	67	206	177	8	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	495
Fisher River	4	70	.....	7	96	89	217	163	.....	.....	2	22	12	.....	.....	.....	379
Griswold	.....	213	17	.....	16	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	23	14	.....	511
Manitowapah	.....	334	.....	24	75	191	694	489	63	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House	.....	.....	.....	4	7	2	19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pas	5	34	7	6	12	8	90	75	.....	.....	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie	.....	115	4	2	20	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	160
Valley River Band	.....	30	3	.....	12	6	29	30	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	60
Total	15	1,242	31	69	415	381	1,360	1,096	71	.....	5	33	200	29	24	10	2,558
New Brunswick.																	
Northeastern Division.																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	.....	14	3	5	1	30	43	38	.....	.....	.....	3	23	2	.....	.....	317
Northern Division.																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	300
Southwestern Division.																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St.Johns, and York Counties	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Total	.....	31	3	5	1	30	53	48	.....	1	.....	3	25	2	.....	.....	743

Nova Scotia.																	
Annapolis County		2															20
Antigonish and Guysborough		1			3	2	3	6									85
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)		13		1			21	13	5							3	200
Cape Breton (Sydney)																	
Colchester		1					1										12
Cumberland		1					2										9
Digby							1										25
Halifax		2					9	10	20								150
Hants		4	1		2	2	3	9				2	1				100
Inverness		9		1			21	16	1							7	150
Kings		3	1			2	2	2					2				200
Lunenburg		4		1	6	16	19	18	50			2	2		8	2	266
Pictou																	
Queens		1			2	2	4	3	11	6			6				12
Richmond		6		1		4	12	10				1					50
Shelburne																	
Victoria		6		3		2	20	45									100
Windsor																	
Yarmouth																	
Total		53	2	6	14	30	118	132	87	6		5	11		8	12	1,370
Ontario.																	
Alnwick		27	3			9	20	9				2	11	13	5	11	612
Cape Croker	1	96	6	1		31	28	48	16	11	3	26	96	28	3	42	296
Caradoc	1	247	21	4		65	128	118			2	46	280	73	22	196	6,085
Chapleau																	
Christian Island		35	2	1		8	22	12	6		3	12	40				200
Fort Frances	2	93	1	3	3	3	15	6									
Golden Lake		5					4	3				1					6
Gore Bay	8	102	12	5		10	45	21	25	2	5	35	215	10	9	14	484
Kenora		70		7	20	4	21	8									85
Lake Simcoe		22	3			2	19	19			1	7	37	47	3	75	290
Manitowaning	19	389	117	24	6	79	280	195	133	14	79	302	430	14	4	26	2,230
Moravian	1	59	10				18	8				6	4	17		25	725
Mud Lake		21	4	1		4	21	32				5	39				411
New Credit		97	10	2		12	67	35	12		1	13	34	19	17	15	692
Parry Sound	4	42	7	8	2	13	39	47	1		6		31	20		66	750
Port Arthur		16		1			17	15				3					380
Rama		10					8	7					8		2		300
Rice Lake		19	2			7	26	35				6	15	57	86		220
Sarnia	1	115	8	2		9	37	39			3	11	40	89	25	17	1,993
Saugeen	1	80	7	1		5	45	40				15	20	25	14	20	300
Sault St. Marie	4	63	6	8	26	48	41	42			2	14	12				855
Savanne		3		4	8	1	9	5									
Scugog		9	4				2	2				2	12	20	2		205
Six Nations	16	681	181	44		131	820	892	150	70	25	390	1,261	751	217	990	16,941

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Continued.*

Agency.	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Ontario.																	
Sturgeon Falls	13	53	4	9	.....	6	52	58	.....	.....	5	16	.....	8	20	22	380
Thessalon	8	44	7	4	.....	15	28	29	.....	.....	.....	19	37	.....	.....	.....	421
Tyendinaga	2	295	25	15	.....	20	530	275	50	40	5	60	262	400	100	250	3,760
Walpole Island	15	250	40	8	.....	13	160	96	.....	.....	11	42	59	76	28	176	2,695
Total	96	2,946	480	152	65	495	2,502	2096	393	137	151	1,033	2,973	1,667	557	1,945	40,316
Prince Edward Island.																	
Prince Edward Island	1	7	1	2	.....	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	160
Quebec.																	
Becancour	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis	.....	5	.....	2	3	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	50
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	.....	280	50	75	.....	60	325	225	5	.....	.....	65	540	90	20	45	5,000
Lake St. John	7	35	6	7	5	22	82	35	10	.....	9	34	47	.....	12	7	300
Lorette	2	10	1	.....	1	.....	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	300
Maniwaki	.....	26	2	1	.....	.....	43	23	5	.....	.....	15	10	10	5	.....	262
Maria	.....	2	1	1	2	12	11	15	10	18	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	90
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	.....	68	28	8	.....	.....	82	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	27	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	153
Restigouche	.....	27	2	3	.....	11	30	78	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4	.....	.....	12
Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	3	205	35	18	4	34	325	181	.....	.....	18	75	149	315	85	50	600
Timiskaming	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	21	15	12	.....	.....	6	20	.....	.....	.....	200
Total	12	688	125	122	15	149	988	626	47	18	31	202	809	415	122	102	6,967

Saskatchewan.																	
Assiniboine	1	187	31	2	36	1	42	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	195
Battleford	7	628	.....	14	90	89	391	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	555
Carlton	4	470	31	21	122	165	589	724	11	.....	41	91	76	.....	.....	.....	1,463
Crooked Lake	2	219	8	5	44	11	145	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	429
Duck Lake	5	317	13	.....	111	98	362	473	10	5	8	20	10	.....	.....	.....	559
Moose Mountain	.....	118	.....	3	19	8	46	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	56
Onion Lake	.....	440	.....	4	48	52	348	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelly	.....	200	.....	1	34	29	125	135	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	1	..	203
Qu'Appelle	1	375	27	12	11	113	234	213	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	95
Touchwood Hills	10	306	24	16	73	107	335	297	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
Isle à la Crosse	1	21	.....	1	4	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Agency	1	205	28	10	40	99	177	238	.....	.....	3	17	60	20	3	.....	542
File Hills Colony	1	93	7	.....	32	14	42	64	.....	.....	3	17	60	20	3	.....	400
Moose Woods	1	58	7	2	.....	36	82	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Total	34	3,637	176	91	664	822	2,728	3,451	21	5	55	166	261	46	7	.....	5,006

TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Horses.			Cattle.			Other Stock.					Poultry.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta	87	8,260	890	96	105	1,136	2,249	2,984	25		10	69	278	57	22		2,969
British Columbia	399	10,750	2,279	276	47	1,184	5,330	4,469	1,224	726	118	554	1,818	79	663	1,220	23,814
Manitoba	15	1,242	31	69	415	381	1,360	1,096	71		5	33	200	29	24	10	2,558
New Brunswick		53	3	5	1	30	53	48		1		3	25	2			743
Nova Scotia		96	2	6	14	30	118	132	87	6	151	5	11			12	1,370
Ontario		2,946	480	152	65	495	2,502	2,096	393	137		1,033	2,973	1,667	557	1,945	40,316
Prince Edward Island	96	7		2		2	8	3								15	160
Quebec	1	688	1						47	18	31	202	809	415	122	102	6,967
Saskatchewan	12	125	122	15	15	149	988	626	21	5	55	166	261	46	7		5,006
	34	3,637	176	91	664	822	2,728	3,451									
Total	644	28,243	3,987	819	2,145	4,229	15,336	15,205	1,868	893	370	2,065	5,745	2,295	1,407	3,304	83,903

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS.

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
Alberta.								
Blackfoot		12		50	40		50	140
Blood				40	10			200
Edmonton		14	18	69	83	55	1,683	92
Hobbema		1		85	77	27	2,175	124
Lesser Slave Lake			26	27	27	48	800	42
Peigan		1		8	5			90
Saddle Lake		13	26	79	89	99	2,127	130
Sarcee				6	8		50	65
Stony				150	12		1,200	200
Total		41	70	514	351	209	8,085	1,083
British Columbia.								
Babine and Upper Skeena	13	19	207	605	322	173	8,900	139
Bella Coola	95	69	143	448	201	88	4,150	100
Cowichan	60	1	381	330	274	71	27	181
Kamloops		14	148				30	492
Kootenay			59	175	26		100	153
Kwawkewlth	73	72	295	256	176	216	2,930	109
Lytton		48	48	266	108	53	389	183
Nass	90	156	169			242	3,750	287
New Westminster	170	123	386	330	383	155	963	321
Okanagan	2	15	19	205	60	7	263	166
Queen Charlotte		110	20	70	85	20	50	70
Stickine		14	5	245	100	118	1,155	82
Stuart Lake	4	5	215	347	202	480	4,410	122
West Coast	55		1,053	170	343	137	1,653	161
Williams Lake			45	262	38		2,705	332
Total	562	646	3,193	3,709	2,318	1,760	31,475	2,898

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
Manitoba.								
Birtle	.....	1	.....	43	43	15	1,065	98
Clandeboye	1	152	32	36	124	237	1,140	219
Fisher River	2	197	192	133	313	717	2,297	266
Griswold	.....	.....	4	51	63	3	1,670	72
Manitowapah	52	176	168	168	282	1,557	7,304	317
Norway House	1	337	820	485	730	1,315	5,100	1,390
Pas	.....	24	315	101	298	666	5,300	187
Portage la Prairie	.....	10	9	50	47	.....	900	90
Valley River Band	.....	.....	.....	22	9	.....	276	17
Total	56	897	1,540	1,089	1,909	4,510	25,050	2,657
New Brunswick.								
Northeastern Division.								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	34	50	34	42	139	260	141	12
Northern Division.								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	.....	.....	8	7	6	.....	55	4
Southwestern Division.								
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	.....	2	37	32	35	6	1,206	.....
Total	34	52	79	81	180	266	1,402	16
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County	.....	.....	3	6	10	2	15	2
Antigonish and Guysborough	.....	9	.....	5	22	16	76	1
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	3	7	.....	.....	10	.....	200	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	.....	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	1	4	1	13	7	1	11	1
Digby	.....	.....	9	11	5	.....	125	10

Halifax	4	7	.....	11	26	5	45	3
Hants	2	3	3	10	9	.....	100	.....
Inverness	2	19	.....	2	18	6	195	.....
Kings	.....	.....	4	5	10	.....	40	2
Lunenburg	.....	10	4	2	23	4	30	3
Pictou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	5	7	8	6	10	12	7
Richmond	4	14	.....	.....	20	11	90	.....
Shelburne	.....	.....	1	8	6	.....	76	.....
Victoria	1	6	.....	.....	16	.....	60	.....
Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	84	32	83	203	55	1,075	27
ONTARIO.								
Alnwich	.....	3	22	14	29	.....	1,447	14
Cape Croker	16	20	2	25	30	140	25	6
Caradoc	.....	3	.....	60	54	1	383	42
Chapleau	.....	.....	243	275	263	281	5,110	185
Christian Island	3	15	3	10	12	15	200	15
Fort Frances	1	23	242	89	151	490	3,790	98
Golden Lake	.....	5	4	20	15	5	200	15
Gore Bay	27	19	.....	41	46	130	411	4
Kenora	.....	9	353	95	248	411	7,167	225
Lake Simcoe	3	18	4	8	18	5	250	11
Manitowaning	115	27	40	118	171	331	1,194	101
Moravian	.....	2	.....	11	3	8	50	2
Mud Lake	.....	4	51	21	49	.....	2,281	25
New Credit	.....	.....	2	10	20	.....	160	.....
Parry Sound	3	32	32	68	51	15	700	66
Port Arthur	54	54	311	136	231	1,117	660	216
Rama	.....	4	28	32	28	.....	800	40
Rice Lake	.....	.....	23	4	27	1	1,174	4
Sarnia	4	17	.....	21	36	3	101	.....
Saugeen	.....	4	.....	30	80	20	150	20
Sault Ste. Marie	18	41	35	69	94	152	541	59
Savanne	.....	2	410	135	256	495	6,207	243
Scugog	.....	3	9	5	7	.....	510	5
Six Nations	.....	14	4	60	148	.....	300	4
Sturgeon Falls	10	48	157	124	132	145	1,510	145
Thessalon	31	22	66	11	100	285	612	76
Tyendinaga	2	17	2	24	27	10	800	3
Walpole Island	3	58	23	25	76	14	2,461	20
Total	290	464	2,066	1,542	2,402	4,074	39,194	1,644
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island	5	14	.....	.....	20	19	54	.....

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
Quebec.								
Becancour								
Bersimis	2	2	116	30	155	12	1,750	111
Caco na	1		15	1	26		210	
Caughnawaga	1	40	3	50	25		100	5
Lake St. John		1	163	150	285	150	7,400	200
Lorette			8	10	30		500	7
Maniwaki			76	69	65	35	1,747	73
Maria		1	8	3	15		120	2
Mingan	12	3	45	23	53		2,500	50
Oka		25	3					
Pierreville	1	5	10	4	25		804	16
Restigouche		2	22	28	2		90	
Seven Islands								
St. Regis		75	1	18	40	30	600	1
Timiskaming		2	29	25	12	20	300	20
Total	17	156	499	411	733	247	9,011	485
Saskatchewan.								
Assiniboine				6	49		900	46
Battleford		12	10	103	132	178	2,130	177
Carlton		8	55	151	145	157	4,039	186
Crooked Lake				41	66	16	107	133
Duck Lake		12		92	143	10	3,405	146
Moose Mountain				30	48	8	400	50
Onion Lake		11	30	112	122	123	3,796	148
Pelly		1		54	51	1	1,367	72
Qu'Appelle				44	75	28	870	162
Touchwood Hills				70	87		4,146	126
Isle à la Crosse			569	339	308	550	3,521	397
File Hills Agency				31	60		136	43
File Hills Colony				12	24		44	
Moose Woods		3		8	9		50	16
Total		44	664	1,093	1,319	1,071	24,911	1,602

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
Alberta	.....	41	70	514	351	209	8,085	1,083
British Columbia	562	646	3,193	3,709	2,318	1,760	31,475	2,898
Manitoba	56	897	1,540	1,089	1,909	4,510	25,050	2,657
New Brunswick	34	52	79	81	180	266	1,402	16
Nova Scotia	15	84	32	83	203	55	1,075	27
Ontario	290	464	2,066	1,542	2,402	4,074	39,194	1,644
Prince Edward Island	5	14	.....	.....	20	19	54	.....
Quebec	17	156	499	411	733	247	9,011	485
Saskatchewan	.....	44	664	1,093	1,319	1,071	24,911	1,602
Total	979	2,398	8,143	8,522	9,435	12,211	140,207	10,412

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Agency.	Education.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta.											
Blackfoot	162	140	.....	.....	630	220	180	75	10	120	40
Blood	250	200	.....	.....	750	800	350	410	.....	300	75
Edmonton	97	41	52	4	670	171	123	84	74	69	3
Hobbema	89	51	.....	.....	776	.....	149	99	92	76	53
Lesser Slave Lake	98	84	30	22	243	.....	51	14	41	19	2
Peigan	84	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	70	.....	89	.....
Saddle Lake	149	108	8	2	692	309	184	63	87	7	27
Sarcee	30	25	.....	.....	90	40	34	34	2	18	6
Stony	85	62	.....	.....	659	119	119	.....	119	65	.....
Treaty No. 8	275	182	303	213	2,741	51	682	58	1,438	160	.....
Total	1,219	979	393	241	7,251	1,713	1,976	907	1,863	923	206
British Columbia.											
Babine and Upper Skeena	200	85	.....	.....	1,898	830	560	.....	515	31	98
Bella Coola	93	44	.....	.....	1,524	.....	475	10	475	8	68
Cowichan	1,669	148	.....	.....	1,713	832	387	58	.....	.....	576
Kamloops	115	51	8	.....	2,288	686	539	517	8	.....	32
Kootenay	190	102	1	.....	494	450	148	127	146	111	71
Kwawkewlth	241	96	.....	.....	1,183	734	384	.....	386	.....	91
Lytton	1,581	266	.....	.....	3,104	.....	923	923	923	923	.....
Nass	776	776	.....	.....	.....	820	410	.....	562	7	45
New Westminster	1,469	433	.....	.....	2,403	1,302	427	393	520	316	473
Okanagan	37	.....	.....	.....	855	188	186	188	.....	188	.....
Queen Charlotte	350	250	.....	.....	580	325	170	.....	325	.....	15
Stickine	162	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	188	6	.....

Stuart Lake	103	10	119	3	1,246	657	277	24	479	49	127
West Coast	591	444	.....	.....	1,833	1,389	564	.....	.....	.....	58
Williams Lake	695	166	5	.....	170	166	295	150	131	131	84
Total	8,272	2,899	133	3	18,891	8,379	5,861	2,390	4,658	1,770	1,738
MANITOBA.											
Birtle	127	111	4	.....	471	239	91	64	62	36	13
Clandeboye	.....	.....	.....	.....	843	.....	217	.....	206	1	.....
Fisher River	1,328	505	.....	.....	2,054	525	419	15	430	65	.....
Griswold	72	53	3	1	393	.....	83	72	28	22	10
Manitowapah	1,227	552	.....	.....	1,553	786	363	18	.....	.....	.....
Norway House	140	140	.....	.....	3,159	.....	749	.....	813	.....	.....
Pas	66	57	.....	.....	1,094	181	225	.....	346	35	.....
Portage la Prairie	175	120	.....	.....	426	230	135	40	180	.....	.....
Valley River Band	8	6	.....	.....	73	17	18	7	15	13	6
Total	3,143	1,544	7	1	10,066	1,978	2,220	216	2,080	172	29
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Northeastern Division.											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	754	138	26	1	999	329	229	167	140	.....	229
Northern Division.											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	200	500	100	20	222	.....	45	44	.....	.....	5
Southwestern Division.											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	185	.....	21	36	.....	128
Total	954	638	126	21	1,906	514	274	232	176	.....	362
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County	58	30	.....	.....	58	57	15	2	4	.....	20
Antigonish and Guysborough	161	56	1	.....	190	63	53	12	38	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	90	65	1	.....	125	60	25	25	40	23	40
Cape Breton (Sydney)	90	25	.....	.....	130	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	96	20	.....	.....	96	5	20	.....	5	.....	12
Cumberland	80	26	.....	.....	74	11	11	1	.....	.....	5
Digby	84	75	.....	.....	97	.....	23	.....	18	.....	.....
Halifax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants	80	20	.....	.....	80	80	19	7	15	3	19

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Continued.*

Agency.	Education.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Nova Scotia.											
Inverness	56	20	1	.....	171	15	36	15	19	11	5
Kings	88	40	.....	.....	88	35	18	2	25	1	45
Lunenburg	105	65	.....	.....	105	.....	19	12	11	5	17
Pictou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	60	24	.....	.....	60	21	15	20	11	.....	39
Richmond	70	16	.....	.....	134	68	33	30	16	.....	30
Shelburne	40	34	.....	.....	40	34	15	.....	15	.....	15
Victoria	80	30	.....	.....	89	60	40	50	40	10	50
Windsor	33	10	2	.....	.....	20	4	3	5	.....	12
Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,271	566	5	.....	1,537	519	369	179	262	53	309
Ontario.											
Alnwick	263	200	.....	.....	263	.....	29	9	.....	.....	.....
Cape Croker	220	200	25	6	220	203	128	280	98	240	.....
Caradoc	889	685	1	.....	1,154	659	383	141	10	44	72
Chapleau	282	42	5	.....	575	.....	111	.....	637	.....	17
Christian Island	200	100	.....	.....	275	50	80	6	20	15	45
Fort Frances	199	125	.....	.....	888	544	244	2	487	10	142
Golden Lake	125	125	.....	.....	132	80	34	1	14	.....	10
Gore Bay	433	345	2	2	547	356	84	257	27	.....	77
Kenora	115	73	1	.....	1,059	282	235	11	279	6	75
Lake Simcoe	90	50	.....	.....	95	.....	32	11	3	.....	35
Manitowaning	1,036	1,026	50	.....	2,046	1,149	555	320	53	4	181

Moravian	343	225			343	100	100	50	2	25	25
Mud Lake	214	214			214	200	63	7	7		7
New Credit	265	210			286	90	90	42	2		45
Parry Sound	274	170	101		568		165	76	85		
Port Arthur	531				1,434				325		160
Rama	190	150	3		236	100	40	3	20		55
Rice Lake	105	105			105	95	22	8	3		7
Sarnia	275	228			425	163	90	60	8	3	20
Saugeen	350	200			444	200	140				45
Sault Ste. Marie	894	247	976		976		245	4	559		90
Savanne	76	34			1,162	284	235	1	258	2	88
Scugog	30	27			30	29	10	2	8	3	26
Six Nations	4,000	2,100			4,606		1,100	431		431	390
Sturgeon Falls	190	50	51	2	578	271	111	23	73	5	10
Thessalon	450	54	131		574	130	130		130		130
Tyendinaga	1,411				1,411			77	5	9	2
Walpole Island	745				745			90	40		124
Treaty No. 9	4,449				4,449		890		890		
Total	17,744	6,985	1,346	10	25,840	4,985	5,346	1,912	3,843	797	1,888
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island	175	125	1	1	288		58	10	58	5	30
Quebec.											
Becancour			22	6	22		11	2			4
Bersimis	1		259	137	559		200	1	167		17
Cacouna											
Caughnawaga	1,000	400	500	5	2,234	4	625	80			390
Lake St. John	75	30	400	175	590		150	78	190		22
Lorette	48	7	376	158	240		141		7		134
Maniwaki	213	55	210	30	378		104	25	37		42
Maria	80	40	10	1	115	15	24	3	10		4
Mingan											
Oka	195	90	175	95							
Pierreville	167	134	282	200	299	200	103	2	4		169
Restigouche	300	75	25	14	537	250	28	52	6	12	84
Seven Islands	1		65	125	700	282	282		282		
St. Regis	1,000	200	2		1,595	700	400	60	40		5
Timiskaming	245	125	10		245		20	21	12	15	13
Unorganized Northern Districts			3,906		3,906				3,906		
Total	3,325	1,156	6,242	946	11,420	1,451	2,088	324	4,661	27	884
Saskatchewan.											
Assiniboine	58	58			121	85	49	22	38	17	12
Battleford	146	82	5	1	785	308	214	100	96	124	94

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Continued.*

Agency.	Education.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Carlton	478	299	47	10	995	661	252	132	152	193	184
Crooked Lake	217	195	122	.....	528	257	122	43	.....	53	1
Duck Lake	264	233	10	.....	953	586	276	91	161	147	9
Moose Mountain	31	29	1	.....	59	30	46	20	20	14	6
Onion Lake	130	127	6	6	638	305	225	55	140	120	33
Pelly	101	51	.....	.....	493	130	73	37	55	52	18
Qu'Appelle	194	187	3	.....	554	93	104	59	32	64	.....
Touchwood Hills	260	204	3	.....	209	158	155	94	164	94	158
Isle à la Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	.....
File Hills Agency	169	123	14	1	223	152	68	74	21	52	79
File Hills Colony	116	70	1	.....	116	52	29	29	.....	18	23
Moose Woods	15	15	1	1	.....	.....	12	5	4	15	.....
Total	2,179	1,670	213	20	5,674	2,817	1,625	761	1,248	963	617

TABLE No. 9.—EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Education.				Number who wear civilized dress.	Industrial pulation.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in Stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta	1,219	979	393	241	7,251	1,713	1,976	907	1,863	923	206
British Columbia	8,272	2,899	133	3	18,891	8,379	5,861	2,390	4,658	1,770	1,738
Manitoba	3,143	1,544	7	1	10,066	1,978	2,220	216	2,080	172	29
New Brunswick	954	638	126	21	1,906	514	274	232	176	.....	362
Nova Scotia	1,271	566	5	.....	1,537	519	369	179	262	53	309
Ontario	17,744	6,985	1,346	10	25,840	4,985	5,346	1,912	3,843	797	1,888
Prince Edward Island	175	125	1	1	288	.....	58	10	58	5	30
Quebec	3,325	1,156	6,242	946	11,420	1,451	2,088	324	4,661	27	884
Saskatchewan	2,179	1,670	213	20	5,674	2,817	1,625	761	1,248	963	617
Total	38,282	16,572	8,466	1,243	82,912	22,355	19,809	6,931	18,849	4,710	6,063

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Alberta.																		
Blackfoot		1,507	1,491	4,000			1				1	1						
Blood		500	600	1,500				30			15			3		8		
Edmonton		242	201¾	963			2	6	5		19	3	7	4	4	1	1	6
Hobbema		197¾						11	11		18	1		1				
Lesser Slave Lake				5				7			4							
Peigan		240	1,275	37				5			5					2		
Saddle Lake		74	5	120			1	3			2		2					
Sarcee		343	343	400			11				11							
Stony																		
Total		3,103¾	3,915¾	7,025			15	62	16		75	5	9	8	4	11	1	6
British Columbia.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	99	99	99	99			9	10	3		7					25		
Bella Coola	2½	2½	2½	2½			6		2						2			
Cowichan	34		33	29			14	1										
Kamloops	20	40	30	60			3	4										
Kootenay	25	25	25	25			2			1								
Kwawkewlth																		
Lytton	293	60½	59½	320½			24	1		13	29			3				
Nass	162½		63	59			19	68	102						20	3		
New Westminster	80½	80½	80½	77½			27			5	2					2		
Okanagan	155	275	330	875			10	2	7		11		9			4		
Queen Charlotte	4	1	1	5			8		2	1					1			
Stickine																		
Stuart Lake	10	27	28	77			29	4	5		2				16	2		

West Coast	7½	2		3½			5		10									
Williams Lake	20	33	33	1,520			4	16			14							
Total	913	645½	874½	3,153½			160	106	131	20	65		9	3	39	36		
Manitoba.																		
Birtle		34	150				1	3	7		19		2		4			
Clandeboye				5				2					4					
Fisher River								33					20		8	7		4
Griswold		296	29	80			5	2			3	1	2					
Maintowapah		60	66	66				6			9		7	1	3			
Norway House	11			2				28										
Pas				5			6	7					1					
Portage la Prairie		35	13					2			11		6	2		6	2	
Valley River Band		31	9					2			1		1	2				
Total	11	456	267	158			12	85	7		43	1	43	5	15	13	2	4
New Brunswick.																		
Northeastern Division.																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties	8	8	8	8			8			3								
Northern Division.																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	4		6							1			1					
Southwestern Division.																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	7						2											
Total	19	8	14	8			10			4			1					
Nova Scotia.																		
Annapolis County																		
Antigonish and Guysborough							12		5									
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	4	2	2	4			3			2								
Cape Breton (Sydney)																		
Colchester	3	1	1	3			1											
Cumberland	1½		½	¼			9		4		1							
Digby	3	1																
Halifax																		
Hants			2	2			1		1	1								

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Agency	New Land Improvements				Buildings Erected.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Nova Scotia.																		
Inverness			2	1			5			1								
Kings	5	5		30			2											
Lunenburg	4	5	2															
Pictou							1											
Queens	1	½	1½	1½										1				
Richmond	6	1	1	6			1		1	1							1	
Shelburne							7	1	2							1		
Victoria	200	50	20	50			20			18	18		18	15	5		10	
Windsor																		
Yarmouth																		
Total	224½	65½	32	67¾			68	1	13	23	19		18	16	5	1	11	
Ontario.																		
Alnwich	2,637			2,800			3											
Cape Croker	18	8	18	28	1			2			2							
Caradoc	42	11	12	356	1		3		6	2	2	1						
Chapleau																		
Christian Island	3		2	15			2					1	3					
Fort Frances							10											
Golden Lake								1										
Gore Bay	37	19	20	19			4	1		2	1	1		4	4	4		
Kenora	4							1					3		1			
Lake Simcoe								1										
Manitowaning	117	117	117	117			1	10		5	19			1				
Moravian	20											1						

Mud Lake														2			
New Credit		5	5	25		2				1	1						
Parry Sound	12	16	9	9		4		1									
Port Arthur						1	1										
Rama		5				3					1						
Rice Lake						1											
Sarnia	3					1				1						3	6
Saugeen	10	10	15	10		2	1										
Sault Ste. Marie																	
Savanne			8	12			13					1					
Scugog																	
Six Nations	60	40	60		3	3			4	2							
Sturgeon Falls						6	2			3		4		1			
Thessalon	52	2	52	50						1		1	2	2	2		
Tyendinaga				10		3			3	2	3	3	2	3	5		
Walpole Island	57¼	36¾	32¾	24		4				4	1		1	3		1	
Total	3,072¼	269¾	350¼	3,475	5	53	33	7	16	38	10	15	10	16	11	4	6
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																	
Prince Edward Island								2									
QUEBEC.																	
Beeancour																	
Bersimis			2	12										1			
Cacouna																	
Caughnawaga	3	7	10			13			2	4	1	3	4				
Lake St. John	30	10		34		3			2				5	2	1	3	
Lorette																	
Maniwaki	26	5	9	23			1		1	2			1				
Maria				3													
Mingan																	
Oka						2						3			3		
Pierreville	26	74		80	1	2		2		2							
Restigouche						76	14	3	6	28		64	42	2		14	
Seven Islands																	
St. Regis				10													
Timiskaming	20	20	20	10		2	4	2							1		
Total	105	116	41	172	1	101	19	7	11	36	1	70	52	5	5	17	
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine		58	65½	8		3	6			5		3	1	8			
Battleford		74	22	253			20	16	6	10		6	3	8			
Carlton	531	354	362	800			15	9		13		1		1	10		
Crooked Lake		131	154	279			5	1		1				4			
Duck Lake	3	125	230	305		1	9	3	1	2		6	1	1			

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Moose Mountain		59	15					2	4		5		6					
Onion Lake		51	78				1	12					2		1			
Pelly		134	80	830				4	4		6		6					
Qu'Appelle		140	284	30			1	11										
Touchwood Hills	879	7						9			5							
Isle à la Crosse																		
File Hills Agency		233	246				2	7					4					1
File Hills Colony		218	221				2											1
Moose Woods	80	70	60	1,120				4	4		1	1						
Total	1,493	1,654	1,817½	3,625			10	104	37	7	48	1	34	5	23	10		2

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Alberta		3,103¾	3,915¾	7,025			15	62	16		75	5	9	8	4	11	1	6
British Columbia	913	645½	784½	3,153			160	106	131	20	65		9	3	39	36		
Manitoba	11	456	267	158			12	85	7		43	1	43	5	15	13	2	4
New Brunswick	19	8	14	8			10			4			1					
Nova Scotia	224½	65½	32	67¾			68	1	13	23	19		18	16	5	1	11	
Ontario	3,072¾	269¾	350¾	3,475	5		53	33	7	16	38	10	15	10	16	11	4	6
Prince Edward Island									2									
Quebec	105	116	41	172		1	101	19	7	11	36	1	70	52	5	5	17	
Saskatchewan	1,493	1,654	1,817½	3,625			10	104	37	7	48	1	34	5	23	10		2
Total	5,837¾	6,318½	7,187½	17,683¾	5	1	429	410	220	81	324	18	229	99	107	87	35	18

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ALBERTA.					
Blackfoot	2,803,080 00	9,000 00	100,000 00	12,875 00	36,000 00
Blood	5,310,815 00	6,000 00	28,500 00	44,150 00	53,500 00
Edmonton	1,176,928 00	5,369 00	23,050 00	16,615 00	24,376 00
Hobbema	408,155 00	4,890 00	12,170 00	.....	23,690 00
Lesser Slave Lake	261,310 00	370 00	12,500 00	.....	3,405 00
Peigan	964,040 00	9,000 00	18,500 00	36,738 00	23,026 00
Saddle Lake	565,933 00	2,635 00	24,740 00	2,650 00	19,797 00
Sarcee	1,104,096 00	9,000 00	10,300 00	36,800 00	10,000 00
Stony	207,915 00	8,000 00	15,000 00	500 00	13,000 00
Total	12,802,272 00	54,264 00	244,760 00	150,328 00	206,794 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Babine and Upper Skeena	218,010 00	17,750 00	123,100 00	15,435 00	12,900 00
Bella Coola	365,075 50	3,600 00	107,150 00	10,200 00	5,750 00
Cowichan	1,748,200 00	109,700 00	168,100 00	12,250 00	36,755 00
Kamloops	3,795,107 25	28,200 00	113,840 00	34,100 00	78,790 00
Kootenay	135,625 00	11,496 00	15,210 00	103,700 00	17,983 00
Kwawkewlth	278,321 00	920 00	51,215 00	2,875 00	8,350 00
Lytton	619,114 00	38,662 50	74,915 00	21,300 00	35,580 00
Nass	3,052,250 00	20,500 00	256,220 00	98,600 00	1,500 00
New Westminster	1,806,990 00	12,101 00	114,800 00	53,700 00	13,000 00
Okanagan	2,425,000 00	46,900 00	71,000 00	11,800 00	32,500 00
Queen Charlotte	109,710 00	600 00	38,000 00	1,400 00	12,000 00
Stickine	1,260 00	.....	12,080 00	.....	200 00
Stuart Lake	162,350 00	6,670 00	69,630 00	20,300 00	6,875 00
West Coast	114,000 00	4,175 00	107,500 00	.....	1,385 00
Williams Lake	543,800 00	16,260 00	45,100 00	7,900 00	33,270 00
Total	15,374,812 75	317,534 50	1,367,860 00	393,560 00	296,838 00
MANITOBA.					
Birtle	401,889 00	1,550 00	20,852 00	1,925 00	19,178 00
Clandeboye	211,509 00	775 00	28,850 00	.....	2,476 00
Fisher River	918,280 00	2,070 00	54,275 00	3,850 00	9,710 00
Griswold	197,295 00	930 00	14,450 00	7,200 00	19,660 00
Manitowapah	203,938 00	1,182 00	25,810 00	5,250 00	11,600 00
Norway House	44,776 00	325 00	44,550 00	.....	790 00
Pas	80,583 00	1,040 00	31,090 00	1,850 00	2,886 00
Portage la Prairie	201,842 00	3,300 00	6,500 00	1,800 00	7,700 00
Valley River Band	70,080 00	285 00	4,555 00	300 00	2,070 00
Total	2,330,192 00	11,457 00	230,932 00	22,175 00	76,070 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Northeastern Division.					
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	45,575 00	2,120 00	23,025 00	24,200 00	3,945 00
Northern Division.					
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	8,618 00	150 00	8,200 00	10,700 00	1,400 00
Southwestern Division.					
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	5,950 00	105 00	20,185 00	14,400 00	310 00
Total	60,143 00	2,375 00	51,410 00	49,300 00	5,655 00

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
120,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	3,105,955 00	12,800 00	3,000 00	15,800 00
204,430 00	2,500 00	7,500 00	5,657,395 00	3,815 00	12,100 00	15,915 00
55,330 20	2,703 00	4,280 00	1,308,651 00	6,010 00	4,680 00	10,690 00
33,301 00	3,571 00	3,056 00	488,833 00	2,364 00	2,975 00	5,339 00
17,725 00	3,300 00	2,535 00	301,145 00	10 00	1,100 00	1,110 00
140,700 00	825 00	1,610 00	1,194,439 00	8,447 00	1,530 00	9,977 00
51,332 00	3,962 75	6,629 00	677,678 75	406 00	680 00	1,086 00
26,730 00	450 00	1,800 00	1,199,176 00	6,500 00	7,300 00	13,800 00
28,680 00	3,000 00	10,000 00	286,095 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
678,228 20	25,311 75	57,410 00	14,219,367 75	40,352 00	35,365 00	75,717 00
29,300 00	44,100 00	31,500 00	492,095 00	6,600 00	5,750 00	12,350 00
14,980 00	47,800 00	31,100 00	585,655 50	1,700 00	3,300 00	5,000 00
43,460 00	26,640 00	41,050 00	2,186,155 00	3,600 00	2,350 00	5,950 00
1,077,190 00	12,765 00	12,525 00	5,152,517 25	15,967 00	12,750 00	28,717 00
94,551 00	5,016 00	5,735 00	389,316 00	625 00	600 00	1,225 00
1,250 00	38,400 00	63,700 00	445,031 00	.....	2,300 00	2,300 00
53,679 00	5,790 00	22,430 00	871,470 50	5,931 00	3,055 00	8,986 00
4,750 00	77,488 00	33,100 00	3,544,408 00	16,275 00	15,200 00	31,475 00
56,415 00	47,290 00	63,200 00	2,167,496 00	15,000 00	13,100 00	28,100 00
195,500 00	5,100 00	11,450 00	2,799,250 00	3,150 00	6,400 00	9,550 00
5,000 00	7,000 00	12,000 00	185,710 00	800 00	5,000 00	5,800 00
4,000 00	11,275 00	10,200 00	39,015 00	.....	2,450 00	2,450 00
26,060 00	23,010 00	15,920 00	330,815 00	1,115 00	38,405 00	39,520 00
4,866 00	57,657 00	31,650 00	321,233 00	700 00	1,725 00	2,425 00
99,150 00	8,950 00	6,950 00	761,380 00	275,088 50	82,591 00	357,679 50
1,710,151 00	418,281 00	392,510 00	20,271,547 25	346,551 50	194,976 00	541,527 50
46,507 40	4,292 50	3,525 00	499,718 90	886 00	2,095 00	2,981 00
16,895 25	5,339 50	9,040 00	274,884 75	50 00	525 00	575 00
24,845 00	16,863 00	23,200 00	1,053,093 00	.....	5,245 00	5,245 00
24,000 00	1,750 60	3,455 00	268,740 60	1,530 00	1,450 00	2,980 00
78,395 00	14,200 00	12,200 00	352,575 00	1,200 00	1,110 00	2,310 00
1,765 00	93,780 00	18,500 00	204,486 00	49 00	5,200 00	5,249 00
8,169 00	13,150 00	6,590 00	145,358 00	45 00	3,850 00	3,895 00
10,100 00	1,350 00	3,600 00	236,192 00	960 00	1,100 00	2,060 00
6,978 00	475 00	1,700 00	86,443 00	155 00	325 00	480 00
217,654 65	151,201 60	81,810 00	3,121,491 25	4,875 00	20,900 00	25,775 00
3,540 00	5,050 00	16,100 00	123,555 00	100 00	600 00	700 00
1,700 00	485 00	3,000 00	34,253 00	40 00	2,800 00	2,840 00
989 00	1,896 00	3,561 00	47,396 00	70 00	1,500 00	1,570 00
6,229 00	7,431 00	22,661 00	205,204 00	210 00	4,900 00	5,110 00

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Annapolis County	1,000 00	40 00	1,200 00	.....	75 00
Antigonish and Guysborough	8,700 00	485 00	1,120 00	3,500 00	35 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	12,000 00	675 00	12,500 00	6,575 00	5,000 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)	15,000 00	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Colchester	1,800 00	40 00	1,200 00	250 00	150 00
Cumberland	250 00	100 00	.....	50 00	100 00
Digby	1,675 00	50 00	1,700 00	1,500 00	30 00
Halifax	850 00	265 00	1,005 00	.....	376 00
Hants	10,510 00	500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,900 00
Inverness	9,600 00	910 00	7,800 00	2,930 00	928 00
Kings	4,000 00	100 00	1,000 00	.....	200 00
Lunenburg	4,000 00	320 00	7,855 00	600 00	813 00
Pictou	2,300 00	200 00	5,200 00	5,000 00	200 00
Queens	1,100 00	.....	2,310 00	.....	200 00
Richmond	6,500 00	260 00	2,800 00	9,000 00	650 00
Shelburne	.....	500 00	1,350 00	.....	40 00
Victoria	2,500 00	300 00	450 00	1,500 00	400 00
Windsor	300 00	.....	800 00	.....	.....
Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	82,085 00	4,745 00	60,790 00	32,405 00	11,097 00
ONTARIO.					
Alnwick	59,315 28	4,880 00	18,500 00	3,675 00	3,119 00
Cape Croker	120,500 00	2,500 00	48,000 00	30,600 00	6,950 00
Caradoc	162,281 50	18,233 00	91,716 00	27,150 00	18,165 00
Chapleau	18,600 00	.....	10,300 00	.....	.....
Christian Island	29,400 00	800 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00
Fort Frances	236,584 00	1,815 00	19,100 00	2,450 00	1,713 00
Golden Lake	4,329 00	500 00	2,725 00	3,100 00	580 00
Gore Bay	61,500 00	8,435 00	22,775 00	15,700 00	12,047 00
Kenora	128,916 00	442 50	5,550 00	3,390 00	1,203 00
Lake Simcoe	32,150 00	800 00	6,275 00	1,800 00	1,540 00
Manitowaning	175,903 00	7,230 00	51,000 00	21,950 00	28,475 00
Moravian	95,000 00	5,800 00	27,600 00	4,500 00	4,500 00
Mud Lake	50,000 00	900 00	30,200 00	5,700 00	2,700 00
New Credit	197,500 00	8,000 00	40,800 00	8,650 00	9,050 00
Parry Sound	40,850 00	8,150 00	32,440 00	20,625 00	5,450 00
Port Arthur	.....	861 00	42,710 00	.....	.....
Rama	50,000 00	3,000 00	15,250 00	13,200 00	1,250 00
Rice Lake	55,800 00	1,300 00	16,850 00	2,800 00	2,560 00
Sarnia	505,500 00	5,215 00	58,500 00	9,100 00	9,365 00
Saugeen	64,320 00	1,500 00	9,500 00	18,500 00	4,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie	56,987 50	2,275 00	27,000 00	22,800 00	7,100 00
Savanne	101,267 00	162 00	6,135 00	.....	1,223 40
Scugog	68,000 00	1,798 00	2,000 00	500 00	580 00
Six Nations	1,092,400 00	436,960 00	606,245 00	50,000 00	215,192 00
Sturgeon Falls	241,680 00	1,975 00	25,200 00	11,000 00	2,950 00
Thessalon	133,468 00	8,800 00	12,250 00	9,600 00	740 00
Tyendinaga	645,300 00	134,825 00	87,555 00	39,300 00	42,754 00
Walpole Island	49,026 50	4,541 00	28,922 00	.....	7,833 00
Total	4,476,577 78	671,697 50	1,352,098 00	329,090 00	393,039 40
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Prince Edward Island	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	580 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
255 00	25 00	130 00	2,725 00			
210 00	225 00	160 00	14,435 00			
4,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	44,250 00	350 00	2,000 00	2,350 00
		1,250 00	23,750 00			
250 00	100 00	300 00	4,590 00	20 00	100 00	120 00
			500 00			
42 00	265 00	625 00	5,887 00	40 00		40 00
875 00	855 00	1,060 00	5,286 00			
900 00	700 00	2,000 00	23,010 00	50 00	100 00	150 00
1,020 00	385 00	980 00	24,553 00	60 00	1,205 00	1,265 00
700 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	8,000 00	100 00	100 00	200 00
1,636 00	340 00	1,550 00	17,114 00	165 00		165 00
300 00	600 00	600 00	14,400 00		230 00	230 00
390 00		300 00	4,300 00	120 00	50 00	170 00
875 00	1,650 00	625 00	21,860 00	60 00	700 00	760 00
	650 00	500 00	3,040 00	25 00	125 00	150 00
2,000 00	4,000 00	200 00	11,350 00	180 00	1,580 00	1,760 00
	100 00	100 00	1,300 00		200 00	200 00
13,453 00	12,395 00	13,380 00	230,350 00	1,170 00	6,390 00	7,560 00
4,069 00	1,432 00	8,368 00	103,358 28		1,200 00	1,200 00
19,330 00		19,000 00	246,880 00	420 00	1,060 00	1,480 00
45,055 50	1,320 20	27,751 50	391,672 70	410 00	515 00	925 00
		3,410 00	32,310 00			
4,200 00	1,200 00	2,650 00	50,250 00	100 00	1,000 00	1,100 00
5,940 00	7,825 00	8,350 00	283,777 00		2,900 00	2,900 00
1,000 00	255 00	2,000 00	14,489 00		100 00	100 00
16,175 00	2,887 15	17,050 00	156,569 15	315 00	631 00	946 00
4,451 00	14,819 70	16,233 00	175,005 20	6 00	110 00	116 00
4,320 00	945 00	1,900 00	49,730 00		75 00	75 00
61,590 00	7,990 00	30,000 00	384,138 00	1,855 00	2,825 00	4,680 00
7,000 00	300 00	5,000 00	149,700 00			
4,841 00	2,100 00	7,550 00	103,991 00		400 00	400 00
13,580 00	300 00	10,000 00	287,880 00	650 00	850 00	1,500 00
9,776 00	4,595 00	14,900 00	136,786 00		2,850 00	2,850 00
3,785 00	14,062 00	6,210 00	67,628 00			
2,230 00	1,670 00	7,200 00	93,800 00	40 00	500 00	540 00
4,025 00	520 00	2,750 00	86,605 00		600 00	600 00
16,034 00	677 00	11,470 00	615,861 00		1,000 00	1,000 00
8,000 00	1,000 00	5,600 00	112,420 00	100 00	500 00	600 00
11,000 00	9,500 00	14,000 00	150,662 50			
1,275 00	4,811 00	12,887 00	127,760 40	34 00	775 00	809 00
1,479 00	406 00	1,430 00	76,193 00			
198,651 00	2,700 00	50,860 00	2,652,948 00	4,100 00	19,500 00	23,600 00
11,500 00	10,600 00	24,000 00	328,905 00		6,600 00	6,600 00
8,481 50	8,433 00	7,906 00	189,678 50	1,000 00		1,000 00
84,347 00	2,645 00	55,800 00	1,092,526 00	50 00	4,250 00	4,300 00
17,210 00		6,707 60	114,240 10			
569,345 00	102,993 05	380,923 10	8,275,763 83	9,080 00	48,241 00	57,321 00
1,470 00	2,050 00	3,000 00	43,744 00		30 00	30 00

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
QUEBEC.					
Becancour	4,000 00	120 00	1,520 00	.....	444 00
Bersimis	36,000 00	445 00	17,300 00	3,000 00	195 00
Cacouna	.....	.....	2,605 00	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	738,420 00	7,860 00	372,380 00	60,000 00	28,790 00
Lake St. John	28,350 00	4,205 00	18,133 00	5,935 00	4,800 00
Lorette	22,000 00	350 00	35,000 00	25,000 00	1,700 00
Maniwaki	15,875 00	1,480 00	9,555 00	2,043 00	2,416 00
Maria	22,500 00	500 00	1,050 00	5,000 00	1,040 00
Mingan	.....	.....	4,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Oka	.....	7,600 00	76,000 00	6,000 00	12,600 00
Pierreville	23,390 00	955 00	49,170 00	.....	490 00
Restigouche	170,000 00	12,000 00	45,000 00	.....	13,000 00
Seven Islands	500 00	.....	4,200 00	1,900 00	.....
St. Regis	.....	1,350 00	66,500 00	15,000 00	11,000 00
Timiskaming	22,425 00	725 00	8,350 00	1,500 00	1,525 00
Total	1,083,460 00	37,590 00	710,763 00	124,378 00	79,000 00
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Assiniboine	397,536 00	997 00	13,895 00	7,630 00	10,736 00
Battleford	1,443,584 00	17,475 00	29,850 00	450 00	33,625 00
Carlton	750,201 00	9,615 00	30,570 00	25,200 00	40,023 50
Crooked Lake	799,462 00	13,050 00	18,415 00	2,051 02	23,834 50
Duck Lake	1,532,324 00	8,081 00	33,680 00	9,500 00	28,675 00
Moose Mountain	206,000 00	400 00	6,500 00	3,500 00	7,000 00
Onion Lake	1,778,800 00	17,540 00	30,925 00	.....	16,295 00
Pelly	256,352 00	1,550 00	13,100 00	1,655 00	19,470 00
Qu'Appelle	959,104 00	4,049 00	18,470 00	3,200 00	30,082 00
Touchwood Hills	1,101,106 00	8,764 00	24,244 00	2,050 00	35,056 00
Isle à la Crosse	.....	565 00	17,885 00	.....	410 00
File Hills Agency	681,387 00	6,775 00	27,210 00	3,500 00	25,750 00
File Hills Colony	340,310 00	300 00	19,020 00	3,200 00	10,900 00
Moose Woods	55,200 00	260 00	300 00	1,200 00	3,785 00
Total	10,301,366 00	89,421 00	284,064 00	63,136 02	285,642 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Continued.*

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1,130 00	.....	170 00	7,384 00	.....	.....	.....
1,200 00	4,650 00	6,100 00	68,890 00	165 00	.....	165 00
.....	.....	.....	2,605 00	.....	.....	.....
57,975 00	1,600 00	58,000 00	1,325,025 00	800 00	11,115 00	11,915 00
6,630 00	21,170 00	8,700 00	97,923 00	960 00	1,600 00	2,560 00
1,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	96,050 00	.....	.....	.....
3,372 00	3,203 00	3,445 00	42,389 00	453 00	320 00	773 00
925 00	300 00	2,000 00	31,315 00	25 00	100 00	125 00
.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	14,000 00	.....	.....	.....
33,000 00	.....	.....	135,200 00	.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
2,838 00	808 00	14,605 00	92,256 00	.....	100 00	100 00
8,000 00	15,000,00	13,000 00	276,000 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	59,400 00	15,000 00	81,000 00	.....	.....	.....
35,000 00	665 00	13,500 00	143,015 00	.....	.....	.....
2,800 00	1,025 00	3,700 00	42,050 00	1,050 00	700 00	1,750 00
153,870 00	113,821 00	152,220 00	2,455,102 00	3,453 00	16,535 00	19,988 00
24,305 00	2,925 00	3,475 00	461,499 00	2,000 00	1,850 00	3,850 00
89,500 00	8,175 00	15,675 00	1,638,334 00	895 00	3,600 00	4,495 00
132,061 50	8,695 50	12,905 00	1,009,271 50	4,326 00	3,085 00	7,411 00
34,154 50	2,435 45	7,200 00	900,602 47	1,692 00	1,255 00	2,947 00
70,600 00	5,890 00	16,760 00	1,705,510 00	1,659 00	2,370 00	4,029 00
20,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	247,400 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
91,084 00	7,377 00	6,200 00	1,948,221 00	288 00	7,100 00	7,388 00
30,350 00	2,095 00	8,200 00	337,772 00	730 00	1,275 00	2,005 00
63,9 9 00	3,088 00	7,400 00	1,089,302 00	1,137 00	960 00	2,0.7 00
89,917 00	7,005 50	12,200 00	1,280,342 50	5,030 00	2,060 00	2,090 00
22,800 00	31,630 00	22,160 00	95,450 00	.....	.....	.....
47,670 00	1,375 00	9,080 00	802,747 00	1,165 00	1,550 00	2,715 00
16,590 00	320 00	4,000 00	394,640 00	1,090 00	500 00	1,590 00
13,790 00	.....	1,640 00	76,175 00	.....	500 00	500 00
751,731 00	83,011 45	128,895 00	11,987,266 47	20,512 00	27,105 00	47,617 00

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

RECAPI

Province.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	12,802,272 00	54,264 00	244,760 00	150,328 00	206,794 00	678,228 20
Br. Columbia	15,374,812 75	317,534 50	1,367,860 00	393,560 00	296,838 00	1,710,151 00
Manitoba	2,330,192 00	11,457 00	230,932 00	22,175 00	76,070 00	217,654 65
New Brunswick	60,143 00	2,375 00	51,410 00	49,300 00	5,655 00	6,229 00
Nova Scotia	82,085 00	4,745 00	60,790 00	32,405 00	11,097 00	13,453 00
Ontario	4,476,577 78	671,697 50	1,352,098 00	329,090 00	393,039 40	569,345 00
P. E. Island	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	580 00	1,470 00
Quebec	1,083,460 00	37,590 00	710,763 00	124,378 00	79,000 00	153,870 00
Saskatchewan	10,301,366 00	89,421 00	284,064 00	63,136 02	285,642 00	751,731 00
Total	46,530,822 53	1,190,714 00	4,309,777 00	1,172,372 02	1,354,715 40	4,102,131 85

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

TULATION.

Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	*Indian Trust Fund.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
25,311 75	57,410 00	575,950 04	14,795,317 99	40,352 00	35,365 00	75,717 00
418,281 00	392,510 00	518,566 27	20,790,113 52	346,551 50	194,976 00	541,527 50
151,201 60	81,810 00	422,145 90	3,543,637 15	4,875 00	20,900 00	25,775 00
7,431 00	22,661 00	39,398 11	244,602 11	210 00	4,900 00	5,110 00
12,395 00	13,380 00	5,334 18	235,684 18	1,170 00	6,390 00	7,560 00
102,993 05	380,923 10	5,229,248 71	13,505,012 54	9,080 00	48,241 00	57,321 00
2,050 00	3,000 00	.....	43,744 00	.....	30 00	30 00
113,821 00	152,220 00	234,976 01	2,690,078 01	3,453 00	16,535 00	19,988 00
83,011 45	128,895 00	627,409 98	12,614,676 45	20,512 00	27,105 00	47,617 00
916,495 85	1,232,809 10	7,653,029 20	68,462,865 95	426,203 50	354,442 00	780,645 50

* Details of the Indian Trust Fund will be found in Part H. of the annual report of the Auditor Gsneral for 1913-14.

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta.									
Blackfoot	42,000.00	12,100.00	15,000.00		150.00	600.00	28,000.00	4,114.03	101,964.03
Blood	24,132.30	21,318.88	1,345.83	5,250.00			8,500.00	6,255.42	66,802.53
Edmonton	33,026.60	8,036.72	7,060.60		975.00	7,795.00	5,415.00	13,869.44	76,178.36
Hobbema	15,834.00	2,450.00	5,924.00	5,368.00	1,450.00	8,975.00	2,244.00	4,553.72	46,798.72
Lesser Slave Lake	8,498.50	1,691.00	460.00		2,450.00	3,500.00	250.00	24,976.00	41,825.50
Peigan	9,736.00	6,366.00	2,000.00	2,000.00			4,000.00	2,858.78	26,960.78
Saddle Lake	11,847.00	7,415.00	2,895.00		695.00	15,483.00	3,910.00	4,260.00	46,735.00
Sarcee	4,580.00	3,826.45	3,352.00			350.00	7,131.00	991.67	20,231.12
Stony	3,750.00	3,909.73	8,300.90	1,533.00		8,532.50	28,176.70	4,606.45	58,809.28
Total	153,404.40	67,143.78	46,337.83	14,151.00	5,720.00	45,235.50	87,626.70	66,485.51	486,104.72
British Columbia.									
Babine and Upper Skeena	63,700.00	1,400.00	52,300.00		9,800.00	14,600.00	33,800.00	120.06	175,720.06
Bella Coola	3,400.00	475.00	10,200.00		53,300.00	9,800.00	19,300.00	28.40	96,503.40
Cowichan	21,935.00	1,000.00	29,400.00		28,150.00	590.00	2,000.00	630.54	83,644.54
Kamloops	194,483.60			2,000.00				875.73	197,359.33
Kootenay	34,050.00	9,700.00	18,600.00		1,550.00	5,550.00	3,550.00	10.13	73,010.13
Kwawkewlth			21,525.00	120.00	101,000.00	2,400.00	10,150.00		135,195.00
Lytton	131,377.00	25,372.00	265,315.00		10,681.00	8,669.00		718.69	442,132.69
Nass	26,950.00	1,050.00	25,050.00	200.00	30,200.00	20,400.00	21,250.00	1,447.28	126,547.28
New Westminster	36,175.00	5,550.00	64,250.00		57,730.00	30,180.00	55,680.00	752.79	250,317.79
Okanagan	91,000.00	16,000.00	3,700.00		1,200.00	5,800.00		175.53	117,875.53
Queen Charlotte	1,000.00	1,100.00	15,000.00		22,000.00	900.00	6,000.00	67.50	46,067.50
Stickine					250.00	12,175.00	15,700.00		28,125.00
Stuart Lake	25,217.00	5,025.00	13,370.00	1,232.25	10,630.00	19,000.00	4,945.00	2,056.73	81,475.98
West Coast	242.00	340.00	7,600.00	2,600.00	49,600.00	3,425.00	1,100.00	8.85	64,915.85
Williams Lake	43,355.00	5,240.00	10,100.00		1,725.00	10,225.00	12,650.00	.50	83,295.50
Total	672,884.60	72,252.00	536,410.00	6,152.25	377,816.00	143,714.00	186,125.00	6,892.78	2,002,246.63

MANITOBA.									
Birtle	25,018.50	1,715.00	9,366.00		499.00	8,299.00	995.00	3,146.33	49,038.83
Clandeboye	4,340.50		6,200.00	45.00	900.00	13,480.00		21,742.97	46,708.47
Fisher River	11,242.00	2,400.00	20,250.00		23,500.00	62,000.00	23,100.00	11,824.86	154,316 86
Griswold	24,451.40	200.00	3,500.00		350.00	2,550.00	2,400.00	1.25	33,452 65
Manitowapah	32,676.20	3,910.00	14,575.00		28,598.00	9,824.00	2,930.00	8,249.56	100,762 76
Norway House	2,946.00		52,500.00		22,500.00	333,500.00	12,000.00	16,310.00	439,756.00
Pas	5,244.00	1,350.00	8,400.00	200.00		24,700.00		7,641.85	47,535.85
Portage la Prairie	12,092.20	500.00	14,500.00			3,900.00	1,600.00	11,261.71	43,853 91
Valley River Band	1,850.00	145.00	278.00		25.00	1,390.00	2,035.00	43.14	5,766.14
Total	119,861.05	10,220.00	129,569.00	245.00	76,372.00	459,643.00	45,060.00	80,221.67	921,191.47
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northeastern Division.									
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties	4,135.00		26,300.00	75.00	9,365.00	300.00	9,650.00	259.61	50,084.61
Northern Division.									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2,334.60	300.00	9,500.00	22.00			3,000.00	683.94	15,840.54
Southwestern Division..									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	699.80		17,525.00		200.00	1,140.00	1,486.00	28.34	21,079.14
Total	7,169.40	300.00	53,325.00	97.00	9,565.00	1,440.00	14,136.00	971.89	87,004.29
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County	120.00		1,200 00	30.00	100.00	50 00	800.00	4.55	2,304 55
Antigonish and Guysborough	240 00	20.00	4,360 00		120 00	280 00	4,360 00	10.81	9,390 81
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	4,125.00	500.00	12,500.00		100.00	150.00	1,000 00		18,375 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)							10,000.00	7.07	10,007.07
Colchester	125.00	45.00	3,400.00			500.00	1,400.00		5,470 00
Cumberland			2,050.00			125.00		18.77	2,193.77
Digby	325.00		2,200.00		25.00	350.00	900.00		3,800 00
Halifax	1,100.00	920.00	6,025.00		100 00	3,800.00	10,500 00	19.63	22,464.63
Hants	900 00	400 00	500 00		50 00	1,000.00	2,010.00		4,860.00
Inverness	3,100.00	20.00	4,600.00		250.00	190.00	1,600 00		9,760 00
Kings	250 00		2,000 00		200 00	200 00	500 00		3,150 00
Lunenburg	2,239 00	1,075.00	3,625 00		300.00	100.00	525 00	.61	7,864 61
Pictou	700 00		4,000.00		1,000.00	200.00	7,000.00		12,900.00

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Continued.*

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia.									
Queens	1,000 00	200.00	1,500.00	100.00	250.00	250.00	400.00	53.87	3,753.87
Richmond	1,400.00	160.00	2,900 00		940.00	174.45	475.00		6,049.45
Shelburne	50.00		1,300.00		250.00	400.00	250.00		2,250.00
Victoria	2,000.00	188.00	2,400.00	100 00	160.00	250.00	100.00	4.60	5,202.60
Windsor									
Yarmouth			75.00						75.00
Total	17,674.00	3,528.00	54,635.00	230.00	3,845.00	8,019.45	41,820.00	119.91	129,871.36
Ontario.									
Alnwick	4,173.00	837.00	8,060.00		250.00	2,713.00	2,952.00	6,378.07	25,363.07
Cape Croker	5,466.80	1,860.00	1,540.00		1,100.00	40.00	130 00	15,571.31	25,708.12
Caradoc	40,310.85	3,440.50	83,052.50	5,388.42	118.00	1,716.00	15,740.50	3,557.83	153,324.60
Chapleau						9,800.00		12,240.00	22,040.00
Christian Island	1,450.00	130.00	1,250.00		350.00	300.00	1,500.00	2,467.90	7,437.90
Fort Frances	3,645.00	250.00	25,800.00		34,800.00	25,300.00	10,050.00		99,845.00
Golden Lake	325.00		1,000.00	60.00	100.00	1,000.00	300.00	3.68	2,788.68
Gore Bay	12,741.00	1,816.10	25,955.00		466.09	312.35	10,842.00	5,320.37	57,452.91
Kenora	8,252.65	925.00	28,731.25	150.00	19,636.60	31,575.95	10,913 50		100,184.95
Lake Simcoe	2,005.00	300.00	2,535.00	231.00		180.00	1,200.00	1,178.93	7,629.93
Manitowaning	41,644.00	2,900.00	20,300.00		2,725.00	3,550.00	19,250.00	12,237.87	102,606.87
Moravian	9,011.55	200.00	11,000.00	200.00	100.00	200.00	380.00	4,618.31	25,709.87
Mud Lake	4,302.50	704.00	10,460.00	30.00	775.00	5,450.00	3,368.50	1,710.05	26,800.05
New Credit	17,545.20	2,000.00	15,000.00	4,011.75		250 00	4,000.00	5,685.72	48,492.67
Parry Sound	5,935.00		10,600.00		500.00	950.00	2,158.00	5,572.93	25,715.93
Port Arthur								9,613.35	9,613 35
Rama	2,000.00	100.00	12,000.00	300.00	500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,507.66	21,907.66
Rice Lake	5,347.00	1,056.00	4,175.00	489.00	352.00	1,128.00	250.00	1,183.02	13,980.02
Sarnia	35,775.00	957.00	13,225.00	2,125.00	240.00	354.00	22,060.00	8,477.36	83,213 36
Saugeen	4,500.00	300.00	14,000.00	48.00	800.00	500.00	1,500.00	12,483.76	34,131.76

Sault Ste. Marie	6,700.00	1,700.00	19,500.00	1,400.00	6,600 00	1,150 00	9,650.00	9,559.26	66,609.26
Savanne	4,259.70	160.00	30,179.00		29,679.00	52,225.00	7,657.00		124,159.70
Scugog	782.00	478.20	729.00	80.00	46.00	360.00	1,257.90	509.46	4,242.56
Six Nations	190,310.00		115,840 00	4,541.00				44,245.66	354,936.66
Sturgeon Falls	2,900.00	400.00	23,600.00			16,000.00	7,500.00	29,878.39	80,278 39
Thessalon	4,721.00		28,750.00		2,765.00	2,415.00	2,475.00	4,210.67	45,336.67
Tyendinaga	52,827.40	3,000.00	48,700.00	5,000.00	1,300.00	325.00	750.00	5,623.32	117,525.72
Walpole Island	7,958.15	2,885.00	25,382.75	259.00	1,800.00	668.00	1,450.00	2,512.99	42,915.89
Total	474,887.80	26,398.80	581,364.50	24.313 17	105,002 69	160,462.30	139,834.40	207,337.89	1,719,601.55
Prince Edward Island.									
Prince Edward Island	950.00				2,225 00	75.00	3,000.00		6,250.00
Quebec.									
Becancour	264.00	20.00		844.80				214.74	1,343.54
Bersimis	425.00	200.00	2,000.00		500 00	43,200 00	810 00	140.46	47,275.46
Cacouna			2,460.00	230 80	220.00	660 00	1,645 00	252.48	5,468.28
Caughnawaga	28,327 00	2,700 00	65,000 00	5,043.44			5,000 00	715.42	106,785.86
Lake St. John	8,000.00	700.00	6,000.00		400 00	45,000 00	1,200 00	236.17	61,536 17
Lorette			19,000.00			1,800 00	20,000.00	443.83	41,243 83
Maniwaki	4,701.00	270.00	14,973 00	83.00	265 00	8,693 00	1,463 00	1,457.49	31,905 49
Maria	910.00	115.00	3,450.00		300 00	600.00	1,724 00		7,099 00
Mingan					60 00	7,000.00			7,060 00
Oka	5,500.00	10,000.00	15,500 00		150 00	50 00		207.57	31,407.57
Pierreville	785.00		12,755 00	489.50		675 00	19,860 00	186.60	34,751 10
Restigouche	9,250.00	750.00	25,000.00	300.00	380 00	450 00	8,500 00	19.80	44,649 80
Seven Islands						4,000 00			4,000 00
St. Regis	60,000 00	20,000.00	60,000 00		1,300 00	1,150 00	11,500 00	2,500.84	156,450 84
Timiskaming	3,950.00	300.00	8,000.00		300 00	2,500 00	300 00	1,874.13	17,224 13
Total	122,112.00	35,055.00	234,138.00	6,991.51	3,875.00	115,778 00	72,002 00	8,249.53	598,201 07
Saskatchewan.									
Assiniboine	11,846.00	2,822.00	2,055.00			4,300 00	7,806 00	1,643.34	30,472 34
Battleford	19,279.10	7,547.48	6,789.50		1,076 00	7,804 00	7,864 00	5,576.37	55,936.45
Carlton	26,554.30	17,150.00	16,248.50		2,300 00	23,729 50	10,165 25	6,913.51	158,997.51
Crooked Lake	18,474.95	3,758.00	3,550 00		955 00	1,650 00	8,740.00	6,334 92	43,462 87
Duck Lake	26,387.00	8,313.00	4,880.00		947 00	20,359 00	6,483 00	6,924 22	117,756 09
Moose Mountain	12,292.00	3,500.00	1,500 00		600 00	4,400 00	4,000 00	2,410.12	146,458 21
Onion Lake	16,045.00	18,172 48	10,760 02		7,546 00	41,686.50	5,578 40	5,175.55	104,963 95
Pelly	14,476.00	2,535.00	2,335.00		180 00	3,575.00	1,750.00	5,170.79	30,021 79
Qu'Appelle	44,292.00	9,090.00	8,700.00		4,100 00	5,200.00	10,000.00	5,986.77	117,390 56

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Continued.*

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
Saskatchewan—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Touchwood Hills	22,552.35	8,900.74	14,825.00	.....	4,300.00	62,200.00	4,300.00	3,984.78	121,062.87
Isle à la Crosse	3,670.00	.....	10,020.00	.....	52,000.00	65,520.00	7,315.00	10,249.00	148,774.00
File Hills Agency	39,968.00	5,745.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	1,450.00	540.00	1,545.00	52,848.00
File Hills Colony	31,445.00	1,310.00	2,350.00	.....	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	35,505.00
Moose Woods	200.00	3,937.00	900.00	.....	.....	100.00	50.00	.....	5,187.00
Total	287,481.70	92,780.70	88,513.02	.....	74,004.00	242,174.00	74,791.65	61,914.37	926,846.44

TABLE No. 12.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	153,404.40	67,143.78	46,337.83	14,151.00	5,720.00	45,235.50	87,626.70	66,485.51	486,104.72
British Columbia	672,884.60	72,252.00	536,410.00	6,152.25	377,816.00	143,714.00	186,125.00	6,892.78	2,002,246.63
Manitoba	119,861.05	10,220.00	129,569.00	245.00	76,372.00	459,643.00	45,060.00	80,221.67	921,191.72
New Brunswick	7,169.40	300.00	53,325.00	97.00	9,565.00	1,440.00	14,136.00	971.89	87,004.29
Nova Scotia	17,674.00	3,528.00	54,635.00	230.00	3,845.00	8,019.45	41,820.00	119.91	129,871.36
Ontario	474,887.80	26,398.80	581,364.50	24,313.17	105,002.69	160,462.30	139,834.40	207,337.89	1,719,601.55
Prince Edward Island	950.00				2,225.00	75.00	3,000.00		6,250.00
Quebec	122,112.00	35,055.00	234,138.00	6,991.54	3,875.00	115,778.00	72,002.00	8,249.53	598,201.07
Saskatchewan	287,481.70	92,780.70	88,513.02		74,004.00	242,174.00	74,791.65	61,914.37	921,659.44
Total	1,856,424.95	307,678.28	1,724,292.35	52,179.96	658,424.69	1,176,541.25	664,395.75	432,193.55	6,872,130.78

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used curriculum, thus:—

Standard I.....First Reader, Part I
" II..... " Part II
" III.....Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Miss Mary A. McGinty	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co.	James Macneil	"
Sydney	Sydney	" "	Miss Edna F. Gough	"
[1]Halfway River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland Co.	Miss Dora M. Quinn	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	Miss Gertrude McGirr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Miss Annie Macneil	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	Miss E. B. Julien	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Ernest L. Macneil	"
[2]Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness "	Frank Cabot	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" "	John A. Gillis	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Miss Mary A. Shortt	"
[1]Bishopville	at Bishopville	Kings "	Miss Mary C. Coldwell	"
Tufts Cove	at Tufts Cove	Halifax "	George F. Richardson	"
[3]Afton	Afton	Antigonish "	W. J. Rogers	"
Total, Nova Scotia				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	Roman Catholic
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Laura C. Geraghty	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss Alice McLaughlin	"
[1]Beaumont, S.S. No. 15	Fort Folly	"	Miss Bertha S. Leger	"
[1]Black Lands	Restigouche Co.	"	Miss Elizabeth Cook	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Margaret Isaac	"
Eel River	Eel River	"	Miss Marie LeBlanc	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss Rena A. Donahoe	"
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss Mary T. Hughes	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Genevieve Brophy	"
Edmundston	Edmundston	Northern	Miss Virginie Dionne	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Miss Ethel F. McGrand	"
Total, New Brunswick				

[1]White school attended by Indian children. [2]Open January 1, to May 31, only.
[3]New school, first opened December 1, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV. . . . . Third Reader
" V. . . . . Fourth "
" VI . . . . . Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										NOVA SCOTIA.
13	5	18	8	10	2	1	4	.....	1	Bear River.
9	10	19	12	11	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	Eskasoni.
15	10	25	12	17	7	.....	1	.....	.....	Sydney.
3	5	8	4	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	[1]Halfway River.
16	11	27	18	1	8	4	8	1	5	Indian Cove.
11	9	20	9	12	1	5	1	.....	1	Middle River.
5	6	11	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	Millbrook.
8	7	15	8	7	1	.....	3	1	3	New Germany.
20	15	35	14	14	10	6	1	4	.....	Salmon River.
8	4	12	4	4	5	2	1	.....	.....	[2]Malagawatch.
12	18	30	12	11	8	6	2	2	1	Whycocomagh.
3	12	15	8	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shubenacadie.
3	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	[1]Bishopville.
8	10	18	9	11	1	5	.....	.....	1	Tufts Cove.
24	15	39	28	38	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	[3]Afton.
158	141	299	157	159	47	30	36	14	13	Total, Nova Scotia.
										PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
14	26	40	15	24	5	7	3	1	.....	Lennox Island.
										NEW BRUNSWICK.
26	7	33	17	12	4	11	3	3	.....	Burnt Church.
19	15	34	14	22	7	3	2	.....	.....	Big Cove.
3	1	4	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	[1]Beaumont, S.S. No. 15.
1	3	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]Black Lands.
12	14	26	13	17	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Eel Ground.
10	14	24	17	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Eel River.
12	12	24	18	8	5	4	6	1	.....	Kingsclear.
13	12	25	9	14	9	1	.....	1	.....	Oromocto.
14	21	35	24	11	10	12	2	.....	.....	St. Mary's.
8	5	13	8	1	2	2	7	1	.....	Woodstock.
9	12	21	14	7	3	9	2	.....	.....	Edmundston.
20	20	40	25	12	12	7	6	3	.....	Tobique.
147	136	283	165	131	63	51	29	9	.....	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (Boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. DeLisle (Prin.); Peter Williams (Asst.)	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss Mary E. Burke (Prin.); Miss Sadie Burke (Asst)	"
" (Bush)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais	"
" (St. Isidore)	"	"	Miss E. E. Gallagher	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss McClatchie	Methodist
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. St. Francois Xavier	Roman Catholic
[1]Escoumains	at Escoumains	"	Miss Isabelle Sheehy	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. M. Antoinette (Prin.); Sr. Ste. Raphael (Asst.)	"
[1]Kiskissink	at Kiskissink	"	Miss C. Martineau	"
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Prin.); Sr. Mary of St. Joseph (Asst.)	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sr. Ste. Blandine	Roman Catholic
St Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Elizabeth Burke	Undenominational
" (village)	"	"	Miss Nellie Keon	"
Chenail	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back	"
[2]Chetlain	"	"	Miss Marg. F. Gallagher	"
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss Katie Roundpoint	"
Oka (County)	Oka	Oka	Miss Mildred C. Lunan	Methodist
" (village)	"	"	Mrs. L. L. Smith	"
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational
Maniwaki	"	"	Miss Margaret McCaffrey	Roman Catholic
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Josephine Audet	"
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. Ste. Jeanne de Chantel (Prin.); Sr. Ste. Agathe (Asst.)	"
[3]Long Point	at Long Point	Timiskaming	Miss Emily Wabie	"
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sister Monica	"
[1]Hunters Point	at Hunters Point	"	Violet McCracken	"
[3]Wolf Lake	at Wolf Lake	"	Agnes Robinson	"
Fort George	at Fort George	James Bay Dist't.	Rev. W. G. Walton	Church of England
Ruperts House	at Ruperts House	"	Rev. P. C. Howard	"
Total, Quebec				

[1]White school attended by Indian children. [2]New school, first opened December 3, 1913.
[3]Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										QUEBEC.
144	.....	144	80	86	26	19	13	.....	.....	Caughnawaga (Boys).
.....	121	121	77	70	24	10	10	7	.....	" (Girls).
16	18	34	23	7	12	6	7	2	.....	" (Bush).
16	16	32	21	17	8	7	.....	.....	.....	" (St. Isidore).
11	10	21	8	13	4	4	.....	.....	.....	" (Mission).
27	30	57	39	25	17	15	.....	.....	.....	Bersimis.
5	6	11	8	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	[1]Escoumains.
45	43	88	62	21	20	19	12	10	6	Pointe Bleue.
2	5	7	5	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	[1]Kiskissink.
24	56	80	48	26	24	15	10	5	.....	Restigouche.
6	7	13	10	1	3	5	4	.....	.....	St. Francis (Prot.)
34	36	70	56	25	22	5	8	9	1	" " (R.C.)
14	9	23	15	9	5	3	3	3	.....	St. Regis (Island).
30	27	57	41	31	6	14	6	.....	.....	" (Village).
35	29	64	20	36	15	10	3	.....	.....	Chenail.
17	20	37	23	27	2	8	.....	.....	.....	[2]Chetlain.
27	18	45	28	30	10	3	2	.....	.....	Cornwall Island.
10	12	22	10	14	4	2	2	.....	.....	Oka (County).
12	7	19	9	2	9	2	3	3	.....	" (Village).
5	14	19	9	7	7	3	2	.....	.....	Congo Bridge.
6	14	20	10	8	6	5	1	.....	.....	Maniwaki.
12	16	28	18	6	4	6	6	3	3	Maria.
37	40	77	56	36	10	20	11	.....	.....	Lorette.
8	14	22	12	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]Long Point.
11	17	28	19	7	4	7	3	7	.....	Timiskaming.
5	12	17	14	8	4	1	4	.....	.....	[1]Hunters Point.
10	14	24	24	5	2	3	3	4	7	[3]Wolf Lake.
40	36	76	50	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort George.
13	14	27	14	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ruperts House.
622	661	1,283	809	639	266	195	113	53	17	Total, Quebec.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Francis J. Joblin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	"	"	Thomas Jones	"
Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabel McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M.McDougall	"
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	Herbie C.Jamieson	Church ofEngland
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Levi Williams	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss Mary E.Vening	Undenominational
[1]Biscotasing S.S. No. 1	At Biscotasing	Chapleau	Miss Loretto J. Coughlan	"
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Robert R. Gill	Church ofEngland
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	George Cork	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic
Sheshegwaning (R.C.)	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Elizabeth Leusch	" "
[2]Sheshegwaning (Prot.)	"	"	William C. Dunn	Church ofEngland
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss Clotilda Laferriere	Roman Catholic
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Miss Annette Hayward	Church ofEngland
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Emily Frawley	Roman Catholic.
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Mrs. Seymour Fairbanks	Church ofEngland
[3]Buzwah	Buzwah	"	Miss Lila Dodd	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Mrs. Joseph Jalbert, jr.	" " "
[4]Wikwemikong	Manitoulin Island.	"	Miss Adele Duhamel	" " "
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Inez E Mercier.	" " "
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	A. Beith Gardiner	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	G. C. Monture	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Miss Leona Lutz	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Miss Frances E. Munt	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Miss Carolyn H. Tutt	"
[5]Skene	Parry Island	"	Miss Mary L. Decaire	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Christian Island	James Oliver, M.A.	Methodist
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Fort William	Miss C. Harrison	Roman Catholic
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	"	Miss Rose Chaput	" " "
Mountain Village	" "	"	Miss Margaret O'Brien	" " "
[5]Pic River	Pic River	"	Miss Isabella Peltier	" " "
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M.McBain	Methodist
[1]Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Mena E.Throop	Undenominational
Mud Lake (Chemong)	Mud Lake	"	H. C. Buffam	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Miss Agnes A. Weaver	"
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss A.M.Matthews	Methodist

[1]White school, attended by Indian children. [2]New school, first opened October 1, 1913. [3]This school re-opened Sept. 2, 1913, having been closed since June 30, 1904. [4]This school replaces the former boys' and girls day schools at this point, which were closed Sept, 30, 1913. [5]Closed since June, 30, 1913.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
20	20	40	18	12	12	5	8	3	.....	Alnwick.
21	15	36	23	12	10	5	3	6	.....	Cape Croker.
16	11	27	18	19	.....	4	4	.....	.....	Port Elgin.
8	8	16	9	6	5	1	3	1	.....	Sidney Bay.
16	19	35	13	17	3	11	4	.....	.....	Back Settlement.
7	20	27	12	15	3	4	4	1	.....	Bear Creek.
22	26	48	17	36	6	4	2	.....	.....	Oneida No. 2.
21	18	39	18	30	4	.....	5	.....	.....	Oneida No. 3.
14	15	29	12	10	7	8	4	.....	.....	River Settlement.
3	2	5	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	[1]Biscotasing S.S. No. 1.
9	3	12	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitou Rapids.
16	7	23	14	7	6	8	.....	2	.....	Georgina Island.
12	18	30	16	11	3	11	5	.....	.....	Golden Lake.
8	10	18	13	7	.....	5	6	.....	.....	Sheshegwaning (R.C.)
11	8	19	17	13	.....	5	1	.....	.....	[2]Sheshegwaning (Prot.)
24	22	46	15	31	7	6	2	.....	.....	West Bay
8	12	20	7	15	4	.....	1	.....	.....	Sheguiandah.
12	15	27	18	13	3	.....	8	3	.....	South Bay.
6	10	16	10	8	4	1	3	.....	.....	Sucker Creek.
16	11	27	18	21	2	4	.....	.....	.....	[3]Buzwah.
9	11	20	10	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
29	24	53	23	30	9	8	6	.....	.....	[4]Wikwemikong.
7	10	17	8	11	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Wikwemikongsing.
36	23	59	29	28	15	11	4	1	.....	Moraviantown.
12	11	23	14	12	5	3	2	1	.....	New Credit.
9	16	25	9	14	3	3	3	2	.....	Gibson.
10	8	18	6	4	3	5	3	2	1	Henvey Inlet.
14	16	30	8	17	3	5	5	.....	.....	Ryerson.
11	16	27	14	20	.....	2	5	.....	.....	Shawanaga.
2	4	6	4	1	1	2	1	1	.....	[5]Skene.
16	17	33	16	18	8	3	.....	4	.....	Christian Island.
12	12	24	5	17	4	.....	2	1	.....	Lake Helen.
11	5	16	6	6	5	1	2	2	.....	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
13	22	35	22	19	6	6	4	.....	.....	Mountain Village.
13	15	28	5	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]Pic River.
23	28	51	25	28	8	12	3	.....	.....	Rama.
8	12	20	15	4	3	5	1	7	.....	[1]Hiawatha.
18	19	37	22	25	.....	8	3	1	.....	Mud Lake (Chemong).
16	8	24	15	16	3	5	.....	.....	.....	Kettle Point.
3	12	15	7	8	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Stony Point.
22	16	38	18	26	4	7	1	.....	.....	St. Clair.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—*concluded.*				
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Saugeen	"	"	Miss Isabella Ruxton	"
Scotch Settlement	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb	"
[1]Batchawana	Batchawana	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss M. F. Mercier	Roman Catholic
[1]Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	" "	Miss Ida May Ryan	" ..
" " (C.E.)	" "	" "	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	" "	Miss Annie Kehoe	Roman Catholic
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	" "	Miss Annie O'Connor	" ..
[2]Scugog S. S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	Miss Edith E. Bruce	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Elmer Jamieson	"
" No. 2	"	"	John Clark (Prin.); Miss Helen Van Valkenburg (Asst.	"
" No. 3	"	"	Miss Esther J. Ross	"
" No. 4	"	"	S. A. Anderson	"
" No. 5	"	"	James D. Moses	"
" No. 6	"	"	John R. Lickers	"
" No. 7	"	"	Arnold C. Moses	"
" [3]No. 8	"	"	Leona Hatzan	"
" No. 9	"	"	Miss Rosa B. Russell	"
" No. 10	"	"	Miss J. L. Jamieson	"
" No. 11	"	"	Miss Edith M. Lee	"
Garden Village	Nipissing	Nipissing	Miss J. McDermott	Roman Catholic
Nipissing	"	"	Miss Katie Tackney	" ..
[2]Mattawa	At Mattawa	"	Sister St. Peter	" ..
[4]Timagami	Bear Island	"	Miss May G. Honan	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Lillian McGoey	Roman Catholic
Sagamook	Spanish River	"	Miss Rose Fagan	" ..
Serpent River	Serpent River	"	Mrs. J. McKay	" ..
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	T. H. Young	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon	"	Miss L. C. Shaddeau	Roman Catholic
[4]Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Miss M. McDonald	"
Albany River (C.E.)	At Fort Albany	"	Rev. J. T. Griffin	Church of England
Fort Hope	At Fort Hope	"	Rev. E. Richards	"
French Post	At Moose River	"	Fred. Marks	"
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	"	Miss Lucy J. Barker	"
Osnaburg	At Osnaburg	"	S. N. Dixon	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	T. Irvine Brant	Undenominational
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Ethel M. Picard	"
" (Central)	"	"	Miss F. Fletcher	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Alexander Leween	"
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss C. McPherson	Church of England
" No. 2	"	"	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
Total, Ontario				

[1] Closed during September quarter, 1913. No teacher.
[2] White school, attended by Indian children.
[3] New school, first opened April 14, 1913.
[4] Open during the summer only.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
16	20	36	26	21	7	2	2	4	.....	French Bay.
14	11	25	19	10	2	8	5	.....	.....	Saugeen.
23	19	42	34	11	7	14	5	5	.....	Scotch Settlement.
15	12	27	13	6	13	8	.....	.....	.....	[1]Batchawana.
39	26	65	22	43	7	9	6	.....	.....	[2]Garden River (R.C.).
23	11	34	22	21	11	2	.....	.....	.....	" (C.E.).
6	17	23	15	3	4	4	12	.....	.....	Goulais Bay.
5	11	16	10	2	8	2	.....	3	1	Michipicoten.
4	3	7	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Scugog, S. S. No. 3.
31	41	72	29	26	15	8	20	2	1	Six Nations, No. 1.
52	25	77	36	35	5	12	20	4	1	" No. 2.
30	36	66	29	36	11	11	6	2	.....	" No. 3.
16	17	33	17	10	4	7	7	5	.....	" No. 4.
14	15	29	17	7	5	10	8	.....	.....	" No. 5.
16	13	29	13	5	9	9	5	1	.....	" No. 6.
27	41	68	31	41	19	4	4	.....	.....	" No. 7.
15	15	30	15	18	4	6	2	.....	.....	[3] " No. 8.
18	19	37	21	18	4	7	6	2	.....	" No. 9.
27	18	45	15	30	4	9	2	.....	.....	" No. 10.
24	16	40	19	17	8	8	5	2	.....	" No. 11.
15	14	29	13	12	8	9	.....	.....	.....	Garden Village.
4	8	12	4	.....	7	3	.....	2	.....	Nipissing.
25	24	49	26	23	11	11	2	2	.....	[3]Mattawa.
22	13	35	25	28	3	4	.....	.....	.....	[4]Timagami.
15	8	23	14	11	6	5	.....	1	.....	Mississagi River.
8	9	17	8	3	4	5	5	.....	.....	Sagamook.
14	7	21	11	8	9	4	.....	.....	.....	Serpent River.
4	7	11	6	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	Spanish River.
7	4	11	8	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	Thessalon.
27	23	50	25	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]Abitibi.
43	39	82	31	73	.....	7	2	.....	.....	Albany River.
27	27	54	13	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort Hope.
6	8	14	7	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	French Post.
17	13	30	11	24	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
10	17	27	3	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Osnaburg.
24	19	43	20	28	4	10	1	.....	.....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
15	10	25	9	9	4	3	5	4	.....	" (Western).
18	6	24	11	11	5	4	4	.....	.....	" (Central.)
15	8	23	9	13	2	7	.....	1	.....	" (Mission).
17	16	33	17	22	3	7	1	.....	.....	Walpole Island, No. 1.
28	26	54	22	40	2	9	2	1	.....	" No. 2.
1,340	1,267	2,607	1,254	1,467	405	405	247	79	4	.....Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Black River	Black River	Clandeboye	Jeremiah Henderson	Church of England
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	John Sinclair	"
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer	"
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	"	Rev. G. C. Smith	"
[1]Patapun	St. Peters	"	Miss E. A. Fingland	"
St. Peters (North)	"	"	Peter Harper	"
Berens River	Berens River	Fisher River	Mrs. J. H. Lowes	Methodist
Fisher River	Fisher River	"	Miss Emily N. Royan	"
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Chas. Morris	Church of England
Peguis (North)	Peguis	"	Lionel Frances	"
" (South)	"	"	Henry J. Frances	"
Poplar River	Poplar River	"	Miss E. Stedman	Methodist
[2]Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	Miss Rowena Stedmar Havard	Church of England
[3]Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Nora Shannon	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	L. E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	John E. Favell	Church of England
[4]Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	"	James Clare	"
[5]Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shoal River	"	Rev. T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Miss Bernadette Adam	Roman Catholic
[6]Bloodvein River	Bloodvein River	Norway House	Joseph A. Everett	Methodist
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	"	Miss A. L. Cunningham	"
" (R.C.)	"	"	Eugene Gauthier	Roman Catholic
Island Lake	Island Lake	"	Miss A. L. Cunningham	Methodist
Jack River	Jack River	"	Mrs. Mabel Marshall	Church of England
Norway House (R.C.)	Norway House	"	Sister Marguerite Marie	Roman Catholic
[6]Little Grand Rapids	Little Grand Rapids	"	Alfred G. Johnson	Methodist
Oxford House	At Oxford House	"	John W. Niddrie	"
Nelson House	At Nelson House	"	W.E.W.Hutty,B.A.	"
Rossville	Norway House	"	Miss Anna M. De Wolf	"
York Factory	At York Factory	"	Rev. R. Farries	Church of England
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Joseph Chamberlain	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	"	Rev. S. C. Deacon	"
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	John A. Keddie	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	C. T. Mitchell	"
[7]Pas	Pas	"	Miss Florence Nichols	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	J. G. Kennedy	"
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	"	Louis Young	"
Lower Roseau River	Roseau River	Portage la Prairie	Mrs. Jerome Martin	Roman Catholic
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	"	Miss Rose Godon	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				

[1] White school attended by Indian children. [2] Re-opened May 19, 1913, having been closed since December, 1907. [3] Closed from June 30, 1913. [4] Open during March, 1914, only. [5] Day pupils attend classes in the boarding school. [6] Open during the summer only. [7] Re-opened October 1, 1913, having been closed since June 30, 1911.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										MANITOBA.
10	9	19	9	16	2	1				Black River.
11	15	26	6	12	6	7	1			Brokenhead.
16	8	24	15	14	7	3				Fort Alexander (Upper).
5	6	11	7	8	2	1				Hollowwater River.
25	12	37	18	24	4	9				[1]Patapun.
14	28	42	17	28	2	5	3	2	2	St. Peters (North).
18	15	33	10	28	2	3				Berens River.
34	37	71	33	54	10	7				Fisher River.
13	14	27	12	24	3					Grand Rapids.
27	22	49	18	34	7	6	2			Peguis (North).
24	14	38	16	19	9	7	3			" (South).
15	11	26	4	20	5	1				Poplar River.
11	10	21	13	21						[2]Oak River, Sioux.
6	6	12	8	6	4	2				[3]Ebb and Flow Lake.
7	13	20	7	9	5	5	1			Fairford (Upper).
16	21	37	7	21	6	5	5			" (Lower).
7	7	14	7	12		2				Lake Manitoba.
11	22	33	12	24	6	2	1			Lake St. Martin.
10	18	28	23	17	7	4				[4]Little Saskatchewan.
11	10	21	18	7	9	3	2			[5]Pine Creek.
12	13	25	12	17	3	5				Shoal River.
10	5	15	9	6	3	6				Waterhen River.
19	21	40	12	34	6					[6]Bloodvein River.
18	16	34	15	23	4	6	1			Cross Lake (Prot.).
12	7	19	4	13		6				" (R.C.).
6	8	14	7	13	1					Island Lake.
10	5	15	8	10	3	2				Jack River.
6	10	16	13	7	3	4	2			Norway House (R.C.).
20	25	45	18	31	14					[6]Little Grand Rapids.
6	2	8	7	6	1	1				Oxford House.
.....	1	1	1	1						Nelson House.
6	13	19	11	15	4					Rossville.
21	27	48	30	35	10	3				York Factory.
18	9	27	10	21	3	2	1			Big Eddy.
16	15	31	13	20	11					Chemawawin.
7	16	23	4	16	3	4				Cumberland.
7	10	17	8	17						Moose Lake.
17	19	36	12	29	5	2				[7]Pas.
16	8	24	10	14	7	3				Red Earth.
10	9	19	12	13	4	2				Shoal Lake.
7	12	19	9	17	2					Lower Roseau River.
9	5	14	2	7	2	5				Roseau Rapids.
9	6	15	7	9	3	1	2			Swan Lake.
553	560	1,113	494	772	188	125	24	2	2	.....Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Presbyterian
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	Rev. W. H. English, teacher; Mrs. English, matron	Church of England
Murray Lake	Moosomin	Battleford	Albert E. Rotsey	Roman Catholic
[1]Poundmakers	Poundmakers		Miss Agnes Tierney	"
[1]Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant	"	J. M. Marshall	Church of England
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	H. Hutchison, teacher; Mrs. Hutchison, matron	"
Big River	Kenemotayoos	"	Louis Ahenakew	"
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	Mrs. Elizabeth Chatlain	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	C. W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatts	"	Wm. Godfrey, teacher; Mrs. Wm. Godfrey, Matron	"
[2]Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith	Duck Lake	J. L. Lowe, teacher; Mrs. J. L. Lowe, matron	"
John Smith	John Smith	"	P. H. Gentleman, teacher; Mrs. P. H. Gentleman, matron	"
James Smith	James Smith	"	Henry W. Shaw, teacher; Mrs. Henry W. Shaw, matron	"
[3]Nut Lake	Nut Lake	"	Rev. George Goodson	Methodist
White Bears	White Bears	Moose Mountain	Sara J. Porter	Presbyterian
Keys	Keys	Pelly	Cyril G. Markham	Church of England
Valley River	Valley River	"	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake	Undenominational
Day Stars	Day Star	Touchwood Hills	H. Gordon Montgomery	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Mrs. Florence Watters	Methodist
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Miss Abbie Aylwin	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake	W. J. Kent	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace River	Lesser Slave Lake	Miss L. Millen	"
Total Alberta				

[1]Closed during June and Sepremper quarters, 1913
[2]Closed from May 20, 1912, to December 8, 1913.
[3]Open during the summer only.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										SASKATCHEWAN.
11	14	25	16	10	4	11	.....	.....	.....	Assiniboine.
13	11	24	7	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Pines.
10	10	20	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Murray Lake.
9	6	15	9	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]Poundmakers.
15	10	25	8	23	1	.....	1	.....	.....	[1]Red Pheasants.
15	20	35	16	17	11	3	3	1	.....	Ahtahkakoops.
12	13	25	11	15	3	5	2	.....	.....	Big River.
11	4	15	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Meadow Lake.
21	19	40	20	31	4	5	.....	.....	.....	Mistawasis.
11	14	25	19	16	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Montreal Lake
22	11	33	22	15	12	5	1	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
11	7	18	11	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Fort à la Corne (South)
13	20	33	20	12	7	6	6	2	.....	John Smith.
10	17	27	10	10	13	1	3	.....	.....	James Smith.
11	6	17	2	6	10	1	.....	.....	.....	[3]Nut Lake.
9	16	25	14	21	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	White Bears.
9	10	19	8	16	.....	1	2	.....	.....	Keys.
4	6	10	8	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Valley River.
4	6	18	8	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	Day Stars.
221	220	441	226	273	98	49	18	3	.....	Total, Saskatchewan.
										ALBERTA.
18	22	40	18	29	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goodfish Lake.
12	10	22	12	14	7	1	.....	.....	.....	Samson's.
6	4	10	5	2	2	.....	3	2	1	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
2	4	6	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Upper Peace River. (Christ Church Mission.)
38	40	78	40	50	20	1	4	2	1	Total, Alberta.

STATEMENT of Indian Days Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
[1]Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Jennie Halpenny	Salvation Army
[2]Fort Babine	Fort Babine	"	Jos. F. Morrissey	Roman Catholic
Gitwangah	Kitwangar	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Skedach	"	Miss Agnes Law	Salvation Army
Hazelton	Gitamaks	"	Miss E. J. Soal	Church of England
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Miss Susan Edgar	Methodist
Kitselas (New Town)	Kitselas	"	Louis Edgar	"
Kisfiax	Kisfiax	"	Mrs. A. L. Fakely	"
Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	"	Rev. T. Tomlinson	"
[3]Rocher de Boulé	At Rocher de Boulé	"	Sydney Browning	Roman Catholic
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Miss Adeline Gibson	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	Rev. G. Read, teacher; Mrs. Read, matron	"
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	"	Rev. J. N. Matthews	"
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	"	Miss Isabella Clarke	"
[1]Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	Maynard C. Mustard	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena	"	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Miss Kathleen Aspden	"
[4]Quamichan (R.C)	Quamichan	"	Miss C. Ordano	Roman Catholic
[5]Songhees	Songhees	"	Rose A. Quigley	"
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss L. H. Hagan	"
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Miss E. D. Ferryman	Church of England
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Rev. J. E. Rendle	Methodist
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss Lilly Blackford	Church of England
Sholus	Nicola Mameet	"	Rev. F. B. Eteson	"
Kincolith	Kincolith	Nass	Herbert Collinson	"
[6]Lakalsap	Lakalsap	"	Rev. Wm. Crary	"
Metlakahtla	Metlakahtla	"	Miss S. Klippert	"
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	"	J. H. Young	Methodist
Homalco	Aupe	New Westminster	Mrs. Kathleen Petznick	Roman Catholic
Tsawassen	Tsawassen	"	Rev. W. Chaput	"
Skwah	Skwah	"	Walter H. Grimshaw	Undenominational
Sliammon	Sliammon	"	Basil Nicholson	Roman Catholic
[7]Similkameen	At Similkameen	Okanagan	Miss A. M. Easton	Undenominational
[1]Hedley (public)	Near Chu-chuwayha	"	Elizabeth McCaffrey	"
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	Frank Trainor, teacher; Mrs. Frank Trainor, matron	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	"	A. C. Brown	Methodist

[1]Closed during June and September quarters, 1913. [2]New school, first opened September 1, 1913. [3]Re-opened January 9, 1914, having been closed since March 31, 1912. [4]Open during March quarter, 1914, only. [5]Re-opened September 1, 1913, having been closed since May, 1911. [6]Only one return received. [7]White schools, attended by Indian childen.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										British Columbia.
14	11	25	5	23	2	....	.....	.....	.....	[1]Andimaul.
25	24	49	27	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Fort Babine.
20	19	39	11	26	3	3	6	1	.....	Gitwangah.
15	21	36	9	24	7	3	2	.....	.....	Glen Vowell.
19	21	40	15	14	13	7	4	.....	2	Hazelton.
8	11	19	15	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Kitsegukla.
9	9	18	9	14	1	2	1	.....	.....	Kitselas (New Town).
16	25	41	9	22	17	2	.....	.....	.....	Kisfiax.
11	7	18	5	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Kisgegas.
7	11	18	9	5	4	7	2	.....	.....	Meanskinisht.
15	15	30	20	13	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]Rocher de Boulé.
23	21	44	10	36	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Bella Bella.
25	18	43	8	13	18	6	6	.....	.....	Bella Coola.
8	13	21	8	13	6	2	.....	.....	.....	China Hat.
9	8	17	10	12	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Hartley Bay.
29	13	42	9	30	4	.....	5	2	1	Kitamaat.
23	15	38	24	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]Kitkahtla.
10	16	26	9	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port Essington.
16	.....	16	5	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Koksilah.
12	11	23	10	18	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Nanaimo.
11	11	22	11	18	3	1	.....	.....	.....	[5]Quamichan (R.C.)
7	6	13	5	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	[6]Songhees.
4	4	8	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tsartlip.
21	19	40	13	37	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay.
12	8	20	9	7	8	5	.....	.....	.....	Cape Mudge.
8	8	16	9	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Lytton.
17	5	22	8	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sholus.
17	10	27	14	14	10	3	.....	.....	.....	Kincolith.
18	24	42	24	38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7]Lakalsap.
27	20	47	25	23	8	5	6	5	.....	Metlakahtla.
43	49	92	20	74	14	4	.....	.....	.....	Port Simpson.
20	15	35	17	24	4	3	4	.....	.....	Hamalco.
13	5	18	13	14	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Tsawassen.
23	28	51	32	50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Skwah.
19	17	36	18	15	5	6	8	2	.....	Sliammon.
10	5	15	9	5	3	6	1	.....	.....	[7]Similkameen.
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7]Hedley.
39	33	72	18	44	10	9	8	1	.....	Massett.
27	23	50	19	25	20	3	1	1	.....	Skidegate.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Concluded.*				
Tahltan	Tahltan	Stickine	Rev. Fred. P. Thorman	Church of England
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	"	W. S. P. Thorman	Undenominationa
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Joseph Schindler	Roman Catholic
[1]Nitinat	Cla-oose	"	Gordon Ede	Methodist
Ucluelet	Itedse	"	Hugh W. Vandervеen	Presbyterian
[2]Wyah	Nitinat	"	John Alfred Wrinch	Methodist
Total, British Columbia				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson	Rev. James R. Lucas	Church of England
YUKON.				
[3]Champagne Landing	At Champagne Landing	Yukon Territory	Rev. Chas. C. Brett	Church of England
Moosehide	At Moosehide	" "	Rev. Benj. Totty	" "
Selkirk	At Selkirk	" "	A. C. Field	" "
[3]Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake	" "	Rev. Chas. C. Brett	" "
Whitehorse	At Whitehorse	" "	Wm. G. Blackwell	" "
Total, Yukon				

[1]Closed during September and December quarters, 1913.
[2]Only one return received.
[3]The Indians live at Champagne Landing during the winter and move to Teslin Lake for the summer. School is open half the year at each place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*
16	11	27	7	22	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Tahltan.
8	13	21	5	13	4	3	1	.....	.....	Telegraph Creek.
11	20	31	14	22	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Clayoquot (R.C.)
13	7	20	6	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]Nitinat.
7	12	19	8	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Ucluelet.
9	10	19	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]Wyah.
715	652	1367	534	952	244	101	55	12	3	Total, British Columbia.
										NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
5	16	21	6	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. David's Mission.
										YUKON.
19	7	26	5	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]Champagne Landing.
14	9	23	10	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.
5	6	11	4	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Selkirk.
15	10	25	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]Teslin Lake.
12	9	21	10	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitehorse.
65	41	106	33	98	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total, Yukon.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay.	Treaty No. 9	Rev. L. Carriere, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay.	"	Rev. W. Haythornthwaite.	Church of England
Chapleau	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau	Rev. George Prewer	Church of England
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William.	Port Arthur	Sister M. F. Clare	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve Fort Frances.	Fort Frances	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.	"
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal lake, reserve No 40	Kenora	Rev. F. T. Dodds	Presbyterian
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont	"	Rev. J. B. Dorais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	Birtle	Rev. W. McLaren	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander	On Fort Alexander reserve.	Clandeboye	Rev. P. Bosquet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve	Manitowapah	Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.	"
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve	"	Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.	"
Norway House (Meth.)	At Rossville Village, Norway House reserve	Norway House	Rev. J. A. Lousley.	Methodist
Norway House (R.C.)	On Norway House reserve	"	Rev. E. Lecoq, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Portage la Prairie	¼ mile east of Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie	W. A. Hendry	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve, S.E. ¼, sec. 6, Tp. 46, R. 18, W. 3rd M.	Battleford	Rev. A. Watelle	Roman Catholic
Cowessess	On Cowessess' reserve	Crooked Lakes	Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I.	"
Round Lake	On north side of Round Lake, sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M.	"	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve	Duck Lake	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO.
10	10	20	18	20						Albany Mission.
15	10	25	21	11	2	6	3	3		Moose Fort.
17	12	29	25	19	7	3				Chapleau.
7	7	14	11	1	7	1	4		1	Fort William Orphanage.
20	33	53	49	18	10	7	11	7		Fort Frances.
20	26	46	34	28	3	1	6	7	1	Cecilia Jeffrey.
27	22	49	43	18	22		8	1		Kenora.
116	120	236	201	115	51	18	32	18	2	Total, Ontario.
										MANITOBA.
22	26	48	40	16	9	7	9	7		Birtle.
30	35	65	59	10	17	14	21	3		Fort Alexander.
28	55	83	76	29	14	13	14	13		Pine Creek.
29	20	49	40	17	8	16	8			Sandy Bay.
20	31	51	35	9	12	11	10	9		Norway House (Meth.).
3	4	7	6	1	2	2	2			Norway House (R.C.)
21	22	43	40	19		13	1	10		Portage la Prairie.
153	193	346	296	101	62	76	65	42		Total, Manitoba.
										SASKATCHEWAN.
13	15	28	24	9	5	6	4	4		Thunderchild's.
23	23	46	45	8	8	10	12	8		Cowessess.
26	24	50	43	32	5	8		5		Round Lake.
56	51	107	101	44	12	8	18	12	13	Duck Lake.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Con.*				
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 32, tp. 22, r. 11, W. 2nd M.	File Hills	Rev. H. C. Sweet	Presbyterian
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Sckaskootch reserve	Onion Lake	Rev. E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic
Onion Lake (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Crowstand	Near Côté reserve 3½ miles from town of Kamsack	Pelly	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
*Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, S.W. ¼, sec. 22, tp. 32, r. 32, W. 1st M.	"	Rev. N. A. Ruelle, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Gordon's	On west side of Gordon's reserve	Touchwood Hills	H. W. Atwater	Church of England
Muscowequans	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15, W. 2d M.	"	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Lac la Plonge	North of junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers	Treaty No. 10	Rev. Francis Ancel, O.M.I.	"
Lac la Ronge	On west shore of Lac la Ronge	"	Rev. M. B. Edwards	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C. E.)	Off Blood reserve, across Belly river from Agency headquarters	Blood	Rev. S. Middleton	Church of England
Blood (R. C.)	On Blood reserve, upper agency	"	Rev. E. Ruaux, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot	Rev. J. L. Levern, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve	"	Rev. M. C. Gandier.	Church of England
St. Albert	At St. Albert Settlement	Edmonton	Sister M. A. Leduc	Roman Catholic
Ermineskins	On Ermineskins reserve	Hobbema	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	"

*This school was closed on September 30, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*
21	28	49	46	13	8	13	8	7	.....	File Hills.
18	32	50	37	29	8	5	6	2	.....	Onion Lake (R.C.)
9	6	15	11	5	3	3	3	1	.....	Onion Lake (C.E.)
20	27	47	40	12	8	9	13	5	.....	Crowstand.
16	11	27	25	7	6	9	5	.....	.....	*Keeseekouse.
20	18	38	30	20	8	6	4	.....	.....	Gordon's.
22	29	51	45	18	3	18	4	8	.....	Muscowequan's.
20	30	50	41	32	8	10	.....	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
22	34	56	50	24	17	8	7	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
286	328	614	538	251	101	113	84	52	13	Total, Saskatchewan.
										ALBERTA.
30	17	47	37	20	14	8	4	1	.....	Blood (C.E.)
27	23	50	38	17	18	12	3	.....	.....	Blood (R.C.)
27	16	43	40	16	8	12	4	3	.....	Crowfoot.
23	19	42	34	32	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
50	37	87	70	34	10	17	7	12	7	St. Albert.
24	28	52	49	14	17	5	6	4	6	Ermineskin's.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA—*Concluded.*				
Peigan (C. E.)	On Pincher creek, 2 miles from Peigan reserve	Peigan	Rev. W. R. Haynes	Church of England
Peigan, (R.C.)	About centre of Peigan reserve	"	Rev. J. Riou	Roman Catholic.
Blue Quills.'	On Blue Quill's reserve	Saddle Lake	Rev. A. Husson, O. M.I.	"
Sarcee	Southeast corner, Sarcee reserve	Sarcee	Arch'dn J.W. Tims	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan	Fort Smith	Sister Laverty	Roman Catholic.
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's)	On Buffalo bay, Lesser Slave lake	Lesser Slave Lake	Sister Vincent	"
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bruno)	At Lesser Slave Lake	"	Rev. E. Cetour, O. M.I.	"
Sturgeon Lake	On east shore of Sturgeon lake	"	Rev. J. Calais, O. M.I.	"
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Vermilion on the Peace river.	"	Rev. C. Joussard, O.M.I.	"
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	At. St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	"	Arnold E. Philpot	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	"	Sister Catherine Aurelie	Roman Catholic.
Whitefish Lake	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake	"	Rev. C. D. White	Church of England
Total, Alberta				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake	Fort Smith	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic.
Hay River	At Hay River, Great Slave lake	"	Rev. Alfred J. Vale	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river	Fort Simpson	Sister McGuirk	Roman Catholic.
Total, N. W. T.				

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STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ALBERTA—*Concluded.*
17	12	29	24	12	.....	6	11	.....	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
15	10	25	19	13	6	6	.....	.....	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
26	22	48	44	14	4	12	9	9	.....	Blue Quill's.
12	7	19	16	11	....	3	5	.....	.....	Sarcee.
8	17	25	20	11	4	5	4	1	.....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)
20	20	40	40	27	9	4	.....	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's)
17	20	37	26	24	10	3	.....	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bruno)
17	18	35	28	10	3	7	15	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
3	10	13	12	7	3	1	1	1	.....	Vermilion (St. Henri.
7	5	12	7	3	4	2	2	1	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.
14	16	30	22	11	8	4	7	.....	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
4	7	11	3	4	1	4	2	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
341	304	645	529	280	129	111	80	32	13	Total, Alberta.
										NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
26	31	57	50	31	11	3	8	.....	4	Fort Resolution.
19	15	34	30	15	7	7	5	.....	.....	Hay River.
21	27	48	46	16	11	14	7	.....	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
66	73	139	126	62	29	24	20	.....	4	Total, N. W. T.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Kitamaat	At Kitamaat, on Douglas Channel	Bella Coola	Miss Ida M. Clarke	Methodist
Alert Bay Girls' Home	At Alert Bay, on Industrial school reserve	Kwawkewlth	A. W. Corker	Church of England
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river	Lytton	Constance, Sister Superior	"
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshean reserve	Nass	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist.
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, outside limits of Tsimpshean reserve	"	Miss Lottie M. Deacon	"
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve	New Westminster	Sister Theresine	Roman Catholic
Squamish	North side of Burrard Inlet opposite city of Vancouver	"	Sister Mary Amy	"
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river	"	Rev. Victor Rohr, O.M.I.	"
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, adjoining Maktosis reserve, west coast Vancouver Island	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian.
Alberni	2½ miles from Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast Vancouver Island	"	H. B. Currie	"
Total, British Columbia.				
YUKON.				
Carcross	At Carcross	Yukon	W. T. Townsend	Church of England

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										British Columbia.
7	28	35	30	12	5	5	4	7	2	Kitamaat.
.....	29	29	23	18	6	5	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay Girls' Home.
.....	26	26	20	9	5	4	2	2	4	Yale (All Hallows).
28	.....	28	20	8	5	6	8	1	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	32	32	24	3	2	4	10	4	9	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
20	24	44	41	11	10	10	2	5	6	Sechelt.
27	23	50	50	16	9	14	9	.....	2	Squamish.
28	38	66	65	11	12	30	4	1	8	St. Mary's.
17	16	33	29	5	7	7	12	2	.....	Ahousaht.
29	26	55	45	20	9	9	17	.....	.....	Alberni.
156	242	398	347	113	70	94	68	22	31	Total, British Columbia.
										Yukon.
19	17	36	32	19	10	3	2	2	.....	Carcross.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	A .Nelles Ashton	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVitty	Methodist
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. B. P. Fuller	Church of England
Spanish River	At Spanish, Ont	Rev. L. N. Dugas, S.J.	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. J. F. Woodsworth	Methodist
St. Joseph	At Davisburg	Rev. G. Nordmann	Roman Catholic
Total, Alberta			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay Agency	Rev. Sr. Justinian	Roman Catholic
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops Ageney	Rev. A. M. Carion	"
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton Ageney	Rev. Leonard Dawson	Church of England
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency	Rev R. H. Cairns	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper island, Cowichan Ageney	Rev. W. Lemmons	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth Agency	A. W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot	At Clayoquot Sound, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast Agency	Rev. Froben Epper	Roman Catholic
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane Reserve, Williams Lake Agency	Rev. H. Boening	Roman Catholic
Total, British Columbia			

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming; and all the girls, sewing, knitting and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	
																		ONTARIO.
60	72	132	124	13	10	15	20	30	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mohawk Institute.
70	73	143	125	30	19	40	31	21	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mount Elgin Institute.
44	30	74	54	26	13	20	11	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shingwauk Home.
100	100	200	133	93	41	30	15	21	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	Spanish River.
274	275	549	436	162	83	105	77	76	46	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	Total, Ontario.
																		MANITOBA.
44	47	91	83	10	8	22	31	16	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Brandon.
45	43	88	71	14	26	14	18	1	15	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Elkhorn.
89	90	179	154	24	34	36	49	17	19	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Total, Manitoba.
																		SASKATCHEWAN.
17	23	40	30	16	8	7	3	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Battleford.
117	127	244	224	98	40	39	38	24	5	2	3	....	....	2	....	....	2	Qu'Appelle.
134	150	284	254	114	48	46	41	29	6	2	3	....	....	2	....	....	2	Total, Saskatchewan.
																		ALBERTA.
52	39	91	73	60	19	3	2	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Red Deer.
45	22	67	55	18	12	15	5	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	St. Joseph.
97	61	158	128	78	31	18	7	8	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Total, Alberta.
																		BRITISH COLUMBIA.
40	40	80	80	22	22	25	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kootenay.
37	33	70	61	25	11	10	16	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kamloops.
44	....	44	33	7	7	18	1	8	3	14	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lytton.
54	38	92	87	27	12	19	11	6	17	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	Coqualeetza.
29	27	56	46	19	3	17	11	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kuper Island.
35	....	35	32	3	5	8	8	7	4	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alert Bay.
33	20	53	49	11	6	11	16	8	1	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	Clayoquot.
27	35	62	54	7	16	....	9	10	20	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Williams Lake.
299	193	492	442	121	82	108	80	52	49	38	9	....	....	1	..	....	1	Total, British Columbia

general household duties.

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
DAY										
Nova Scotia	15		15					158	141	299
Prince Edward Island	1		1					14	26	40
New Brunswick	12		12					147	136	283
Quebec	29	6	17	3	3			622	661	1283
Ontario	82	37	24	13	8			1,340	1,267	2,607
Manitoba	43	1	7	24	10	1		553	560	1,113
Saskatchewan	19	1	3	11	1	3		221	220	441
Alberta	4			2	2			38	40	78
Northwest Territories	1			1				5	16	21
British Columbia	45	4	9	13	16	1	2	715	652	1,367
Yukon	5			5				65	41	106
Total, Day Schools	256	49	88	72	40	5	2	3,878	3,760	7,638
BOARDING										
Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	7		4	2		1		116	120	236
Manitoba	7		4		1	2		153	193	346
Saskatchewan	13		7	3		3		286	328	614
Alberta	18		12	6				341	304	645
Northwest Territories	3		2	1				66	73	139
British Columbia	10		3	2	3	2		156	242	398
Yukon	1			1				19	17	36
Total, Boarding Schools	59		32	15	4	8		1,137	1,277	2,414
INDUSTRIAL										
Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	4	1	1	1	1			274	275	549
Manitoba	2	1			1			89	90	179
Saskatchewan	2		1	1				134	150	289
Alberta	2		1		1			97	61	158
Northwest Territories										
British Columbia	8		5	2	1			299	193	492
Yukon										
Total, Industrial Schools	18	2	8	4	4			893	769	1,662

Classes of Schools, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1914.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Province.
SCHOOLS.								
157	52·50	159	47	30	36	14	13	Nova Scotia.
15	37·50	24	5	7	3	1	.....	Prince Edward Island.
165	58·35	131	63	51	29	9	.....	New Brunswick.
809	63·05	639	266	195	113	53	17	Quebec.
1,254	48·10	1,467	405	405	247	79	4	Ontario.
494	44·38	772	188	125	24	2	2	Manitoba.
226	51·02	273	98	49	18	3	.....	Saskatchewan.
40	51·28	50	20	1	4	2	1	Alberta.
6	28·57	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
534	39·06	952	244	101	55	12	3	British Columbia.
33	31·13	98	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,733	51·52	4,586	1,344	964	529	175	40	Total, Day Schools.
SCHOOLS.								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
201	85·17	115	51	18	32	18	2	Ontario.
296	85·55	101	62	76	65	42	.....	Manitoba.
538	87·65	251	101	113	84	52	13	Saskatchewan.
529	82·01	280	129	111	80	32	13	Alberta.
126	90·65	62	29	24	20	.....	4	Northwest Territories.
347	87·18	113	70	94	68	22	31	British Columbia.
32	88·88	19	10	3	2	2	.....	Yukon.
2,069	85·29	941	452	439	351	168	63	Total, Boarding Schools.
SCHOOLS.								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
436	79·41	162	83	105	77	76	46	Ontario.
154	86·03	24	34	36	49	17	19	Manitoba.
254	89·43	114	48	46	41	29	6	Saskatchewan.
128	81·01	78	31	18	7	8	16	Alberta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
442	89·84	121	82	108	80	52	49	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,414	85·07	499	278	313	254	182	136	Total, Industrial Schools.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day	Boarding	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	158	141	299	157
Prince Edward Island	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	14	26	40	15
New Brunswick	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	147	136	283	165
Quebec	29	....	....	29	6	17	3	3	....	....	622	661	1283	809
Ontario	82	7	4	93	38	29	16	11	1	....	1730	1662	3392	1891
Manitoba	43	7	2	52	2	11	24	12	3	....	795	843	1638	944
Saskatchewan	19	13	2	34	1	11	15	1	6	....	641	698	1339	1020
Alberta	4	18	2	24	....	13	8	3	....	....	476	405	881	697
Northwest Territories	1	3	....	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	71	89	160	132
British Columbia	45	10	8	63	4	17	17	20	3	2	1170	1087	2257	1323
Yukon	5	1	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	84	58	142	65
Total	256	59	18	333	51	126	91	50	13	2	5,908	5,806	11,714	7,218

[1]All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Total.	
52·50	159	47	30	36	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nova Scotia.
37·50	24	5	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Prince Edward Island.
58·30	131	63	51	29	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	New Brunswick.
63·05	639	266	195	113	53	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quebec.
55·75	1,744	539	528	356	173	52	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	Ontario.
57·63	897	284	237	138	61	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Manitoba.
76·17	638	247	208	143	84	19	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	9	Saskatchewan.
79·11	408	180	130	91	42	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Alberta.
82·50	83	29	24	20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Northwest Territories.
58·61	1,186	396	303	208	86	83	38	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	49	British Columbia.
45·77	117	18	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yukon.
61·62	6,026	2,072	1,716	1,134	527	239	48	16	..	1	3	..	..	3	71	Total.

girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1914, the total amount of purchase money realized, and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	100·00	75 00	262·00	
Amabel	"			72·00	
Eastnor	"	100·00	100 00	380 00	
Lindsay	"			587·00	
St. Edmund	"			26·60	
Bury (town plot.)	"	1·85	46 00	433·75	
Hardwicke "	"			1,111·00	
Oliphant "	"			40·00	
Southampton "	"			21·00	
Wiarton "	"	1·35	36 00	10·20	
Islands off West Coast of Saugeen Peninsula	"			170·00	
Keppel	Grey	100·00	100 00	54·00	
White Cloud Island	"			7·00	
Thessalon	Algoma	321·10	1,329 92	480·00	
Thessalon (town plot)	"	·72	36 00	18·61	
Archibald	"			2,943·00	
Dennis	"			364·00	
Herrick	"			190·00	
Havilland	"			559·50	
Kars	"			6,777·00	
Apaquash (town plot)	"			120·50	
Laird	"			4,392·00	
Macdonald	"			2,466·50	
Meredith	"			3,562·85	
Duncan	"			12,380·50	
Kehoe	"			14,337·00	
Fenwick	"			5,393·50	
Cobden	"			370·21	
Pennefather	"			483·00	
Ley	"			929·00	
Serpent River Reserve	"	34·66	519 90		
Fisher (town plot)	"			196·30	
Whitefish River Reserve	"	669·00	6,595 50		
Fisher	"			80·00	
Tilley	"			876·00	
Tupper	"			3,193·00	
Vankoughnet	"			4,573·50	
Assiginack	Manitoulin			100·00	
Billings	"			222·00	
Bidwell	"			205·00	
Campbell	"			904·00	
Carnarvon	"			7,914·00	
Howland	"			645·00	
Sheguiandah	"			1,246·00	
Sheguiandah (town plot)	"			190·88	
Manitowaning "	"	1·00	60 00	13·20	
Tehkummah	"			7,365 00	
Sandfield	"			3,563·00	
Shaftesbury (town plot)	"	4·50	225 00	9·50	
Tolsmaville "	"			1,002·00	
Allan	"			1,629·00	
Burpee	"			4,728·00	
Barrie Island	"			1,384·00	
Gordon	"			1,736·00	
Gore Bay (town plot)	"			2·00	
Mills	"			3,292·00	
Cockburn Island	"			18,670·00	
Dawson	"			10,624·00	
Robinson	"			19,881·00	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1914—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
South Baymouth (town plot)	Manitoulin			133·00	
Meldrum "	"			78·00	
Cayuga	Haldimand			110·00	
Cayuga (town plot)	"	2·00	60 00	33·36	
Dunn	"			1,548·50	
Caledonia (town plot)	"			50·00	
Shannonville "	Hastings			1·45	
Deseronto "	"	·20	337 50	4·80	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	3·90	70 00	19·63	
Islands in Georgian Bay	"	237·90	2,372 00		
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	"			104·31	
Bay of Quinte	"	3·90	70·00		
Sarnia (town)	Lambton	·78	469 74		
Fort William Reserve	Thunder Bay	5·37	7,053 00		
Red Rock Reserve No. 53	"	14·00	482 50		
Walpole Island Reserve	Kent	1·00	500 00		
		266·85	11,017 24	123·94	
QUEBEC.					
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John			3,917 14	
Dundee	Huntingdon			4,057·74	
Maniwaki (town plot)	Wright	1·95	715 00	45·09	
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	97·46	332 82	2,512·24	
Becancour	Nicolet	13·23	2,729 50		
Weymontachi Reserve	Champlain	32·96	214 80		
Quarante Arpents Reserve	Quebec			19·00	
		145·60	3,992 12	10,551·21	
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Tobique	Victoria	960·00	2,169 75	3,362·00	
		960·00	2,169 75	3,362·00	
MANITOBA.					
Gambler's Reserve	Marquette	336·20	1,176 70	80·06	
The Pas (town plot)		2·20	6,600 00		
		338·40	7,776 70	80·00	
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Assiniboine Reserve	Assiniboia			320·00	
Little Bone Reserve	Yorkton			2,002·73	
Muscowpetung Reserve	Assiniboia			352·00	
Cote Reserve No. 64	Yorkton			11,528·03	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1914—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve	West Saskatchewan	1·27	762 00	757·73	
Keeseekoose Reserve	Yorkton	.....	.....	457·00	
Key Reserve	"	.....	.....	845·50	
Kylemore (town plot)	Humboldt	.....	.....	21·00	
Lestock "	"	.....	.....	15·58	
Muskeg Lake Reserve	.....	3·90	78 00	.....	
		5·17	840 00	16,299·57	

ALBERTA.

Wabamun (town plot)	Northern Alberta.	.....	.....	66·53	
Blackfoot Reserve	Southern Alberta.	127·30	4,644 00	64,481·70	
Peigan Reserve	" ..	160·00	1,440·00	6,080·00	
Sarcee	" ..	.....	.....	6,650·00	
Sharphead	Northern Alberta.	.....	.....	685·20	
Samson Reserve	" ..	.....	.....	1,920·00	
Louis Bull Reserve	" ..	.....	.....	1,107·00	
Bobtail Reserve	" ..	11·68	233 60	6,767·64	
Stony Reserve	Southern Alberta.	·36	200 00	.....	
Alexis Reserve	Northern Alberta.	24·34	426 00	.....	
Duffield (town plot)	" ..	.....	.....	234·95	
		323·68	7,003 60	87,993·02	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Squamish Reserve	New Westminster.	1,105·35	170,494 63	.....	
Iwachis Reserve No. 3	Barclay	26·00	5,300 00	.....	
Mauvais Rocher Reserve No. 5	Kamloops	·56	21 00	.....	
Switsemalph Reserve	"	·22	50 00	.....	
Adams Lake Reserve No. 4 A	"	2·00	225 00	.....	
		1,134·13	176,090 63	.....	

GENERAL REMARKS.

The land sold during the year amounted to 4,510.19 acres, which realized $218,410.86. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 273,554 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold amounted to $2,435,665.93, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1913-14.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Quebec, relief, medical attendance, and medicines	11,100 00	14,903 28		3,803 28
Ontario, relief, medical attendance, and medicines	8,075 00	8,729 81		654 81
General legal expenses	13,500 00	8,027 05	5,472 95	
Repairs to roads and drainage	4,600 00	3,743 31	856 69	
General expenses	44,075 00	44,795 05		720 05
	81,350 00	80,198 50	6,329 64	5,178 14
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	1,600 00	1,599 99	01	
Relief and seed grain	8,000 00	9,107 20		1,107 20
Medical attendance and medicines	5,000 00	6,695 42		1,695 42
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	1,500 00	1,433 30	66 70	
Repairs to roads and dyking	800 00	779 32	20 68	
To provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians of Maritime Provinces	1,000 00	690 71	309 29	
Building Council House, Chapel Island	2,500 00		2,500 00	
	20,400 00	20,305 94	2,896 68	2,802 62
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,984 00	1,823 00	161 00	
Relief and seed grain	6,000 00	8,272 05		2,272 05
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	3,492 70	507 30	
Miscellaneous	3,061 00	2,554 53	506 47	
Repairs to roads	450 00	25 75	424 25	
To provide an amount to encourage agriculture	1,000 00	324 20	675 80	
	16,495 00	16,492 23	2,274 82	2,272 05
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	400 00	516 65		116 65
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	928 42	196 58	
Medical attendance and medicines	850 00	1,035 93		185 93
Miscellaneous	850 00	449 48	400 52	
	3,225 00	2,930 48	597 10	302 58
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, ETC.				
Implements, tools, etc	11,893 00	14,328 36		2,435 36
Garden and field seeds	5,301 00	4,122 73	1,178 27	
Live stock	6,945 00	6,522 55	422 45	
Supplies for destitute Indians	141,100 00	152,383 84		11,283 75
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals, etc	103,079 00	89,314 43	13,764 57	
Triennial clothing	4,500 00	2,184 93	2,315 07	
Surveys	15,000 00	15,115 73		115 73
Sioux	10,031 00	6,009 66	3,421 34	
Mills	1,001 00	271 70	729 30	
General expenses	299,578 00	306,928 83		7,350 83
	598,428 00	$ 597,782 76	21,831 00	21,185 76

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1913-14.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	35,220 00	35,284 18		64 18
Relief	12,000 00	23,720 44		11,720 44
Seed, implements and farming	4,950 00	3,763 99	1,186 01	
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	41,200 00	43,892 50		2,692 50
Travelling expenses	12,000 00	18,693 31		6,693 31
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	27,420 00	27,886 08		466 08
Surveys	10,000 00	722 38	9,277 62	
Legal expenses	5,000 00		5,000 00	
B. C. Land Commission	76,403 76	49,254 23	27,149 44	
Cleaning Indian orchards	3,500 00	3,711 47		211,47
	227,693 76	206,928 67	42,613 07	21,847 98
Yukon	22,000 00	7,988 08	14,011 92	
Indian Education	948,115 00	$ 922,486 30	$ 25,628 70	
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors	2,800 00	2,800 00		
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	2,700 00	1,324 36	1,375 64	
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	44,895 00	5,105 00	
Relief to destitute in remote districts	35,000 00	41,536 51		6,536 51
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	10,000 00	9,000 45	999 55	
Printing and stationery, etc	8,000 00	4,129 47	3,870 53	
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310 for suppression of liquor traffic	9,000 00	9,000 00		
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	10,000 00	10,879 53		879 53
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of small-pox and other diseases	15,000 00	13,793 67	1,206 33	
	142,500 00	137,358 99	12,577 05	7,416 04

ANNUITIES, 1913-1914—AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
204,560.00	189,999.00	14,561.00	

INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1914.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1913		7,287,153.24
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		772,819.94
Interest for year ended March 31, 1913		263,664.15
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund		9,450.00
Outstanding cheques, 1911-12		1,314.02
Credit transfers during the year		24,428.45
Debit " " "	21,948.81	
Expenditure during the year	683,851.79	
Balance, March 31, 1914	7,653,029.20	
	8,358,829.80	8,358,829.80

For further details of the foregoing expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and Consolidated Fund see Part 'H' of the Auditor General's report for 1913-14.

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			$		
Hon. Wm. J. Roche, M.D.		Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Duncan C. Scott		Deputy Supt. General	5,000	Oct. 11, 1913	Oct. 8, 1880

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department	3,450	Sept. 1, 1908 / July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart	1 B.	Asst. Secretary	2,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy	"	Inspector	2,800	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams	"	Law Clerk	2,500	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
Chas. McGibbon	"	Inspector	2,200	July 27, 1912	July 27, 1912
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
Henry C. Ross	"	Clerk of Printing and Translation	2,000	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	Privy Council Clerk	1,850	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Samuel J. Robins	"	Private Sec'y. to Supt. General	1,650	Jan. 28, 1913	Jan. 28, 1913
Alex. F. MacKenzie	"	Secretary to Deputy Supt. Gen'l.	1,650	Apr. 1, 1913	Nov. 24, 1902
Elmer B. Cogswell	2 B.	Clerk	900	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
Helen M. O'Donahoe	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	"	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan	"	"	1,000	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie	"	"	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie E. Sleeth	"	"	600	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Winifred Churchill	"	"	550	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
Lilya E. Langdon	"	"	500	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913
Caroline G. McDonald	"	"	500	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913
Alice F. Masta	"	"	500	Dec. 11, 1913	Dec. 11, 1913
Benjamin Hayter		Packer	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro		Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley		"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Frederick H. Paget	1 A.	Accountant	2,800	Oct. 15, 1913	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay	1 B.	Asst. Accountant	2,200	April 1, 1913	July 9, 1880
Robert M. Ogilvie	"	Chief Architect	2,100	April 1, 1914	Aug. 25, 1905
John W. Shore	2 A.	Clerk	1,850	April 1, 1909	Mar. 24, 1884
Emile Jean	"	"	1,850	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart	"	"	1,850	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Geo. A. Conley	"	"	1,650	April 1, 1913	Jan. 30, 1903
Mary D. Maxwell	2 B.	"	1,600	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey	"	"	1,350	April 1, 1911	Jan. 21, 1902
Sarah M. O'Gready	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
David Morin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Robert Pringle	"	"	1,200	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham	"	"	1,200	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay	"	"	1,200	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy	"	"	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	"	"	900	Jan. 28, 1914	Sept. 28, 1909
Anita B. Bailey	3 B.	"	650	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Ada M. Tench	"	"	500	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Joseph M. McAllister		Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing		"	700	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

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RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr	1 A.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents	2,800	Feb. 1, 1914	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,100	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	"	Timber Inspector	1,850	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	"	Clerk	1,850	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Emma S. Martin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	"	"	1,000	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,700	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
Walter Russel White	"	"	2,100	July 1, 1913	April 1, 1911
Donald Fraser Robertson	"	"	2,100	Apr. 1, 1914	Sept. 1, 1908
Henry Fabien	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Rowland G. Orr	3 A.	Draughtsman	1,150	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
Jessie C. Macfarlane	3 B.	Clerk	600	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
RECORD BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson	1 B.	Registrar	2,200	April 1, 1913	June 1, 1888
John H. Fee	2 B.	Clerk	800	June 18, 1913	June 15, 1912
T. R. L. McInnes	"	"	800	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Gordon Davies	"	"	800	Jan. 5, 1914	Jan. 5, 1914
Chas. A. Cooke	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Henry Hooper	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Alphonse E. St. Louis	"	"	950	April 1, 1913	June 29, 1912
William Seale	....	Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson	1 B.	Clerk of Schools	2,100	Oct. 15, 1913	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	2 A.	Clerk	1,750	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Phelan, P. N. L	2 B.	"	1,000	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Martha J. Baek	3 A.	"	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Nora E. Darby	"	"	950	April 1, 1913	Sept. 29, 1909
Roy W. Knapp	3 B.	"	500	Nov. 14, 1913	Nov. 14, 1913

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ONTARIO.		
		$ cts.		
Parker, Chas. C.	Inspector	1,900 00	Ottawa	Ontario and Quebec.
	Cape Croker Agency.			
Duncan, A. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	McIver	Chippewas of Nawash.
Wigle, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Wiarton	
Sutherby, J. E.	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	"	Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen.
	Chapleau Agency.			
McLeod, Wm	Indian Agent	500 00	Chapleau	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00—Voted by Parliament	"	
McLeod, Geo.	Constable	25 00	Moose Factory *via* Cochrane, Ont.	
	Christian Island Agency.			
Picotte, Chas. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Christian Island.
	Chippewas of the Thames Agency.			
Janes, Henry	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Woods, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	260 00	Mt. Brydges	
" "	" "	390 00—Voted by Parliament	"	
	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island Agency.			
Bourchier, John R.	Indian Agent	400 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Pringle, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00—Paid by band	"	
	Chippewas of Rama Agency			
ers, Chas. W.	Indian Agent	550 00	Atherley	Chippewas of Rama.
in, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00—Paid by Band	Brechin	

	Chippewas of Sarnia Agency.			
Maxwell, Timothy	Indian Agent	600 00 and $50 for office assist...	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
Bradley, Thos. P., M.D	Medical Officer	450 00	"	
Patterson, C. A., M.D	" "	250 00	Forest	
	Chippewas of Saugeen Agency.			
Stout, Thos. A	Indian Agent	700 00	Port Elgin	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Scott, P. J., M.D	Medical Officer	400 00—Paid by band	Southampton	
	Golden Lake Agency.			
Rankins, Patrick	Indian Agent	200 00	Ruby	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Reeves, James, M.D	Medical Officer	200 00—Voted by Parliament...	Eganville	
	Gore Bay Agency.			
Baxter, Frank W	Indian Agent	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Baker, Jas. A., M.D	Medical Officer	250 00—Voted by band	"	
Davis, R. W., M.D	" "	600 00	Mindemoya	
	Manitowaning Agency.			
McLeod, Wm	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	Whitefish River Band, Sucker Creek, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Tahgaiwinini, Maganatawan and Manitoulin Island unceded.
Lewis, R. J	Clerk	720 00	"	
Arthur, R. H., M.D	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid by band	Sudbury	
McDonald, P. J., M.D	" "	500 00	Little Current	
Shaw, R. W., M.D	" "	1,000 00—Paid by band and vote	Manitowaning	
McGowan, A	Constable	300 00	"	
	Mattawa.			
James, M., M.D	Medical Officer	200 00—Voted by Parliament...	Mattawa	Mattawa and vicinity.
	Mississaguas of Alnwick Agency.			
Lean, Walton T	Indian Agent	425 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Aylesworth, F. A., M.D	Medical Officer	300 00	"	
	Mississaguas of the Credit Agency.			
Van Loon, W. C	Indian Agent	700 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McDonald, R., M.D	Medical Officer	350 00	"	

RETURNS A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ONTARIO—*Concluded.*		
	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes Agency.	$ cts.		
McCamus, Robert	Indian Agent	425 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Blakeman, F. W., M.D	Medical Officer	5 00 each visit, not to exceed 50 visits a year	Lakefield	
Ross, C. F., M.D	" "	185 00—Paid by band	"	
	Mississaguas of Scugog Agency.			
Williams, A. W	Indian Agent	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Berry, J. D., M.D	Medical Officer	2 50 per ann. for each member of band attended	"	
	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte Agency.			
Donnelly, Thos	Indian Agent	700 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Moore, John, M.D	Medical Officer	250 00	Shannonville	
Vandervoort, S. D., M.D	" "	250 00—Paid by band and vote	Deseronto	
Creggan, Rev. A. H	Missionary (C.E)	500 00—Paid by band	"	
	Moravians of the Thames Agency.			
Beattie, Edwin T	Indian Agent	600 00	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D	Medical Officer	300 00—Paid by band	"	
	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.			
McNabb, Alex. D	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sault Ste. Marie	Garden River, Batchawana, Michipicoten.
McCaig, A. S., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00—Paid by band	"	

	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.			
McKnight, Richard	Indian Agent	800 00	Port Arthur	Long Lake, Pic, Nipigon, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Fort William.
Gillie, J. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00 Paid by band ($125 vote).	Fort William	
Alexis, A.	Constable	240 00	Nipigon	
Powell, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Port Arthur	
Crowe, H. S., M.D.	"	250 00	Schreiber	
	Parry Sound Superintendency.			
Logan, Alex.	Indian Superintendent	1,000 00 and commission	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Maganatawan, Shawanaga, Watha.
Biehn, S. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Cartwright, V. S., M.D.	"	"	Gravenhurst	
Limbert, M. H., M.D.	"	"	Parry Sound	
Oillie, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Byng Inlet	
Mason, W. R., M.D.	"	"	Parry Sound	
	Six Nations Agency.			
Smith, Gordon J.	Indian Superintendent	2,000 00	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Hill, E. M.	Clerk	700 00	"	
Hill, E. Pearl	Stenographer	400 00	"	
Davis, Walter, M.D.	Medical Officer	2,850 00 and $300 for drugs	Ohsweken	
	Sturgeon Falls Agency.			
Cockburn, G. P.	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami Matatchewan.
	Thessalon Agency.			
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	600 00 and office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River, Spanish River.
Baxter, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	225 00	"	
Robb, J. M., M.D.	"	400 00	Blind River	
	Treaty No. 9.			
McLean, W. J.	Paying Officer	1,800 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Indians of Treaty 9.
	Walpole Island Agency.			
McCallum, T. A.	Indian Agent	700 00	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
Catheart, J. P. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00 Paid by band	"	
	QUEBEC.			
	Becancour Agency.			
Hebert, Denis	Indian Agent	200 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		QUEBEC—*Continued.*		
	Bersimis Agency.	$ cts.		
Bossé, Jos. F. X., M.D.	Indian Agent	700 00	Bersimis	Bersimis and Escoumains.
" "	Medical Officer	1,000 00 and $250 for drugs	"	
Lepage, A.	Constable	480 00	"	
	Cacouna Agency.			
LeBel, Narcisse	Indian Agent	250 00 and commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Viger.
Leprohon, E. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
	Caughnawaga Agency.			
Blain, Jean	Indian Agent	600 00 and $60 office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
*Letourneau, L.	Asst. Indian Agent	400 00	St. Constant	
Granger, Rev. L. S.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Caughnawaga	
Two Axe, Martin	Constable	480 00	"	
Patton, A. O., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
	Escoumains.			
Bussieres, J. C. L, M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Bergeronnes	Indians of Escoumains.
	Lorette Agency.			
Bastien, A. O.	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Allard, Ernest, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Baie St. Paul	
Boucher, Alex., M.D.	"	600 00	Lorette	
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	425 00	"	
Verret, J. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Indian Lorette	
	Maniwaki Agency.			
Gauthier, E. S.	Indian Agent	600 00 and $50 office rent	Maniwaki	Algonquins of River Desert.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid by band	"	
Bernard, Leon	Constable	50 00	"	

* Resigned June 1, 1914.

	Maria Agency.			
Morin, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent	250 00	Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Boileau, Jos., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	New Richmond West	
	Gaspé Agency.			
McCartney, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	80 00—Voted by Parliament	Gaspé	Micmacs of Gaspé.
	Mingan Agency.			
Doyle, Frank	Indian Agent	300 00	Esquimaux Point	Mingan and Chaloupe River.
McDuff, S., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	" "	
	North Timiskaming Agency.			
Renaud, Jos.	Indian Agent	600 00	North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi.
Beausejour, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
	Oka Agency.			
Bertrand, Chas. F.	Indian Agent	450 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Wilson, T. G., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	"	
	Pierreville Agency.			
*Coté, Joseph	Indian Agent	400 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gelinas, P., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R.C.)	500 00	"	
Wawanolet, Elie	Constable	25 00	"	
	Pointe Bleue Agency.			
Tessier, Armand	Indian Agent	700 00—Com. 5% on land sales	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue, Lake
Claveau, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Chicoutimi	Mistassini, Kiskisink
Constantin, Jules, M.D.	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	group, Ste. Anne Group
	Restigouche Agency.			
Pitre, Jeremie	Indian Agent	600 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Martin, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Campbellton, N. B.	
Savoie, Wm.	Constable	660 00	"	
	Seven Islands Agency.			
MacDougal, Chas. A., M.D.	Indian Agent	300 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands and Moisie.
" " "	Medical Officer	450 00		
Blouin, P. C.	Constable	360 00	St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans	
Gamache, Jos.	"	60 00	Seven Islands	
Levesque, W.	"	60 00	"	

* Died May 29, 1914.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		QUEBEC—*Concluded.*		
		$ cts.		
	St. Augustin Agency.			
Hare, H. Mather, M.D.	Indian Agent	Without salary	Harrington Harbour	St. Augustin to Natashkwan, including Romaine and St. Augustin.
" " "	Medical Officer	200 00		
Vigneault, P.	Constable	300 00	Nataskwan	
	St. Regis Agency.			
Taillon, Francis E.	Indian Agent	450 00	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00 and 25 00 for fuel	"	
		NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Ryan, Rev. J. J.	Supt. of Indian Schools	400 00	St. Marys	
	Northeastern Division.			
Irving, R. A.	Indian Supt.	800 00	Buctouche	Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, Buctouche.
Coleman, H. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Moneton	
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	300 00	Newcastle	
Ferguson, A. C., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie	
Girvan, Robt., M.D.	"	300 00	Rexton	
King, Wallace G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac	
Michaud, J. N., M.D.	"	100 00	Bathurst	
McKenzie, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Loggieville	
Teed, J. E., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	
Barlow, Louis.	Constable	24 00	Buctouche	
Levi, Wm. P.	"	25 00	Big Cove	
Narvie, Wm.	Constable	20 00	Dalhousie	
Paul, Daniel.	"	24 00	Eel Ground	
Metalick, Joseph.	"	24 00	Burnt Church	

	Northern Division.			
Waite, S. P.	Indian Agent	350 00	Andover	Edmundston and Tobique.
Guy, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Edmundston	
Peat, G. B.	"	400 00	Andover	
Ryan, Rev. F. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	350 00	Tobique	
Ellis, Jos.	Constable	180 00	Andover	
Brook, S.	"	180 00	St. Mary's	
	Southwestern Division.			
Smith, N. J.	Indian Agent	450 00 and 50 00 for office rent	Fredericton	St. Mary's, Oromocto, Kingsclear and Woodstock.
Mulligan, B. M., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	St. Mary's Ferry	
Patterson, F. P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Westfield	
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Woodstock	
Case, Mayes, M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	St. John	
Caswell, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Upper Gagetown	
McDonald, M. H., M.D.	"	"	Hampstead	
Gilchrist, John B., M.D.	"	200 00	Norton	

NOVA SCOTIA.

	Annapolis County.			
Boyd, A. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies Maritime Provinces	1,800 00	(Riv. Bourgeois) Cannes	
Hoyt, Geo.	Indian Agent	100 00	Lequille	Liverpool Road, Fairy Lake.
Sponagle, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Middleton	
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	
	Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.			
Cameron, John	Indian Agent	200 00	Heatherton	
McKinnon, W. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Antigonish	
Buckley, C. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Guysboro	
McGarry, P. A., M.D.	"	"	Canso	
Prosper, Jas.	Constable	2 00 a day	Heatherton	
	Cape Breton County.			
McDonald, Rev. A. R.	Indian Agent	150 00	Christmas Island	Eskasoni.
Sparrow, C. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Sydney	Sydney, Cariboo Marsh, North Sydney.
" " "	Medical Officer	350 00	"	
	Colchester County.			
Smith, Robert H.	Indian Agent	100 00	Truro	Millbrook.
Kent, H. V., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*		
	Cumberland County.	$ cts.		
Johnson, J. A.	Indian Agent	100 00	Parrsboro	Franklin Manor.
	Digby County.			
Harris, Rupert A.	Indian Agent	150 00	Bear River	Bear River.
Archibald, C. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	"	
Hallett, E. O., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth	
Rice, F. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Sandy Cove	
	Halifax County.			
Chisholm, Daniel	Indian Agent	200 00	Dutch Village	Grand Lake, Sambro,
Gourlay, J. M., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Sheet Harbour	Ingram's River, Beaver
Kennedy, G. B., M.D.	"	200 00	Elmsdale	Lake, Ship Harbour Lake,
Morton, A. McD., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Bedford	Ministers' Lake.
Smith, M. A. B., M.D.	"	350 00	Dartmouth	
	Hants County.			
Wallace, Alonzo	Indian Agent	100 00	Shubenacadie	Indian Brook.
Stephens, Jos.	"	100 00	Windsor	Windsor and vicinity.
Culton, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Shubenacadie	
Morris, C. H., M.D.	"	75 00	Windsor	
	Inverness County.			
McPherson, Rev. D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Glendale	Whycocomagh and Malagawatch.
MacAuley, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Malagawatch	
McDonald, H. N., M.D.	"	275 00	Whycocomagh	
Googoo, Sam	Constable	80 00	"	
	Kings County.			
Beckwith, C. E.	Indian Agent	200 00	Steam Mills	Cambridge, Horton.
Moore, W. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Kentville	
McNally, Geo., M.D.	"	200 00	Berwick	

	Pictou County.			
McLeod, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent	100 00	New Glasgow	Fisher Grant, Chapel Island.
McKenzie, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Pictou	
	Lunenburg County.			
Freeman, N. P.	Indian Agent	200 00	Bridgewater	New Germany, Penall, Gold River, New Ross, Port Medway River.
Cole, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	New Germany	
Hebb, A. M., M.D.	"	50 00	Chester	
Marshall, C. S., M.D.	"	60 00	Bridgewater	
Cochrane, W. N., M.D.	For Emergency Work	Accounts rendered	Mahone	
Barnhill, H. B., M.D.	" "	"	Petite Rivière	
DeBrisay, Thos., M.D.	" "	"	Lunenburg	
McDonald, W. H., M.D.	" "	"	Riverport	
	Queens County.			
Harlow, Chas.	Indian Agent	100 00	Caledonia	Wildcat and Ponhook Lake.
Ford, T. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Liverpool	
McLeod, A. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Caledonia	
Smith, Freeman, M.D.	"	"	Mill Village	
	Richmond County.			
McDonald, Rev. R.L.	Indian Agent	200 00	St. Peters	Chapel Island.
McDonald, J. A., M.D., Sr.	Medical Officer	300 00	"	
	Shelburne County.			
Hipson, John	Indian Agent	50 00	Shelburne	Sable River, Shelburne River, Clyde River and Barrington.
Densmore, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Port Clyde	
Fuller, L. O., M.D.	"	"	Shelburne	
	Victoria County.			
Campbell, John E.	Indian Agent	150 00	Baddeck	Middle River.
Grant, Hector, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	325 00	Whycocomagh	
	Yarmouth County.			
Whalen, Wm., H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Yarmouth	Yarmouth.
Farish, G. W. T., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Bethune, Roderick, M.D.	"	"	"	
Walsh, C. E., M.D.	"	"	Port Maitland	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
		$ cts.		
McDonald, Rev. J. A.	Indian Supt.	400 00	Grand River Lot 14	Lennox Island, Morell Reserve.
Arsenault, J. O.	Asst. "	200 00	Higgins Road	
Stewart, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Tyne Valley	
Conroy, P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Charlottetown	
Toombs, J. G., M.D.	"	"	Mount Stewart	
McLaughlin, E. D., M.D.	"	"	St. Peters	
McDonald, P. J., M.D.	"	"	Morel	
Gillis, E. G., M.D.	"	50 00	Kensington	
		MANITOBA.		
Grain, O. I., M.D.	Medical Inspector for Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta	3,500 00	Selkirk, Man.	
	Winnipeg Office.			
Campbell, Glen	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies	3,000 00	Winnipeg	
Swinford, Sydney	Insp. Indian Agency Accounts for Alberta and Saskatchewan	2,400 00	"	
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector R.C. Schools	2,600 00	"	
Richardson, H	Clerk	1,500 00	"	
Betournay, G. A.	"	1,400 00	"	
*Last, Lilly	"	720 00	"	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker	180 00	"	
	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.			
Jackson, S. J.	Inspector	2,200 00	Stonewall	

	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle	Birdtail Sioux, No. 57; Keeseekoweenin's, No. 61; Waywayseecappo's, No. 62; Gambler's, No. 63; Rolling River, No. 67; Clearwater Lake, No. 61A.
Dickinson, S. M	Clerk	900 00	"	
Wheeler, R. H., M.D	Medical Officer	800 00	"	
Evans, J. W., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Rossburn	
Smith, Cameron, M.D	"	"	Strathclair	
‡Highet, Jeanette	Nurse	900 00	Birtle	
Bell, Thos	Constable	2 50 a day and expenses	"	
Foote, F. C	Caretaker Agency team	180 00	"	
Harrison, S. R., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Minnedosa	
	Brandon School.			
Templeton, C. P., M.D	Medical Officer	480 00	Brandon	
	Elkhorn School.			
Goodwin, R., M.D	Medical Officer	350 00	Elkhorn	
	Griswold Agency.			
McDonald, Jas	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Griswold	Oak River No. 58, Oak Lake No. 59.
McDonald, M	Clerk	300 00	"	
Blanchard, D., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
St. John, Fred., M.D	"	"	Virden	
Blacksmith, Tom	Constable	60 00	Griswold	
Wacanta, Sam	"	60 00	"	
Wakapa, Chaka	"	60 00	"	
Sepherin, Sioux	Interpreter	480 00	"	
	The Pas Agency.			
Taylor, W. R	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Le Pas	Chemawawin, Cumberland, Moose Lake, Red Earth, Pas, Shoal Lake.
Taylor, Ruth	Clerk	600 00	"	
Orok, R. D., M.D	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Young, Fred	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Rice, Oscar, M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Minitonas	
Prevost, J. M. E., M.D	"	"	Ashern	
	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agency.			
Logan, Robert	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie	Roseau River, Roseau Rapids, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Portage la Prairie Sioux, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Lake St. Martin, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Waterhen River, Pine Creek, Shoal River.
Colbert, F	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Hassard, H. J., M.D	Medical Officer	700 00	"	
Houston, D. B., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Dominion City	
Medd, A. E., M.D	"	500 00	Winnipegosis	
Pennyfather, C	"	60 00	Hallard	
Mott, W. A., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Rathwell	

*Resigned may 31, 1914. ‡Resigned June 30, 1914.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	MANITOBA—*Continued.*			
	Portage la Prairie and Manitou apah Agency-Con.	$ cts.		
pbell, M	Farmer	520 00	Indian Springs	
t, J. C	"	400 00	Dominion City	
Ross, Peter	Constable	60 00	Portage la Prairie	
Sturton, H	Farmer	60 00	Indianford	
Jackson, T	Caretaker	60 00	Portage la Prairie	
	LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE.			
Semmens, Rev. J	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
	Fort Frances Agency.			
Wright, J. P	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Hungry Hall Bands 1 and 2, Long Sault Bands 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Bands 1 and 2, Little Forks Band, Wild Lands Reserve, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaming, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake.
Moore, R., M.D	Medical Officer	450 00	" "	
Bethune, F. H., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Emo	
Charlton, R. M., M.D	"	"	Rainy River	
Lyons, J. H	Interpreter	650 00	Fort Frances, Ont	
Jourdain, P	Constable	120 00 "	"	
	Kenora and Savanne Agency.			
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Kenora, Ont	Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Northwest Angle, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows.
Ferguson, A. D., M.D	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Hansen, Hans	Constable	900 00	"	
	LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.			
Bunn, John R	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	

	Clandeboye Agency.				
Colclough, F. W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk	Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, Hollowwater.	
Latulippe, H. O.	Clerk	1,000 00	"		
Steep, J. R., M. D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg		
Kennedy, V. W.	Constable	900 00	Selkirk		
	Fisher River Agency.				
Carter, Thos. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hodgson	Bloodvein, Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Peguis, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deer Lake.	
White, W. N.	Farmer	840 00	"		
	Norway House Agency.				
Stewart, J. G.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Norway House	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake.	
Norquay, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Transcona		
Clark, John	Interpreter	480 00	Norway House		

*Resigned May 31, 1914.

SASKATCHEWAN.

	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate.				
Chisholm, W. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,000 00	Prince Albert		
	Battleford Agency.				
Rowland, J. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, Kopwayawakenum.	
Capstick, H.	Clerk	840 00	"		
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"		
Boudreault, P. J.	Farmer	600 00	"		
Pink, H.	"	600 00	"		
Suffern, A.	"	600 00	"		
Dobie, M. J.	"	600 00	"		
Pruden, H.	Stockman	420 00	"		
Ballendine, J.W.	Farmer	480 00	"		
White, R.G.	Engineer	600 00	"		
Taylor, Thos.	Teamster	420 00	"		
Chastellaine, A.	Overseer	240 00	"		
	Carlton Agency.				
Borthwick, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Mistawasis	Sturgeon Lake, Mistawasis, Petaquakey's, Ahtahkapoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Wm. Charles, Wahpaton.	
Rogers, C. W.	Clerk	900 00	"		
Borthwick, B.	Assistant Clerk	540 00	"		
Duncan, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00 with house and rations	"		

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*		
	Carlton Agency—Con.	$ cts.		
Brown, C.	Farmer	600 00	Mistawasis	
Campbell, R.	"	600 00	"	
Settee, J. R.	Overseer	60 00	Montreal Lake via Prince Albert	
Dreaver, S.	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis	
Dreaver, Wm.	Interpreter	480 00	"	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Schmidt, Chas. P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake	One Arrow's, Okemassis, Beardy's John Smiths', James Smithjs, Nut Lake, Kinistino.
ampbell, A. J.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Urton, M. E.	Stenographer	600 00	"	
MacRitchie, A. E., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Giles, G. N., M D.	"	300 00	Birch Hills	
Ainley, L. F., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Wadena	
Shadd, A. S. M.D.	"	300 00	Melfort	
Stewart, W. A., M.D.	"	480 00	Kinistino	
Hamilton, P. J.	Farmer	800 00	Perigord	
Kennedy, W.	"	480 00	Duck Lake	
Marion, L.	"	300 00	"	
Rothwell, W. F.	"	660 00	Fort à la Corne	
Robertson, W. E.	"	600 00	Chagoness	
Gentleman, P. H.	Overseer	200 00	Puckahn	
Lepine, M.	Farmer	600 00	Duck Lake	
Laviolette, M.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Moose Woods Sioux Agency.			
Eagle, C. R.	Overseer	120 00	Nutana	Moose Woods.
Stewart, P. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered		
	Onion Lake Agency.			
bbald, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Onion Lake	Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewins', Island Lake, Chipewyan.
Burner, Lang	Clerk	940 00	"	

Matheson, Mrs. J. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Onion Lake	
Hill, J. S., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Martineau, A	Farmer	600 00	"	
Slater, T. J	"	540 00	"	
Bangs, J	Interpreter	540 00	"	
Pratt, R	Asst. Interpreter	480 00	"	
Taylor, Jos	Miller	660 00	"	
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
Graham, W. M	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,400 00	Balcarres	
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Donnelly, Thos. E	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta	Carry-the-Kettle, Moosejaw Sioux.
Grant, Lillian	Clerk	660 00	"	
Hewitt, C. D., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Bayley, B. M., M.D	"	" "	Moosejaw	
Blenkin, Thos	Farmer	720 00	Sintaluta	
	Crooked Lakes Agency.			
Taylor, Ezekiel	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview	Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, Sakimay, Little Bone.
Boyer, Arthur	Clerk	900 00	"	
Allingham, A. W., M.D	Medical officer	300 00	"	
Craig, G. H., M.D	"	300 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F	Farmer	600 00	"	
Irvine, R. B	"	600 00	Grenfell	
Sutherland, J. A	"	660 00	Broadview	
Cameron, Harry	Interpreter	480 00	"	
	File Hills Agency.			
Graham, W. M	Inspector in charge		Balcarres	File Hills Colony.
Tye, Alice W	Clerk	900 00	"	
Hall, W., M.D	Medical officer	Accounts rendered	Fort Qu'Appelle	
Main, Charles	Farmer	600 00	Balcarres	
Goforth, E	Interpreter	480 00	Balcarres	
Creeley, L	Labourer	420 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Cory, Thos	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle	White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
Cameron, H. M., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Winnipeg	
Williams, E. O	Farmer	600 00	Carlyle	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency
		SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*		
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—*Con.*	$ cts.		
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edgeley	Piapot, Muscowpetung,
Wilson, R. D.	Clerk	840 00	"	Pasqua, Standing Buffalo.
Knoke, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Lemberg	
Hall, W., M.D.	" (school)	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle	
Harris, J. H.	Farmer	600 00	Edgeley	
Oswald, A. H.	"	600 00	"	
Johnson, T. W.	Teamster	480 00	"	
	Pelly Agency.			
Blewett, W. G.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamsack	Cote, Key, Keeseekoose,
Christianson, M.	Clerk	840 00	"	Valley River
Tran, C. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
McGregor, J. B., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Roblin	
Mills, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	Fort Pelly	
Stanton, G. B.	Overseer	600 00	Grandview	
Anderson, O. M.	Farmer	600 00	Kamsack	
Severight, Jas.	"	300 00	"	
	Touchwood Agency.			
Murison, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Kutawa	Muscowequan's, George
Stanley, E.	Clerk	900 00	"	Gordon's, Day Star's,
Ainley, L. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Wadena	Poorman's, Fishing Lake
Phillips, A. C., M.D.	"	"	Punnichy	
Golden, L. A.	Farmer	600 00	Kylemore	
Charles, K.	"	600 00	Kutawa	
Robinson, W. B. H.	"	600 00	"	
Hicks, A. E.	"	600 00	"	
Geddes, Alex.	Teamster	420 00	"	

Wood Mountain Agency.

Thomson, J. H.	Overseer	360 00	Wood Mountain	

ALBERTA.

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

Markle, J. A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,400 00	Red Deer	

Blackfoot Agency.

Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Gleichen	Blackfoot Indians.
Jowett, J. W.	Accountant	1,100 00	"	
Rose, Wm., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	"	
Brereton, D. L.	Farmer	720 00	"	
Clark, F. J.	"	720 00	Cluny	
Ostrander, J. E.	"	720 00	Gleichen	
Jones, A. E.	Stockman	720 00	"	
Yellow Fly, Teddy	Interpreter	420 00	"	

Blood Agency.

Dilworth, W. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod	Blood Indians.
Yeomans, E. H.	Asst. Indian Agent	1,200 00	"	
McCrea, E. R.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Lancaster, A. W.	Asst. Clerk	600 00	"	
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	"	
Graham, Thos.	Farmer	660 00	"	
Hillier, E. G.	"	780 00	"	
Nash, L. R.	"	660 00	"	
Baker, H. Y.	Stockman	660 00	"	
Mountain Horse	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Mills, D.	Assistant Interpreter	180 00	"	
Sweet Grass, Leonard	Mail Carrier	180 00	"	
Sandgathe, F. J.	Farmer	660 00	"	

Edmonton Agency.

Race, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's, Paul's
Pugh, J. E.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Anderson, W. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Ferguson, A. A., M.D.	" "	" "	Morinville	
Park, J., M.D.	" "	" "	Edmonton	
Harrison, Tillson, M.D.	" "	" "	"	
Pattison, A. E.	Farmer	600 00	Wabamun	
Hope, H.	"	600 00	Riviere-qui-barre	
White, J.	Interpreter	540 00	Edmonton	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		ALBERTA—*Continued.*		
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*	$ cts.		
	Hobbema Agency.			
Butlin, Jos.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hobbema	Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana.
Mann, G. G.	Assistant Agent	600 00	"	
Mann, Blanche E.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Walker, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Wetaskiwin	
Lucas, I. W.	Farmer	720 00	Hobbema	
White, A.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Ferguson, G. P.	Blacksmith	900 00	"	
Iwastin, Narcisse	Labourer	240 00	"	
Rattlesnake, A.	"	240 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Gunn, H. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Brocket	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Gillespie, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Pincher Creek	
Parker, F.	Farmer	780 00	Brocket	
Clarke, C. H.	Stockman	780 00	"	
Provost, Chas.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Little Plume, Tom	Asst. Stockman	360 00	"	
Provost, Napoleon	" "	360 00	"	
Big Swan, Philip	" "	480 00	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Hughes, C. E.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan, Beaver Lake.
Gullion, W. E.	Clerk and Farmer	780 00	"	
Monkman, H. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Vegreville	
Cardinal, Jas.	Interpreter	480 00	Saddle Lake.	
	Stony Agency.			
Waddy, J. W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Morley	Stony Reserve.
Stocken, P. E.	Clerk	780 00	"	

Park, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Cochrane	
MeKenzie, J.	Farmer	600 00	Morley	
Wildman, Dan	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Sarcee Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve.
McGill, Howard W., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	"	
Hodgson, Geo.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Mayoh, Wm.	Teamster	420 00	"	
Onespot, John	Scout	240 00	"	
	St. Joseph's Industrial School.			
Ardiel, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Okotoks	
	St. Albert Boarding School.			
Giroux, Albert, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	St. Albert	
	Red Deer School.			
George, Henry, M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Red Deer	
	Treaty No. 8.			
LaMothe, L.	Clerk to Insp. Conroy	1,400 00	Ottawa, Ont.	H. A. Conroy, Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty 8, but the following bands are under his direct management: Ft. McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
	Fort Simpson Agency.			
Harris, T. W.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson.
Burrell, Samuel	Engineer	1,200 00	" "	
	Fort Smith Agency.			
Bell, A. J.	ndian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Fort Smith and Smith's Landing.
MeDonald, A. L., M.D.	Iedical Officer	500 00	" "	
Brown, Wm.	nterpreter	540 00	" "	
Salmon, R. S.	Farmer	720 00	" "	
	Lesser Slave Lake. Agency.			
Donald, W. B. L., M.D.	ndian Agent	1,000 00	Grouard	Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion, Little Red River, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Fort St. John, Kinnosayo's.
" "	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Laird, H.	Clerk	1,200 00	"	
Boulanger, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Baldwin, H. G., M.D.	"	"	North Vermilion, Peace River, Alta.	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency
		ALBERTA—*Concluded.*		
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Con.	$ cts.		
	Fort Resolution.			
Vacant	Medical Officer	500 00		
	Mackenzie River Dist.			
Wilson, C. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Ft. McPherson, Peel River, N.W.T., via Edmonton	
		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Cairns, R. H.	Insp. of Indian Schools.	1,500 00	Vancouver	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Wilson, T.	Insp. of Indian Orchards.	1,500 00	"	
	SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE.			
Megraw, A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,200 00	Hedley	
	Kamloops Agency.			
Smith, John F.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamloops	
Bennett, A. E.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	780 00	"	
Sanson, Geo. M.D.	"	420 00	Ashcroft	
Tutill, G. H., M.D.	"	480 00	Nicola Lake	
Scatchard, W., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Chase	

	Kootenay Agency.			
Galbraith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fort Steele	
Green, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Cranbrook	
Hannington, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00	Wilmer	
Henderson, G. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Creston	
Bell, J. K. R., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Cranbrook	
Ryckman, F. S.	Constable	900 00	"	
	Lytton Agency.			
Graham, H.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Lytton	
Elliott, Robert, M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	Harrison Hot Springs	
Ross, S. A., M.D.	"	600 00	Lytton	
Christie, H. A., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Lillooet	
Daunt, A. O'N.	Constable	900 00	Lytton	
	Okanagan Agency.			
Brown, J. R.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Vernon	
McEwen, M. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	210 00	Hedley	
Logie, H. B., M.D.	"	210 00	Armstrong	
Arbuckle, J. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Vernon	
White, R. B., M.D.	"	420 00	Fairview	
Cawston, J.	Constable	420 00	Penticton	
	Stuart Lake Agency.			
McAllan, Wm. J.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fraser Lake	For bands or reserves in British Columbia see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Chisholm, H. G., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Fort Fraser	
Lazier, D. B., M.D.	"	400 00	South Fort George	
Manson, W. F.	Constable	900 00	" "	
	Williams Lake Agency.			
Ogden, Isaac	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Lac la Hache	
Baker, Gerald, M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Quesnel	
Feare, W. K., M.D.	"	600 00	150-Mile House, Caribou	
Wright, W. H., M.D.	"	400 00	Alexis Creek	
	SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE.			
Ditchburn, W. E.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,500 00	Victoria	
Whitwell, Alice	Clerk	540 00	"	
	Cowichan Agency.			
Robertson, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Duncan	
Robertson, Catherine	Clerk	600 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*		
	Cowichan Agency—Con.	$ cts.		
Dykes, Watson, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Duncan	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Cummings, W. G., M.D.	"	300 00	Sydney	
Ewing, W., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladysmith	
Drysdale, W. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Nanaimo	
Montgomery, J. C., M.D.	"	240 00	Comox	
Jones, O. M., M.D.	"	500 00	Victoria	
O'Connell, Tom	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo	
Tom, Indian	"	240 00	Duncan	
	Kwawkewlth Agency.			
Halliday, W. M.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Alert Bay	
Columbia Coast Mission	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
Cox, H. P., M.D.	"	240 00	Quatsino	
Jamieson, T. H., M.D.	"	480 00	Campbell River	
Wicks, T. P.	Constable	900 00	Alert Bay	
	New Westminster Agency.			
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent	1,400 00	New Westminster	
O'Malley, Winnifred	Clerk	700 00	"	
Drew & Hall, Drs	Medical Officer	1,200 00	"	
Wilson, T. A., M.D.	"	1,200 00	"	
Henderson, A., M.D.	"	300 00	Powell River	
Stuart, A. J., M.D.	"	500 00	Mission City	
King, A. A., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladner	
Hepworth, W. G., M.D.	"	500 00	Steveston	
Henderson, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack	
Inglis, F., M.D.	"	480 00	Gibson's Landing	
Grant, J. S.	Constable	900 00	New Westminster	
	West Coast Agency.			
Cox, C. A.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Alberni	
Cox, Grace	Clerk	600 00	"	

McLean, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer	510 00	Ucluelet
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	"	540 00	Alberni
Dixon, D. S., M.D.	"	510 00	Tofino, Vancouver Island
Whitehouse, E. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Port Renfrew
Bartlett, T. H.	Constable	900 00	Alberni
	Northern Inspectorate.		
Tyson, A. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Vancouver
	Babine Agency.		
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Hazelton
Wrinch, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"
Wallace, A. H., M.D.	"	600 00	Tewlka, Bulkley Valley.
Ardagh, E. R., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Kitwanga
Hamblin, H.	Constable	900 00	Aldermere
	Bella Coola Agency.		
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Bella Coola
Best, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella
Bavis, W. E., M.D.	"	600 00	Bella Coola
Tucker, Chas.	Constable	900 00	"
Sutherland, H.	Engineer	900 00	"
	Nass Agency.		
Perry, Chas. C.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Metlakatla
Perry, Cath. J.	Clerk	600 00	"
Large, R. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson
McDonald, D. J., M.D.	"	900 00	Kibolut
Phillipson, A. J., M.D.	"	900 00	Port Simpson
Traynor, S., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Terrace
	Queen Charlotte Agency.		
Deasy, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Massett
Graves, C. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"
Spencer, J.C., M.D.	"	400 00	Skidegate
Hughes, O. W. M.	Constable	900 00	Massett
	Stickine.		
Simpson, W. S.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Telegraph Creek
Hughes, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	"
Harrison, E. H., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Atlin
Cullen, F. E.	Constable	900 00	Telegraph Creek

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1914.—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, Etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		YUKON.		
		$ cts.		
Hawksley, Rev. John	Indian Superintendent	3,000 00	Dawson	
Clark, W. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Whitehorse	
La Chapelle, J. O., M.D.	"	1,200 00	Dawson	

PART II

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

AND

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR CHAPLEAU AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands and Tribes.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas except one band of Crees residing near Chapleau.

This agency includes the following bands: Robinson Treaty Indians at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Crees (already mentioned) and Ojibbewas at Chapleau, Robinson Treaty Indians at Missinaibi, and Treaty No. 9 Indians at Mattagami, Flying Post, and New Brunswick House.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good or at least fair, with the exception of the band of Crees at Chapleau, two of whom died of tuberculosis and more of whom are suffering from the disease. There were no epidemics.

Sanitary conditions are only fair.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting and trapping in winter. The younger men hire as guides and packers to surveyors in summer. The Crees, who do not reside on the reserve, find occupation in the town of Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of two bands in this agency do not drink at all, the majority in the other bands are temperate, and only a few indulge occasionally when they can get the liquor.

The morality of these Indians is generally good, in the case of two bands this cannot be said, there have been several complaints.

Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but not progressive; many, however, live more comfortably than formerly.

REPORT OF A. J. DUNCAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has not been good during the year. There have been three deaths from consumption. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever, and a number of deaths was the result.

Buildings.—There have been a number of new dwelling-houses built during the past year. In general the dwellings are kept neat and clean. The outbuildings are not so good.

Stock.—During the past year these Indians have purchased a number of good horses, and have made some advancement in cattle. They have also quite a number of pigs, and a lot of poultry.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with farm implements such as binders, mowers, seed-drills, disk-harrows, spring-tooth harrows, steel roller, and other small implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, but have made very little progress in cleaning land or fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole, the members of this band are law-abiding. Some few will drink to excess if they can get liquor. Generally-speaking, the morals of these Indians will compare favourably with those of the whites.

REPORT OF C. J. PICOTTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general is fairly good. They are very careful in regard to their own cleanliness and around their premises. Their houses are mostly all whitewashed every spring, and the surroundings are kept clean and rubbish all burnt.

Occupations.—A few of the older Indians are farmers and succeed well enough, but the younger element do not care very much for farming, they take more to logging in the winter and work in the mills in the summer. Quite a number take advantage of the fishing privilege of two miles around the island, which is a great help to them.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly built of hewn timber, and whitewashed. There are a few good frame dwellings painted outside. There are two brick churches—one for the Roman Catholics and one for the Methodists.

Stock.—There are fourteen good teams of horses besides some ponies. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed, and are as good as any in the country. There are also quite a number of pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have nearly all the implements they need for seeding and harvesting.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious enough, and law-abiding. Their progress, especially in farming, is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a rule are temperate; they are not quarrelsome, there has been less drinking this year than before. There is no room for complaint about the morality of this band.

REPORT OF J. R. BOURCHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year, no epidemics occurred. The medical attendant intends visiting the island as soon as the ice goes out, for the purpose of vaccinating all those requiring vaccination.

Occupations.—A few members of the band make their living out of the land, and these are the most comfortably off. Very few hunt or fish. Many of the young men work for the farmers on the mainland during the summer. The women and old men trade with the summer visitors.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are as comfortable as the ordinary farm-house on the mainland, but a few of the Indians are still living in shacks.

Stock.—As a general thing, what stock there is on the island is kept in very good condition.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of implements for all the work that is done on the land; but they are indifferently cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians are industrious and improving their condition; but the greater number just live from hand to mouth.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole, I think the band is fairly temperate, but many of the young men do not appear able to withstand temptation.

As to morality among the young people, I regret to say there is much room for improvement.

REPORT OF HENRY JAMES, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES, AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Bands and Tribes.—As indicated by its name, this agency includes three bands belonging to three different tribes.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and day labour. Some of them work for canning factories, pull flax, and cut wood for white people. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians do not keep much stock, and what they have is of average breeding.

Those who farm are well supplied with implements.

Buildings.—Many of the dwelling-houses are frame; others are of log. They are in fairly good repair. There are several brick houses. Barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the three bands has been good during the past year, with the exception of a few cases of measles.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—There appears to be a good deal of intemperance among the Oneidas and the Chippewas; also a lack of respect for the law of marriage.

The Munsees are generally temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding, some are even making splendid progress, but the majority are moving forward only slowly.

REPORT OF CHAS. W. MYERS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been very good. No epidemic prevailed among them.

The homes and surroundings are being kept clean. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are expert river-drivers and lumbermen, who command the very highest wages that are paid. They are also expert canoemen and trustworthy guides, and American tourists arrange with the Indians for the following summer for a trip up north, and pay them very large wages for this pleasure trip. They are splendid saw-mill men, quick and active. Those who are good workers are much sought after in the harvest fields. This reserve being situated close to chemical works and saw-mills at Longford Mills, there is always work to be got by them. The women earn considerable money by making fancy quill and sweet hay work, which they sell to American tourists at good prices.

Buildings.—These are fairly good and comfortable, and in general kept clean. The buildings are mostly frame. There is a beautiful brick church on the reserve and the most up-to-date school in the county, and a large council-hall.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve do not own much stock. They have splendid milch cows, and horses of medium grade, which are well kept during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some new and up-to-date implements, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are civil and content at their work of long hours. They do not grasp the idea of saving money.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been great advancement made in this last year. The general sentiment of the band is against the use of intoxicants. The Indians give good assistance in stamping out this great curse, which is so much against the best interests of this reserve.

REPORT OF TIMOTHY MAXWELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the adult population is healthy and rugged, but the young people seem to be easily affected by disease, especially of a pulmonary nature. Several deaths have occurred during the year from tuberculosis and pneumonia. There have been no epidemics during the past year.

Occupations.—Many of them devote their time to the cultivation of their land and have comfortable and well furnished homes with good outbuildings. Others find employment at the oil refinery and on the docks and railways. Some of the women make baskets, mats, and fancy articles, which they sell in the town and at the summer resorts.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there is a good brick school-house, an Anglican and a Methodist church. The council-house was unfortunately burned last summer, but the contract for a new one has been signed.

At Kettle Point there are two frame churches, Anglican and Methodist, also a frame school-house, which has been re-seated recently with the latest approved seats, and a council-house, which has been enlarged, replastered inside and put on a cement foundation.

At Stony Point there is a frame school-house and Methodist church. These buildings are all in good condition and are well cared for. Great improvements have been made to buildings throughout the reserves, as the department granted to the band the sum of $5,000 for such purposes.

Stock.—A decided change for the better is seen in both horses and cattle and greater advancement is looked for, as a thoroughbred Polled Angus bull has been supplied by the department. Generally the stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with the necessary implements and take reasonably good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians on this reserve are industrious and progressive. Many of the younger ones are fairly well educated and able to discuss current topics.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral, but a few occasionally indulge in intoxicants when they can obtain them. A more rigid enforcement of the law against selling to Indians would be a boon to those who are sometimes found under its influence.

Occasionally a case of immorality is brought to our notice and is dealt with to the best of our ability.

REPORT OF T. A. STOUT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. There has been no epidemic, but quite a number of the school children have had chicken-pox and there are several cases of consumption.

Quite a number of the school children have been vaccinated this year. Sanitary precautions have been very well observed, and as a rule the Indians keep their houses very neat and clean as well as the surroundings.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians cultivate their holdings to some extent. They work for white men in the saw-mills and factories in the surrounding towns and country, and a number engage in basket-making, rustic work, hunting and trapping, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, pulling flax, making maple syrup and also taking out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are of a good quality. Private buildings are very fair and in most cases comfortable. Some of the Indians have erected houses, while others are prepared to build.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number is not very large, but they have been well wintered and look well for the coming summer. There is not much increase, although quite a number have bought horses and cows in the past year.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements necessary for cultivating and harvesting the crops grown. They take fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some are fairly industrious, the majority are indolent and do not seem to have any ambition to get along, but simply to get a bare living and in some cases a very poor one. They are fairly law-abiding. Their progress is slow, but I think each year sees a little addition to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants to excess; but many of them are otherwise immoral. I am, however, of the opinion that the principles of temperance and morality are gaining ground each year on this reserve.

REPORT OF JOHN P. WRIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT FRANCES AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Hungry Hall Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Buffalo Bay.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the health of the Indians in this agency has been good.

Most of them have been vaccinated within a few years, and as a rule keep their premises clean.

There were a number of cases of chicken-pox at the Fort Frances boarding school in January last, but none were of a serious nature.

There was a severe epidemic of measles in the Buffalo Bay band in December and January.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of the Indians in this agency: fishing and hunting, working in saw mills, on steamboats, and for settlers, river-driving, acting as guides and taking out dead and fallen timber on their reserves.

Stock.—Such of the Indians of this agency as keep stock take good care of their animals.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but an improvement is quite apparent: in the case of some bands no complaints have been laid against any of the members during the past year.

In other respects the Indians of this agency are fairly moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and as a rule becoming richer, as they live and dress better, and have better houses, than they did a few years ago.

REPORT OF PATRICK RANKINS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Health.—The health of the band is generally good. There has been no epidemic on the reserve.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living in many ways. They do little or no farming. They hunt and fish chiefly. Sportsmen employ them as guides. Some work in lumber camps in the winter and at river-driving in spring. They also make mitts, moccasins and snowshoes, which affords them a source of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally small, but comfortable and kept clean.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are skilful and industrious.

Temperance.—Like many other Indians, they are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Morality.—Their morality is good and they observe Christian principles.

REPORT OF R. S. McKENZIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES, ONTARIO.

The agency buildings are situated in the town of Kenora, and consist of a one-story house, with six rooms and cellar, storehouse and coal shed, wharf and steamer. The office is in the post office.

KENORA AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Rat Portage, the Dalles, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been good generally throughout the year with the exception of the Rat Portage, Whitefish Bay and Islington bands. In the case of the first-named band, the Indians were visited by an epidemic of small-pox, but no fatalities occurred. There was also an outbreak of small-pox in the Whitefish Bay band at Black River, but only one man died. The members of the Islington band suffered from German measles, scrofula, and kindred diseases during the early part of the year, and from an epidemic of typhoid fever during the winter, from which several deaths resulted.

The members of all the bands have been vaccinated, and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of most of the Indians in this agency are: hunting and fishing, working in the lumber and tie camps, acting as guides and canoemen to tourists and others, working on steamboats, and railways, picking berries and wild rice, and attending to their gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are nearly all log houses, rather small, but kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep much live stock, but they take good care of what they have.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency as a rule have sufficient farm implements for the amount of farming done by them, and generally take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of this agency are industrious and making fair progress; while others are indolent and prefer to roam about from place to place. Nearly all are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—In the case of the members of the Rat Portage band the majority are addited to the excessive use of liquor; but they are very strictly watched, and, if found under the influence, are promptly arrested and severely punished. The same remarks may be made in regard to the Islington band. In the case of other bands it may be said that the majority are temperate.

As a rule the morality of the Indians of this agency is fairly good, with room for improvement.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac de Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, and Grassy Narrows.

Health and Sanitation.—During the summer the members of the Lac Seul bands were visited by an epidemic of measles and fever, and, although medical attendance was sent in at once, quite a number of deaths occurred. None of the other bands suffered from any epidemic, and good health was the rule.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are: working on the railway, in lumber camps, cutting wood for merchants, acting as guides to

tourists and others, hunting and fishing, and looking after their gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—The Indians in this agency have good log houses, some with shingled roofs. They are generally comfortable, well furnished, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Some of the bands in this agency have farm implements, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious, but they live away from their reserves so much, roaming from one place to another, that they make very little progress. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to liquor. Their morality is only fair, with room for improvement.

REPORT OF WM. McLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR MANITOWANING AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Whitefish River, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Tahgaiwinini, Spanish River No. 3, Sucker Lake, Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, and Manitoulin Island unceded.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two bands, the health of the Indians in this agency has been good or fairly so, with no contagious disease or epidemic.

In the case of the Tahgaiwinini band some of the members residing on Manitoulin island were quarantined for small-pox for a few months; all, however, have been vaccinated. There was also an outbreak of small-pox on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, and for nearly five months the reserve was under quarantine.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of five of the bands in this agency. Other employments are: gardening, acting as guides to prospectors and surveyors, fishing, hunting, working in saw-mills in summer and in lumber camps in winter. The women make fancy-work and pick berries.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency own stock, chiefly horses, cattle, pigs and poultry; and they take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—All the bands have a sufficient supply of farm implements for the amount of farming done by them, and as a rule these are well cared for.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log; on three of the reserves there are also frame houses. All are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding, and appear to be making progress, but many of them would be more prosperous if they would give more attention to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the majority of the Indians in this agency are not addicted to liquor and are moral; and, even where there is a tendency towards intemperance, there is a willingness to assist any effort to prevent liquor being used on the reserve.

REPORT OF WALTON LEAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good. No epidemic disease has visited the reserve and the sanitary conditions with few exceptions are quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—There are a few of this band that work their land and are doing fairly well. Those unable to cultivate their land earn good wages by working for farmers during the summer, in lumber camps during the winter, and on the rivers,

driving saw logs, in the spring. A number of the young women work as domestics for white people. Little is made from fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, and hogs, chiefly mixed breeds, and is very well cared for. A few horses and cattle belonging to members of this band are exceptionally good animals.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of farm machinery can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of their machinery as the average white man does.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding citizens. They are improving their land each year by building good fences. They are also improving their buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it; but very few of the older men will indulge in strong drink at all. Their morals otherwise are fairly good as a rule.

REPORT OF W. C. VAN LOON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been good during the year, no epidemics or contagious diseases of any kind were reported. There was but one death in the tribe during the year: a young man, who had been living away from the reserve for about three years, died of tubercular trouble. The health committee visits the different premises occasionally and sees that all sanitary measures are carried out. A large majority of their homes and surroundings are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation; those unable to cultivate their lands lease them to whites, and work out during the summer and fall as farm labourers, and earn good wages.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are in good condition and well kept, most of them would be a credit to any community, there is a steady improvement both in buildings and fences. In many cases where land is leased, part of the rent money is applied on improvements, others are made with the assistance of loans from band funds, while a number of industrious Indians are steadily improving their holdings without any assistance whatever.

Stock.—These Indians are showing more interest each year in raising stock, which is well cared for in nearly every case. It consists chiefly of horses, cattle, hogs and a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—A large majority of those cultivating their own land are well supplied with modern implements, which are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious and law-abiding, and their progress is steady; buildings of all kinds and fences are being erected and rebuilt and improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the members of this band are moral, and with a few exceptions are temperate.

REPORT OF R. J. McCAMUS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES, ONTARIO.

Bands.—There are two bands in this agency, as indicated by its name.

Occupations.—Some work their own locations; others work on fruit farms in summer, returning to their reserve in winter. A few hire with farmers for summer; others hunt, fish and act as guides to tourists. Some follow river-driving in summer and work in lumber camps in winter.

Stock.—Some very good horses and other stock are owned by these Indians. Some of the Indians take great interest in and great care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well supplied with modern implements, and these are well cared for.

Buildings.—The homes of these Indians are very comfortable. Those who farm have good barns and stables.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, these Indians are healthy, but there has been a good deal of illness, though not of a serious nature. Most of the homes are kept clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the men are addicted to liquor, but the majority are temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their locations are making some progress. Many show a desire to improve their condition.

REPORT OF A. W. WILLIAMS, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is good, although one death occurred during the year from pneumonia. The houses and outhouses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The younger members are industrious, either engaging in farming for themselves or working for the whites. The older members are not so industrious, they merely occupy their time at fishing and trapping, which resources do not give good returns. The women engage in basket-making.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern and up-to-date; only one old log house remains.

Stock.—The stock is good and gradually increasing in numbers, but not too good care is taken of it.

Farm Implements.—A fairly good number of implements are used, and these Indians are now taking fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is law-abiding and fairly progressive, but merely holding their own as to worldly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—The young men are considered moral and temperate; but the older members occasionally indulge in liquor.

REPORT OF EDWIN BEATTIE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONTARIO.

Tribe.—These Indians, although called 'Moravians' after the Moravian form of religion, belong to the Delaware tribe.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of these Indians. They are now growing a considerable quantity of vegetables for the local canning factory. A number of girls go out to domestic service and give good satisfaction. The young men work out and do some lumbering besides working for farmers. In the canning factory season considerable employment is furnished the Indians; in the summer months there is plenty of labour for all at home or outside the reserve.

Buildings.—The reserve has a number of good residences. A considerable number of new buildings have been erected in the past few years.

Stock.—Some stock is kept of fair to good quality. The Indians take good care of their stock and sell to the dealers.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well supplied with farm implements, which they use intelligently and with good results.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is fair. Tuberculosis seems to be the main disease; but the Indians are endeavouring by usual precautions to minimize its effects. A number were vaccinated this spring effectually. Whooping cough was prevalent this spring. Sanitation is well looked after, and the Indians are frequently admonished to regard cleanliness and abstinence as important conditions in the maintenance of their health.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent, capable people and desirous of progressing. As drainage proceeds on this reserve, they hope to advance in material prosperity. Considering their difficulties, they are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects conditions might be improved, which we are endeavouring to do.

REPORT OF A. D. McNABB, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is very prevalent on the reserve. A few cases of measles broke out during the summer, which necessitated the closing of the Anglican school for a few days, but on the usual precautions being taken, the disease was soon stamped out.

Occupations.—During the summer season the greater number follow river-driving and loading lumber; the rest cultivate small portions of land. In winter they are employed taking out timber and working in the different camps; a few follow trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame or log, and are all whitewashed and painted and kept fairly neat and clean as a rule. There is a great improvement in the mode of living of these Indians during the past year.

Lack of proper ventilation is the great drawback in the dwellings.

Stock and Implements.—Horses, cattle, swine and poultry are kept by the majority of the band and are well looked after as to shelter and food. A number of farm implements are kept and well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are industrious and making very fair progress; a few are shiftless and careless. A number of them are taking up farms on the eastern section of the reserve with very favourable prospects of success.

Temperance and Morality.—During the first part of the past year intoxication was very prevalent on the reserve; but by taking drastic measures, it has been to a great extent eliminated, there is very little drinking going on now.

As a whole the members of this band are moral.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

There are 69 members of the band living on the reserve. There are about 20 families belonging to this band living on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they squatted a number of years ago on private lands. There are 5 families living on a small reserve at Gros Cap, about 17 miles west of this city, and the rest of the band are living on the Garden River reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly every family on the reserve is affected with tuberculosis. The remainder of the band at Gros Cap, Batchawana and Garden River are in a fairly healthy condition.

Since the appointing of the teacher as field matron, there is a great change for the better in the sanitary condition of the residents of Goulais Mission and Batchawana.

The members of this band at Garden River keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and working in the lumber woods, loading vessels at the near-by saw-mills, picking berries, and a little gardening are the principal occupations of this band.

Buildings.—These are of frame and log, whitewashed and painted, and kept clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—Horses, cattle and poultry are kept by some of the members of this band at the different places where they reside, with the exception of Gros Cap, and are well cared for with fodder and warm comfortable stables.

Implements.—The members of this band do not farm to any great extent and have very few farm implements,—a couple of ploughs and a harrow or two and a few garden tools. What they have are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A majority of the band are industrious and law-abiding, while others are shiftless and careless. On the reserve at Goulais Bay a number of them are clearing small pieces of land for gardens, and seem to be taking an interest in raising potatoes and other vegetables.

Temperance.—Most of the members of this band are temperate; there are a few who indulge whenever they get a chance. So far this year I have not had any complaints as to any drinking going on at any of the places where they reside.

Morality.—They are fairly moral.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—A number are affected with tuberculosis. There has not been an epidemic of any kind nor any serious sickness during the year. Sanitation on the reserve is poor.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in the winter season, acting as guides and canoemen for prospectors and tourists and a little fishing are the principal means of livelihood.

Buildings.—These are log and frame. There are only five houses and a Roman Catholic church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their own mode of living, but not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

REPORT OF RICHARD McKNIGHT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAWS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Long Lake, Nipigon, Pic River, Pays Plat, Red Rock and Fort William.

Health and Sanitation.—All the Indians in this agency have enjoyed very good health with the exception of those of Pic River band. There are a number of old people in this band and they had a hard winter.

With a few exceptions they keep their houses clean. Better drainage is needed at Mountain Village.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. A number transport goods for traders during the summer, but the railway is doing away with them to a large extent. They also act as guides and canoemen. A few of the members of the Fort William band go to the shanties in the winter, but the greater number of them find employment in and around Fort William. The women pick berries.

Buildings.—The houses in this agency are log and frame, and they are kept clean and comfortable. Many of these Indians live in tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Quite a number have started to raise vegetables.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these Indians are temperate and moral. There were a few cases of immorality during the time that railway construction was going on. The members of Fort William band, being near the town, often find means of obtaining liquor.

REPORT OF ALEXANDER LOGAN, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this superintendency: Parry Island, Shawanaga, Maganatawan, Henvey Inlet, and Gibson or Watha.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics among these Indians during the past year, and as a rule their health has been good.

Sanitation has been observed by the free use of whitewash, and the inculcation of personal cleanliness upon the parents.

Occupations.—The Indians of Parry Sound reserve get work at Parry Sound and Depot Harbour. The members of nearly all the bands act as guides; some cut timber and realize on the sales; others keep gardens, and engage in fishing, hunting, and berry-picking; some work in the lumber camps in winter. Practically no farming is done in this superintendency.

Stock.—Very few of these Indians have any stock.

Buildings.—Many of the houses are frame. They are whitewashed and kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all the Indians in this superintendency are well behaved, law-abiding, sober, honest, and moral. While many of them are indolent, the majority are industrious good workers, improving their condition.

REPORT OF GORDON J. SMITH, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE SIX NATION INDIANS, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good. Seven cases of typhoid fever of a very virulent type occurred, resulting in two deaths. A somewhat severe outbreak of small-pox occurred in the village of Caledonia, near the border of the reserve; but, owing to strict precautions and general vaccination, the disease was kept off the reserve. Tuberculosis, while still continuing its deadly work, is slightly on the decrease, as the Indians are building better dwelling-houses, and are learning the nature of the disease and consequently take steps on their own initiative to prevent its spread. Houses where tuberculosis or other contagious or infectious disease occur are thoroughly disinfected.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The medical officer and others have taken advantage of every opportunity of urging improved dwellings and cleaner surroundings, particularly in regard to drinking water and the general observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were good, particularly the hay crop. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help, and also in the canning factories. All the buildings on the reserve during the year, including cement abutments for bridges and culverts, was done by Indians. A large quantity of small fruit and vegetables is weekly offered for sale by Indians on the Brantford and Hagersville markets. There is more attention being given to the growing of small fruits.

Buildings.—The steady improvement in buildings continues, those erected this year, with the assistance of the loan system, being principally dwelling-houses. The loan system is proving a benefit. Payments are kept up with fair regularity.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. The council purchased three bulls for improving the stock,—a Durham, a Holstein and a Polled Angus. A thoroughbred stallion 'Light Wool' has also been loaned to the superintendent by the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Ltd., of Montreal, solely for use on the reserve. A large quantity of milk is sold to factories off the reserve. A considerable number of hogs and sheep are raised.

Farm Implements.—All implements, from milking-machines down, are used by many members of the band, and almost every farm is well supplied with the most modern implements, and all, with very few exceptions, are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious, progressive and law-abiding. If work cannot be obtained on the reserve, they seek employment off; many have taken up land in the West, others have regular employment in Brantford, Hamilton, and other cities and towns.

The South Brant Farmers' Institute held its usual afternoon and evening meetings in the council-house, which were largely attended. A Women's Institute was also held at the same time. The Six Nations' Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair, and was most successful in attendance and quality of exhibits. The exhibit of horses was particularly good. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads and bridges are kept in good condition under the direction of 49 pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at the January meeting.

Many Indians have money on deposit in the banks, and transact business by cheques.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings. The morality of the Indians is improving.

REPORT OF GEO. P. COCKBURN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STURGEON FALLS AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Nipissing, Dokis, Timagami and Matatchawan.

Tribe.—The bands of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic in the agency during the past year.

The health of the members of the Nipissing and Dokis bands has been good. They keep their premises clean and isolate persons suffering from tuberculosis or other contagious diseases. They dress well and keep themselves and their homes comfortable. The members of the Dokis band are exceptionally clean and the cleanliness of their dwellings is often commented upon by white people who visit the reserve. They cultivate flowers and have gardens.

The health of the members of the Timagami band has not been good during the year, as there have been a good many colds and more or less tuberculosis.

The health of the Matatchawan band was better than formerly. A number are affected by scrofula and are careless about sanitation.

Occupations.—The Indians in this agency do very little farming. The majority follow the Indian mode of making a living by hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. They also work in the lumber camps. Some

of them make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles. The women gather berries, make moccasins and fancy bead-work.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Nipissing and Dokis bands are well built, neat, warm and comfortable. The Nipissing band has two fine churches, and the Dokis band erected a new church during the past year. The majority of the members of the Timagami band live in teepees and tents. A few on the Matatchawan reserve have erected comfortable log dwellings and others have promised to do likewise.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm are well supplied with implements and take good care of them. They are all well supplied with garden tools.

Stock.—The Nipissing and Dokis bands keep cattle and horses. They have purchased some good horses. They take good care of their stock and have comfortable quarters for them. Only a few cattle and horses are kept by the Timagami band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding, and are improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally these Indians are moral. A number are addicted to liquor, but they are improving. During the year a number of penalties have been imposed upon the persons supplying them with liquor.

REPORT OF SAMUEL HAGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THESSALON AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River and Spanish River.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbewas.

Health.—During the past year the health of the Indians generally has been good, except that in the Serpent River and Spanish River bands there was an epidemic of small-pox, but no deaths were reported.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are loading vessels in summer, working in saw-mills, and gardening. The members of the Serpent River band gather a green vine that grows in the woods, and ship it to eastern cities. In winter many of the Indians work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—Their buildings are good and clean and kept in a good sanitary condition.

Stock.—What they have is very good, but they have very little of it.

Farm Implements.—The Thessalon and Mississagi River bands have only a few hoes, rakes and axes. The Spanish River band in addition to the implements mentioned has also ploughs and harrows.

Characteristics, Temperance and Morality.—The younger people are improving, but the older people are too fond of liquor. The younger people are industrious and progressive. All are law-abiding. Most of them are moral.

REPORT OF THOS. A. McCALLUM, INDIAN AGENT FOR WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good for the past year. There was a case of small-pox last January. The doctor was very careful and the health officer looked after the family very attentively and did not allow the disease to spread; just one family had it. The sanitary conditions are improving on the island.

Occupations.—Quite a number are farming and making a comfortable living; but the majority work off the reserve with farmers and in factories.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of a fairly good grade and brings good prices for its kind, and there is a ready market here at home.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians take fairly good care of their implements; more do not. They have not many farm implements.

Buildings.—There is some improvement in their houses; quite a number of the Indians have built additions and some of them have built good houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious; but, instead of working for themselves, they work for farmers and in factories where they get good wages and spend the money as they get it. They earn more money, but do not save any. Those that stay on the reserve and work their land are better off at the end of the year.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance: it is a rare thing to see an old person intoxicated, but there is still room for improvement. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral and will compare favourably with the people they associate with. Our Indians are supplied across the line to quite an extent with liquor, but we have not had an Indian in jail in six months.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE, ONTARIO.

The headquarters of the inspectorate is at Winnipeg, and the area supervised embraces the Kenora, the Savanne, and the Fort Frances agencies, all in the province of Ontario except one reserve.

The Kenora agency covers the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake, and a portion of the Winnipeg river to the Dalles and Islington.

The Savanne agency extends from Kenora eastward along the Canadian Pacific railway to Lac de Mille Lacs, and eastward from Minaki along the Grand Trunk Pacific line to Sioux Lookout, thence northward to Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul, thence westward down the English river to Grassy Narrows.

The Fort Frances agency embraces the country along the Rainy river, the Rainy lake, Seine river, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon lake.

The reserve known as Buffalo Bay, No. 35, which was formerly connected with the Kenora agency, has by order of the department been transferred to the Fort Frances agency and will henceforth be looked after from that point.

Both the Kenora and Savanne agencies have for some years been under the care of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, whose office is in the town of Kenora.

The Fort Frances agency is superintended by Mr. J. P. Wright, whose office is in the town of Fort Frances.

It has been thought desirable that a separate agent should have charge of the Savanne agency, but no final action has yet been determined.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency has twelve bands. The area owned by all the bands is 128,916 acres. The language spoken is the Ojibway.

It may seem to observers that the amount of land held by these people is a generous allotment, but it is not all valuable land. The soil, where soil can be found, is fair, but rocks and swamps abound, so that a great deal of it is unfit for cultivation.

Some of the natives are making good progress in agriculture and stock-raising, and such persons are prospering. They have money and enjoy a good degree of comfort. They have good homes and their families are well dressed. They like to point to their work as evidence of thrift and energy, and we enjoy commending them for following the counsel of the department. Officers are proud of such people, but they

are all too few. The great majority roam a good deal and can seldom be found at their homes on the reserves. They are law-abiding, courteous and kind, but will not cheerfully engage in anything that ties them to a certain dwelling place.

Fur-bearing animals are plentiful and the prices paid for fur are very remunerative. One instance came to our notice where an Indian of Lac Seul received $1,500 for three young black foxes. Otter, beaver, lynx, mink and silver foxes are in great demand, and these are the prime sources of income to the native hunter.

Fishing is also remunerative in certain places, but the average man requires most of his catch for the support of his family. Indians have few nets as a rule, and have seldom entered into commercial fishing as they might have done.

Deer and moose and rabbits have been very plentiful this year, so that food and money have been within the reach of all who either would or could work.

Many other sources of income may also be found, such as lumbering, guiding travellers, berry-picking, rice-gathering, freighting for the Hudson Bay Company, building bark canoes, cutting cord-wood, or making ties. The women do beadwork, make rush mats, or silkwork moccasins, and find ready sale for all that can be produced in that way. No one ought to be idle, and no one has a right to be poor except the sick and the infirm.

This has been an unfortunate year in the matter of general health.

Small-pox invaded the Kenora boarding school, and twenty-nine cases developed. A strict quarantine was maintained. The medical officer of the agency was in constant attendance. Everything was done that could be done to mitigate suffering and control the disease. Fortunately there were no fatalities, which is the best proof that the patients were well cared for. The Sisters of the school displayed great devotion in the care of the afflicted ones.

Sporadic cases of small-pox also developed on the Rat Portage and Black River reserves. These were all placed under quarantine at Black River, and a qualified person was put in charge, who, under the direction of the medical officer, rendered excellent service. At this point there was one death. Ample supplies were taken out from time to time from Kenora, so there was no lack of provisions or other supplies necessary. All infected clothing was destroyed by fire.

Serious illness was also reported from Big Island reserve, and there was no delay in sending Dr. Charlton, of Rainy River, to investigate, and his report showed that the situation was not as alarming as had been supposed.

An epidemic of measles prevailed for a time at Buffalo Bay reserve, and Dr. Charlton was again called and made several visits to the reserve. There was one death at this point, but the patient who lost his life had been ailing for years and was too weak to stand the strain of a further ailment.

Typhoid fever broke out on the Islington reserve in the beginning of January, 1914, and five deaths were reported before the agent became aware of its existence. The medical officer made two visits to the locality, and treated all cases found. His report after the second visit showed that 10 deaths had resulted, 7 from typhoid and 3 from various causes. Medical supplies were sent from Winnipeg on the order of the physician of the agency and any other necessary foodstuff was supplied through the Hudson Bay Company at White Dog.

It is alleged that much of the illness of the winter has resulted from overheated and overcrowded houses and lack of ventilation. At Islington it was thought that drinking impure water from a stagnant creek may have originated disease. These people are in the open air all summer, and the change to the small houses in winter is trying enough; but last winter was very warm compared to recent winters, and the temperature of their homes was not regulated by thermometers. None the less, our sympathies are with the sick and bereaved ones and we sorrow over the number of our dead.

We have had less trouble with illicit liquor dealing than we had last year, a fact

that is very gratifying. We do not blind ourselves with the thought that we know all that is going on in the secret places. Something may have escaped us in the large territory, every point of which cannot be guarded all the time. Yet we have reason to be glad that conditions have not been altogether too bad.

Speaking of intemperance amongst Indians, I may say that it is not habitual: it is occasional. When some great success comes his way, when some great event is commemorated, when he has escaped from some danger, or when old friends meet after long absence, the Indian is disposed to celebrate, and he takes the trend of the white man and has recourse to stimulation. When he has it, he does not seem able to use it in moderation. He goes at it with the indiscretion of a child, and the debauch ends only when the supply of firewater is exhausted. Then he is sober until some other occasion comes along, perhaps in six months or a year or more.

Associated with intemperance is the kindred subject of moral or immoral living. So far as moral purity is concerned, it is very generally supposed that the Indian is not richly gifted with this grace. While admitting that there may be some reason for this opinion, I wish to say that I believe imagination has helped to make matters worse in report than they are in fact. Much of the apparent evil is brought about by whisky introduced by persons who ought not to be called white men. Many Indians who live near to our centres of civilization, being tempted, fall; but this fact should not give rise to a general condemnation of native frailty. There are hundreds of them who live clean lives, keep their marriage vows in all good conscience, and conduct themselves in the fear of the Great Spirit.

During the year Dr. Thomas Hanson, who served for many years as medical officer of this agency, passed to his reward. His strength had been failing for a year or so, but a robust constitution bore him up until dropsy set in and he was gone. His friends mourn his demise, and the Indians cherish his memory, while his fellow officers regret the severance of the ties that bound us together.

Dr. Furguson, of Kenora, was appointed to act in the capacity of medical officer toward the close of 1913, and entered upon his work with both vigour and promise. His duties for the first year have been most arduous and exacting, involving long and frequent trips to the several reserves that had become the seat of various ailments as already recorded. No more faithful work could have been done by any one than what Dr. Furguson has done, and he has been successful in handling many critical cases and in keeping down the death-rate.

Constable Hans Hanson, who accompanied the doctor on most of the long trips, is also deserving of special mention for his devotion to duty and for his faithfulness in carrying out his instructions.

Agent McKenzie has been much overcrowded with unusual duties this year, but his strength held out well and he has shown himself equal to the occasion. He has seldom, if ever, put in a more trying year, and he deserves the highest commendation.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight different bands, and the several reserves aggregate 101,267 acres.

The Indians belong to the great Ojibway tribe and speak the language in use on the great lakes.

There is no separate agent for this section of our work, and until such an officer is appointed, it is managed by the agent of the Kenora division, not without some inconvenience.

The natives are for the most part of very migratory habits: hunters and fishermen must needs go where the means of subsistence can best be found.

Hunting and fishing have been very good this year owing partly to the mild weather and the light snow-fall and the thin ice.

An epidemic of measles visited the Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul reserves in June last, and practically every family suffered. Fortunately the treaty party happened along in the early stages of the disease, and Dr. Carr, accompanying the party, attended to the sick. He left medicines and gave advice both to the local dispenser and the parents, and, as the weather was warm and the trouble was of a minor nature, he did not anticipate any special danger. When the trip concluded, it was reported that the case had become serious, and a second trip was made by Dr. Carr, who on his return reported that the disease had run its course, but that 18 deaths had resulted. Ample supplies were left in June for the sick and destitute, and the Hudson Bay Company was told to allow no one to suffer in case of the disease spreading, and this was done so that there was no starvation.

Outside of this epidemic the general health has been fair. Occasional cases of scrofula have required treatment. Some have come under the power of that great scourge consumption and some have suffered from diseases more disgraceful than unfortunate. The approach of spring, however, brings with it the promise of better health and we hope it may be many years before similar experiences may recur.

Indians of this agency are mostly pagan in belief and practice; but a flourishing mission station under the auspices of the Anglican Church is found at Lac Seul, and many of the people of that locality have given up paganism for Christianity, and it must be said that as a rule these are more progressive than their pagan fellow countrymen.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is composed of fourteen bands. The combined area of the several reserves is 118,307 acres.

The general health has been good during the year. An exception happened in connection with the Fort Frances boarding school, where mumps, bronchitis, and chicken-pox held sway for a time. There were twenty-six cases of illness in all. Dr. Moore handled these cases with his accustomed skill, and no fatalities have been reported.

The occupations of these people are taking out cord-wood and ties, river-driving, working in saw-mills and in lumber camps. Besides these, there are the usual berry-picking, rice-gathering and gardening. A good market is found in Fort Frances for as much of these commodities as can be procured.

So thorough and painstaking has the agent been in prosecuting those who have been found guilty of violating the liquor Act that a great check has been placed upon the traffic, and an increased fear of the law has been awakened, so that it would seem that we are approaching an era of sobriety the like of which has not been known for years.

Drs. Moore, Bethune and Charlton, medical officers of this agency, continue to minister to the sick in a manner much to be commended.

Mr. John Lyons renders acceptable service as assistant to the agent and as interpreter. His services are valuable, especially in the Indian councils and in courts of law.

The new gasoline boat furnished by the department last year for the use of the agent and the medical officer in their annual and occasional rounds has done good work and is much appreciated by all concerned. A new and important work has been done under supervision of the agent along the shore of Rainy lake where it borders upon the Couchiching reserve. Owing to the increase of the water level in the lake named, a considerable erosion of the bank occurred and much land was lost and much more would have been washed away in a short time. This will be prevented by the rip-rap work which has been completed before the opening of navigation.

My congratulations are hereby extended to Agent Wright for the able manner in which his office (and his outside work as well) is conducted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The month of May, 1913, was spent in visiting every reserve in the Fort Frances agency except Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake. Councils were held with the chiefs and councillors of the various bands. Interest was manifested in their social relations, in sanitary matters, in their industrial pursuits, and in their general health. The fact was kept before them that the department was keenly alive to their best interests, and this was always received with apparent gratitude and appreciation. At no point was any concrete complaint voiced. The people seemed to be contented and happy at all points visited.

In the months of June and July, 1913, I accompanied the paying agent over the Kenora and Savanne agencies, and was present at all payments and councils held. All reserves were inspected at that time, and schools were visited where possible. Reports of these visits were transmitted after my return. There was no serious complaint presented at any point, and this can have only one meaning, namely, that the Indians were satisfied with the treatment received.

During the months of January and February we visited and inspected the Fort Frances boarding school, the Manitou Rapids day school, the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, at Shoal Lake, the Kenora boarding school, and the Indian office at Kenora. Reports of all findings have been sent in so that the department is kept fully informed of all the facts obtainable.

I am thankful to have had opportunity to help the Indian, whose welfare I have at heart, and am glad to serve the department, whose aim it is to educate and elevate the native people. There never was a time when these wards of the government needed assistance more than they need it just now, and any order received from the department shall be carried out as faithfully and as economically as possible.

[Received too late for publication in proper position.]

REPORT OF THOS. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, no epidemic having occurred, and those who have been sick during the year have been well looked after by the doctors appointed for that work.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief means of making a living, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming. A number depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentry, masonry, while others are employed in the mills at Deseronto and Point-Anne. Some of the farms are well worked and the buildings and fences are kept in a good state of repair, while others receive very little attention and consequently foul weeds are allowed to grow up. The horses and cattle are chiefly a mixed breed and a very good quality. Dairying is carried on to a considerable extent, and a number of the Indians receive a good revenue for their milk from the cheese factories. Quite a number are growing peas and tomatoes to supply the Deseronto canning factory.

Buildings.—The Indians are taking more interest in improving their stables and barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms in the way of buildings, fences and drainage. The road work, under the direction of path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, is being well attended to. This, with a grant that we have received from the department, is improving the condition of the roads. The band as a whole is prosperous, and the majority of the Indians are, I believe, making an honest effort to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the conduct of the Indians has been satisfactory. There are some who are addicted to intoxicants, and seem to have no great trouble in procuring them if they have the money to pay for them. There is a decided improvement in the morals of the Indians, undoubtedly due to the education they have received in the churches and schools.

REPORT OF DENIS HEBERT, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR, QUEBEC.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians work off the reserve, in the shanties, and driving logs. Only one cultivates the soil.

Stock.—They do not keep stock. However, one man does: he has quite a variety.—horses, several milch cows, some pigs, and some hens. He takes great care of his animals.

Farm Implements.—The small number who engage in gardening have no implements of their own. The man who cultivate the soil is well equipped with farm implements, also with the necessary vehicles. He takes great care of all the implements in his possession.

Buildings.—Their houses are not large, but they are fairly comfortable and kept clean. Two have been repaired.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is observed among the Indians of this reserve, although some do not pay attention to this subject; these, however, are exceptions and give way at rare intervals; they are improving in this respect.

Morality is fairly well observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band appear fairly industrious. They seem content with their present mode of life. They are adopting the white man's mode of life little by little. Most of them are economical and are trying to improve their condition.

General Remarks.—Very few of these Indians are of pure blood; they usually marry white women, and live in perfect harmony with their neighbours.

REPORT OF JOSEPH COTE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUEBEC.

Health.—The health was generally good. Every person who died was advanced in age.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets of all shapes, out of sweet grass and ash. All these wares are taken to the United States either by themselves or by outside dealers who come and purchase them from the Abenakis. In the spring and in the fall a large number of the young men act as guides to sportsmen. They are very skilful and well liked for this kind of sport: also they are paid generously. The absence of the Indians during the summer is the chief cause of the lack of success in agriculture.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Abenakis have improved a good deal during the past year. The old houses are being replaced by very modern buildings.

Stock.—The stock owned by these Indians is generally of a good quality.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis have few implements and such as they possess are of little value.

Temperance and Morality.—Morality is always improving. Drunkenness is diminishing also; only a small number are either immoral or intemperate.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis are as well civilized as the surrounding people, and they live on good terms with the white people.

REPORT OF E. S. GAUTHIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease this year among the Indians; only a few were ill with grippe during the winter. As a few white people residing in the vicinity of the reserve had small-pox two years ago, all the Indians of the reserve were vaccinated, except those who were previously vaccinated with success or have had small-pox.

They are keeping their houses and surroundings pretty clean, all houses being whitewashed inside and outside every spring.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are trapping and working in the lumber camps. Very few are trying to make their living by farming, although some of them are making a success in that line. The tanning of deer and moose hides and the making of shoepacks are also good sources of revenue for the band, this last industry being mostly followed by the women.

Buildings.—The buildings, although not very valuable, are fairly well kept.

Stock.—Stock-raising is not engaged in on a large scale, but the animals generally receive good care.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements and vehicles are not properly sheltered as a rule.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are in general law-abiding, but are not progressing much financially owing to their indolent dispositions.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are more moral and temperate of late, which is a great encouragement.

REPORT OF NARCISSE LE BEL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE AMALECITES OF VIGER, QUEBEC.

Health.—There has been no contagious disease among the members of the band.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the women is the making of baskets and other fancy wares, which they sell to tourists during the summer season. Some of the men make snow-shoes and moccasins; others engage in hunting, but this resource is becoming more and more rare. Some are employed as guides by sportsmen, hunters or fishermen. As none of them engage in agriculture, they are always in nearly the same state of poverty, especially owing to the crisis that we are passing through. The department is obliged to give assistance to some of them during winter.

REPORT OF JOS. F. X. BOSSE, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BERSIMIS AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are Montagnais with the exception of two Micmac families, two Huron families, and two or three Naskapis families.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good during the past year. Although they do not yet altogether understand

the good effects resulting from the observance of the most elementary rules of health, there appears to be an improvement, thanks to the constant efforts made by the authorities to inculcate the principles of hygiene both by precept and example.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians in this agency engage specially in the hunt and a little in fishing, from which they derive sufficient for their subsistence. The women, particularly the widows, make snow-shoes, moccasins, and various objects of beadwork; but the market for the same has gone down greatly. Many of our Indians in the course of this winter, not having been able to procure sufficient provisions in the fall to go far into the woods, engaged in cutting pulp-wood on the reserve, which, with the permission of the department, they sold to a local company; and so were enabled to live happily with their families during this winter by their own earnings.

Farm Work.—The only cultivation in which any of the Indians in this agency engage is raising a few potatoes. They harvest only wild hay, which they have much trouble in saving on account of not having animals to cart it. Neither the soil nor the climate is favourable to cultivation, and profitable cultivation would require more energy than they are capable of.

Stock.—There is a little stock; in fact our Indians still keep more than they ought to do, because they have not the means to feed them suitably.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected within a year in this agency. Several houses have been repaired. All the Indians who are in a position to do so nearly own their houses now; some of them own one in common with others. The exterior of these houses is fairly well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—Necessity, the mother of industry, compels our Indians only to such an extent as to make up for their want of energy in procuring what is absolutely necessary, and many of them lack even that: also, with the exception of perhaps two or three, they live from hand-to-mouth and consider themselves happy when they have eaten well, the next day does not trouble them.

The hunt was less abundant last spring, and in spite of the advance in the price of furs, they would certainly not have been able to support themselves; the work in the shanties, loading vessels that carry the pulp-wood, and cutting pulp-wood supplied the rest beyond what was given as assistance by the department to the widows and orphans. The hunt this year is average; but the decrease in the price of fur will make great hardship in the population.

The Indians of the Escoumains reserve seem more civilized than those at Bersimis. Most of them speak French, and some of them a little English.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are inclined to the use of intoxicants; but they are so closely watched and severely punished when found guilty that intemperance is kept in check.

The trespassing of white men on the Bersimis reserve for immoral purposes is also prevented as much as possible. The Indians on the Escoumains reserve are believed to be free from such immorality.

REPORT OF A. O. BASTIEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE HURONS OF LORETTE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been excellent this year. There have been no contagious diseases.

There has been no vaccination; all those who were in need of it were vaccinated last year. Sanitary regulations are well observed. The houses are clean, well painted, and the interior is well kept.

Occupations.—The making of moccasins and snow-shoes is the chief occupation of the Hurons of Lorette; but this industry this year has been almost nil. In the

spring and fall a large number act as guides and some as cooks for the American sportsmen who come and spend part of the two seasons at the hunting and fishing clubs. These Indians are very skilful and much appreciated by the tourists who employ them. The hunt was good for the six who engaged in it, and furs sold at very high prices.

Buildings.—There have been no new buildings erected this year; but several have been repaired. Some of the houses are small, but clean and well finished both inside and outside. The buildings on this reserve, with very few exceptions, are comfortably furnished and several are even very well furnished.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not possess any farm implements, as they do not do any cultivation.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Hurons are industrious and good workers; but they are not as a rule sufficiently economical and provident. This is unfortunate, as their special industry in moccasins and snow-shoes is sensibly diminishing, especially within the last two years.

They like to live well and do not deprive themselves of anything they can obtain. Several have intelligence above the average and can bear comparison advantageously with the white people who reside in the parish bordering on the reserve. A large number can read and write and are subscribers to newspapers, which they read regularly with profit. Some of them are interested in political events and would like to have their rights as voters.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians is always improving, and the village has never before been so peaceable as it is at present.

Their morals have been more satisfactory.

REPORT OF LORENZO LETOURNEAU, ASSISTANT INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good, a case of small-pox appeared on the reserve last year, but a great many Indians were vaccinated and no one else was attacked with the disease. There are three cases of tuberculosis under treatment at present.

Occupations.—As a rule, the men spend most of their time in the employ of the whites, at the erection of structural steel works, in the construction of buildings, in car-shops and other factories; and they make good wages. A very small portion of the Indians are engaged in farming. Some of them are very successful in their operations, as the land when properly tilled is very productive; while others neglect their farms, which when neglected have a tendency to a second-growth timber.

Buildings.—They have good houses, fairly well finished, comfortable and in general kept clean.

Stock.—Those engaged in farming have good horses, cattle, swine and poultry, all of which are generally well cared for by the owners, nearly each Indian family appears to own a cow that provides milk for them.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve who are familiar with farm work are well equipped with farm implements, which with a few exceptions are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a whole industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the ease and facilities for procuring intoxicants in the neighbouring towns, they are fairly temperate and moral.

REPORT OF C. E. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC.

Tribe.—Most of these Indians are Iroquois; there are a few Algonquins.

Health and Sanitation.—The health in general has been good during the year. Sanitation seems to be a little improved.

Occupations.—Many of them spend the largest part of the year in shanties and the drive; others work at Hudson for the ice-house: some spend their time on the farm and do well. Some of the women make moccasins, lacrosses and baskets.

Buildings.—Some are in good order, but many need to be repaired. Many of the Indians have no sheds or barns for their grain and they are obliged to keep everything out of doors.

Stock.—Their stock is pretty well kept.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are medium.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not appear to be making any progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are addicted to the use of liquor, but in general they are trying to do better. Except in the case of three families, their morality is good.

REPORT OF F. E. TAILLON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been excellent during the year. There were three cases of small-pox; but, as great precaution was exercised, the disease did not spread and there has not been any further outbreak. The houses of those affected with this disease were quarantined, and after their convalescence, the houses were thoroughly disinfected by the doctor in charge.

During the year quite a number of the children and a few of the adults were vaccinated.

As a rule the Indians generally endeavour to keep their premises clean and free from all refuse matter, or anything that might tend to disease.

Occupations.—There are many who are becoming very successful farmers, while others are engaged in fishing, hunting, basket-making, manufacturing of lacrosse sticks; and a number are engaged as labourers by farmers.

Some of the Indian girls are performing household duties in white families, and others working in the cotton and woollen factories at Cornwall, Ont.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are in good repair. Of course there are some, but very few, that are in very poor condition. However in the case of the new buildings being erected, much attention is given to location and size, and they are being built larger than formerly.

Stock.—The animals owned by the Indians are as a general rule in fine condition and many of them take great pride in keeping them in excellent condition.

Farm Implements.—Those engaged in farming have all the necessary implements, and usually take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many are industrious, while others are extremely lazy; however, there is a noticeable improvement. As a rule they are law-abiding.

Occasionally some of them secure too much fire-water and are either fined or jailed. Collectively they are becoming better and richer.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are practically temperate. There are a few, however, who are addicted to the use of strong drink, but it would seem that the evil is lessening.

The morals are very good; of course, as in all classes, there are some whose morals are somewhat questionable.

Improvements.—The New York and Ottawa Railway Company has built a siding on Cornwall island and since then several cars of hay have been shipped by the Indians to outside markets where they were able to secure much better prices than at home.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MORIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF MARIA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this reserve has been poor during the fall and winter, but now they are well.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria, like all the other Micmacs in Canada, have many ways of making a living. There is a little farming done, also some fishing and hunting. In summer sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the river. Some of them work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring. Others are employed by farmers or remain at home making snow-shoes, shovels and baskets. They tan green skins with which they make many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally of good size, comfortable and clean; five are large and well finished inside.

Characteristics.—They are good workers and command good wages, but they are always poor owing to their lack of economy and improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very pronounced taste for intoxicants, which, however, they do not procure very easily. The progress of the band is, therefore, so much the better on this account. Their morals are generally good and they observe Christian principles.

REPORT OF J. A. PITRE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. There was no contagious disease. Sanitary precautions are well observed. Houses and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation. They do some farming, lumbering, ship-loading, act as guides for tourists, make peevie stock, axe-handles, and a few of them make baskets, snow-shoes and moccasins.

Buildings.—The greatest part of their buildings are frame and fairly well built. Some of them have good houses, well furnished, also some good barns.

Stock.—They have fairly good stock, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their conditions are improving every year.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are still addicted to strong drink, which they can procure too freely from the neighbouring places, though with a good many there is a change for the better. Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF FRANK DOYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR MINGAN AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is fairly good; there are some cases of consumption among them. They observe sanitary regulations fairly well for Indians.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of all these Indians, as usual, is hunting fur-bearing animals during winter, and in summer some families fish for cod and hunt seals.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians occupy very comfortable houses, which they keep in good order and fairly clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally they are not industrious; they are improvident: provided they earn enough to eat and to clothe themselves, they are content and they do not try to become rich: they are always poor.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Some of them are addicted to the use of liquor and there have been some arrests.

General Remarks.—The hunt has been fairly good; but the price of fur is low, so that the Indians do not make any progress.

REPORT OF A. TESSIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN, QUEBEC.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink, and Ste. Anne.

Occupations.—Hunting fur-bearing animals is the chief occupation of most, and the sole occupation of many of the Indians in this agency; some farm exclusively and make a good living, others act as guides, while some go to the shanties.

Farm Implements.—The Indians that farm have all the implements necessary for their work; they know how to use them, and they take care of them.

Stock.—The members of the Pointe Bleue band own horses, cows, and other animals, of which they take great care. These wintered well.

Buildings.—The houses on the Pointe Bleue reserve are frame, and as a rule are clean, comfortable, and well lighted and ventilated.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the Indians in this agency are enjoying good health and there has been no epidemic among them during the past year. As a rule they live like their white neighbours, and are properly and suitably dressed for the changes of the weather. Many have been vaccinated. The usual cleaning up in spring in and around their buildings has been done.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are temperate, and their conduct is good. The members of the Kiskisink band procure liquor easily and it is therefore difficult to prevent them from drinking. The Ste. Anne Indians drink less than formerly owing to the difficulty of obtaining liquor.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Pointe Bleue band are law-abiding and fairly industrious. They are really making great progress in every respect.

REPORT OF C. A. MacDOUGAL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF SEVEN ISLANDS AND MOISIE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The whole tribe, more or less, are afflicted with tuberculosis, principally of the respiratory tracts. Every man, woman and child remaining on or near the reserve during the whole year suffers constantly from bronchial troubles, and each member of the band returns from the hunt with bronchial affections. An epidemic of grippe prevailed among them during the summer and fall of 1913.

Endeavours are made to have the Indians adhere to cleanliness around their premises and persons, but with very little success as to premises; they are fairly sanitary about their person.

Occupations.—Hunting for fur-bearing animals and game is their only resource. There are no other occupations in this vicinity of which they could avail themselves, even the whites are giving up fishing as a means of livelihood.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings; they are in very bad condition, only two of them were repaired last fall, and work was done by the department and at their expense. The Indians have no outbuildings whatever.

Stock.—No live stock is kept by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—No farming is done by any member of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the healthy Indians are industrious, good hunters; and law-abiding. Owing to the gradual yearly decrease in fur-bearing animals our Indians are becoming poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all the Indians are intemperate and will give valuable furs to procure liquor. With the exception of the use of intoxicants their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. A. RENAUD, INDIAN AGENT FOR TIMISKAMING AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year, although there are a few cases of consumption. In general the health of the Indians seems to be becoming poorer.

Occupations.—The majority of the members of this band are engaged in farming, but on a small scale and none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During the winter some members of the band take out fire-wood, which they sell in town. Others hire out to work in the lumber camps. In the spring the majority hire on the drive and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not, as the country around is pretty well filled with settlers, and they have to go many miles back in the woods.

Buildings.—Two frame buildings and three shanties have been built during the past year, and a few have made some improvements on the old buildings.

Stock.—The stock is about the same as in the past year, and none of the Indians care to keep a large number, as the majority have to buy feed to winter their animals.

Progress.—Some have made a little progress, but the majority do not. The land is easy to work, but they do not seem to take any interest in clearing it, as they cannot receive any immediate benefit from it, but it must also be admitted that most of them have not the means to buy a team of horses, or even hire a team to work what land they have ready for cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There are a few young men who occasionally succeed in getting liquor, but they are watched very closely by the authorities.

There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year.

REPORT OF ROBERT A. IRVING, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTHEASTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, and Buctouche.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable illness among these Indians during the past winter,—chiefly colds, grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. There have been no epidemics or contagious diseases.

Every endeavour is made to induce the Indians to keep their dwellings and premises in a clean, healthy state.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods in winter and at stream-driving in spring. Other occupations are: working in lumber mills, in loading vessels, and farming. A few act as guides for sportsmen. All make baskets, tubs and other Indian wares.

Buildings.—The Indians living on the reserves generally occupy small frame houses, many of which are comfortable, while others are badly built, affording poor protection against the cold. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean and fairly well furnished. The Indians not living on the reserves generally occupy small shanties, badly ventilated and dirty. Those who keep stock have frame barns. Some of the reserves have a church and a school-house.

Stock.—A few of the bands keep some stock, which is well cared for in summer, as there is good pasture, but in some cases poorly housed in winter.

Farm Implements.—Few of the bands in this agency have farm implements, and as a rule they do not take very good care of them; in this respect, however, they are improving somewhat.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a few in this agency who will get liquor whenever an opportunity occurs. Several fines have been imposed during the past year, which will no doubt have a good effect.

The morality of these Indians is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, progressive and willing to work, and those so inclined are making a good living, while others at certain times of the year are poor and require assistance. They are not a saving people, however. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

REPORT OF S. P. WAITE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTHERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good except some cases of grippe and several of the old men and women feeling the infirmities of old age. One death from old age occurred during the year. Sanitation and hygiene are given attention in the school and, with the dwellings quite isolated from each other, garbage from grounds about houses raked up and burned, sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—All male adults do some farming, yet should do more. Encouragement in raising larger crops should be given them. The young men work in lumber woods in winter and at stream-driving in spring; the older men and women make snow-shoes and baskets, for which a ready market is found in the town of Edmundston.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all old and in need of repairs.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are kept, which came through the winter in good condition. The stock is well cared for. More stock should be kept in order to produce fertilizers for keeping up the fertility of the farms.

Farm Implements.—These are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a quiet, peaceful disposition and law-abiding. They generally are active and industrious, but little, if any, progress has been made in farming during the past season, they being handicapped by not having sufficient horses for doing the farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the members, more particularly the young men, use intoxicating liquors too freely and are not as moral as they should be. There seems to be a tendency to wander away from the paths of virtue.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as usual, a large number suffering from grippe and an epidemic of whooping-cough, from which several deaths occurred. Tuberculosis caused three deaths and three were from infirmities of old age.

Lessons in sanitation and hygiene have been taught in school and at domestic science meetings. Care is taken by many in cleaning up refuse matter about dwellings; but, owing to houses being built too compactly, considerable care has to be taken to make sanitary conditions good.

Occupations.—Most of the male adults engage in farming in a small way. Farming can only be carried on in a small way, as only a few have teams to do the work. Young and middle-aged men find work in lumber woods during the winter, and in river-driving of logs in spring; they are also employed by the whites for work on farms, for which good wages are earned. A few men and women make snowshoes and moccasins during fall and winter months and make baskets in spring and summer, for which a ready market is found in the nearby towns.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally old and out of repair.

Stock.—Only a small number of horses and cows are kept. They are well looked after. More cattle should be kept.

Farm Implements.—Farm machinery and implements are well taken care of. More machinery is required in order to carry on the work of farming successfully.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are of a peaceful disposition and of industrious habits, and are making slow progress in farming. They seem to need a lot of encouragement to keep them at work of cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicating liquors among the young men has been quite apparent in the past; but the enforcement of the law in fining some and jailing others has had the effect of lessening the open use of it.

The morals of this band are not of a high order, but extra effort is being made to improve conditions in this respect.

REPORT OF N. J. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Woodstock, Kingsclear, St. Mary's, and Oromocto.

Occupations.—Many of the Indians in this agency are successful farmers; others work for farmers and lumbermen; some work on the railways; some in the mills; while others find employment as labourers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally in this agency has been good, as also the sanitary conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency have been both temperate and moral.

Characteristics.—As a rule these Indians are industrious, law-abiding, and respected by their neighbours.

REPORT OF GEORGE S. HOYT, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been very good this year.

Occupations.—Their occupations are basket-making, acting as labourers and guides, and working in the lumber woods.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, most of which are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am under the impression that the majority of the Indians live more comfortably than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part these Indians are temperate. Some of the younger ones are given to drink when they can get liquor.

Their morals are good.

REPORT OF JOHN CAMERON, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health.—The health of the Indians, except those suffering from tuberculosis, was generally good. There was no epidemic this year. There were 10 deaths from pulmonary consumption. The active measures taken by the department for the prevention of consumption is having the desired effect, and the disease is being slowly wiped out. The Indians, too, are doing everything in their power to wipe out this disease.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow mixed occupations, such as farming, fishing, hunting and coopering. A number of the young men are employed part of the year at the industrial centres, some going to work at New Glasgow and Trenton, while others go to the mining towns of Cape Breton.

Progress.—There has been little, if any, progress among the Indians during the past few years. A great number of them would not get along at all were it not for the aid given them by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are becoming quite temperate. With but very few exceptions their moral character is good.

REPORT OF A. R. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ESKASONI AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was very good during the year. There was no epidemic, very little sickness, and only one death.

Occupations.—The Indians follow mixed occupations such as farming, fishing, coopering, trapping and lumbering. Some of the young men are for a part of the year employed in the Sydneys and around the coal mines.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are very good.

REPORT OF C. J. SPARROW, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR SYDNEY AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is fair. There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the past year. There is no sewerage on this reserve; also too great a congestion, making sanitary conditions unfavourable.

Occupations.—Both the men and women are fairly industrious. The men engage as labourers at the local industries, and perform general work around Sydney. They also engage in wooderaft.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are frame, and quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians have improved in morals within the past year. The appointment of a local constable has given good results.

REPORT OF ROBERT H. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR COLCHESTER COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of the Millbrook reserve has been good during the past year, and there has been no disease of an epidemic nature among them. The sanitary regulations are well observed; houses are kept painted and whitewashed; the interiors are usually clean and neat.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in making baskets, hockey-sticks, and axe and pick handles. In season they hunt, fish, act as guides to sportsmen, and work as labourers in the lumber woods in winter; in summer on the neighbouring farms, and as railway navvies. Owing to the growth of the fur-farming industry, a change has been brought about in the method of hunting. Where formerly many a fur-bearing animal would be snared or shot, now it is allowed to go, in the hope that it can be captured alive later. This results in less destruction of game, and greater returns from the industry.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are frame, very few of the old shanties being left.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept, but the animals look thrifty and are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Owing to the smallness of the cultivated plots, mostly hand implements are used in cultivation.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are quite industrious and law-abiding, almost without exception. The able-bodied adults are acquiring better clothes, furniture, and other worldly comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are for the most part temperate and moral. Liquor is difficult to obtain, and very little finds its way to the reserve.

REPORT OF J. A. JOHNSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—The Indians living in this county are all Micmacs.

Occupations.—They have no regular occupation as a trade or profession, working at anything they can find to do; but with very few exceptions they are lazy and will not work unless forced by necessity.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year there has been more sickness than usual, due in some cases to their sanitary conditions. I have in every way tried to show them how important it is to keep both person and surroundings clean; but, unless they are watched, they fall back into their old habits and customs.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little, if any, drunkenness among them. This, I think, is due in part to their great devotion to their church.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their association with the white people has much to do with their manners and customs, so much so that there are a few of them who make very good citizens.

There has been some progress in the way of improving their houses, and a marked progress with the children attending day school.

REPORT OF R. A. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has not been very good. During the year there have been three cases of diphtheria. All precautions were taken to keep the disease from spreading, all other members of the family being vaccinated and the houses quarantined. At the present time there are three cases of tuberculosis and in each case they are kept isolated as much as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve follow a mixed occupation. Nearly all do some farming. In the spring a good many go river-driving. During the summer they fish and make fancy-work, for which they find a ready sale amongst the tourists, and during the hunting season a good many go as guides to sportsmen. They also make axe-handles and canoes. In the winter the lumbermen give employment to a good many.

Stock.—There is not much stock kept, but what there is is well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their progress is very slow, and a good many are very poor and have to be helped by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral; the younger people entertain more or less a desire for liquor, which, notwithstanding my efforts put forth in trying to keep it out, will at times find its way into their homes and cause trouble; though I am pleased to say that during the past year there has been quite an improvement.

REPORT OF DANIEL CHISHOLM, INDIAN AGENT FOR HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health.—The general health of the Indians in this agency was normal, although there is always sickness among them. Tuberculosis seems to be the Indians' great enemy, due largely to poor ventilation in their houses; and the importance of pure air is hard to impress upon them.

Assistance.—As usual some assistance was given during the winter, and at all times to the old, infirm and destitute who have no one to provide for them. The sick sometimes require and receive assistance during their illness.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering, acting as guides, etc., are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame. Many of the Indians in summer hold to the shanty or wigwam.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Temperance.—For the most part they are temperate. There are some that will drink liquor, but this is rarely noticeable.

Their morals, with few exception, are good.

REPORT OF ALONZO WALLACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHUBENACADIE AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been only fairly good—consumption has been the cause of only one death. Sanitary regulations have been carefully carried out. In each case where contagious diseases were evident, fumigation was attended to.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are such as farming, fishing in the inland rivers, hunting, making baskets and goods for the sporting market, such as hockey sticks and oars for boats.

Characteristics and progress.—The members of the band are industrious and law-abiding. The majority are poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate only because it is almost impossible for them to procure liquor. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined and are attentive to all religious requirements.

REPORT OF J. W. STEPHENS, INDIAN AGENT FOR WINDSOR AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good, sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are basket-making, coopering, making axe-handles and pick-handles, and one or two work on the railroad or at a quarry.

Buildings.—These Indians have small frame houses, which are quite comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and well respected as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part they are temperate. Their morals are good.

REPORT OF REV. DONALD MacPHERSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR INVERNESS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from mumps, or something like it, on the Whycocomagh reserve in January, no disease prevailed during the year. In fact the condition of health was excellent. The people take precautions against the spread of consumption. They aim at better sanitary conditions in general.

Occupations.—A few persons depend entirely on farming. Most of the members of the band mix up farming with fishing, coopering, trapping, making of axe and mall hafts, and hiring out to labour of different kinds. The women make baskets, moccasins, &c.

Buildings.—These Indians have fairly comfortable houses, and some of them emulate many of their pale-faced brothers in erecting nice houses.

Farm Implements.—Pretty good care is taken of implements; they are usually housed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians of the Whycocomagh band are thrifty and get along pretty well. For the most part citizenship weighs lightly

upon them. There is some improvement, though the process is not violent. The members of the Malagawatch band are a little behind them.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all these Indians are total abstainers, though a few will go for fire-water if within reach. They live pretty good lives.

REPORT OF C. E. BECKWITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KINGS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good. Their houses are kept clean and all refuse is destroyed.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in basket-making, coopering, fishing, hunting, acting as guides and as labourers.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of frame, and are good.

Stock.—The stock kept by these Indians is well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule. Very little drinking is done among them. Their morality is good.

REPORT OF N. P. FREEMAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR LUNENBURG COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the inhabitants has been up to the average, there being no deaths during the year. Much more care is being taken by the Indians regarding cleanliness, although it is difficult to get them to realize the necessity of isolation in cases of tuberculosis, as they do not believe it is infectious.

Occupations.—The Indians resident on the reserves are engaged in farming, lumbering, hunting, making baskets and mast hoops. The residents at and near Bridgewater get their living by salmon fishing, and by working in the woods, and on the average they make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—Their houses and other buildings are all frame and are very comfortable and fairly well furnished; some of them having sewing-machines and organs.

Stock.—Over half the Indians own stock of some kind, and care for them properly.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and smaller implements, such as hoes, forks and rakes, etc., are owned by these people.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious, law-abiding and intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are moral and temperate in their habits.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN D. MacLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PICTOU COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year, the health of the Indians in general has been good. There was no epidemic or contagious disease. The precautions to prevent infection in the case of consumptive patients have been to a large extent observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in various occupations, such as farming, fishing, making moccasins, baskets, butter-tubs, pick-handles, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are frame buildings of small size. A good school-house was built during the past year, an improvement much appreciated.

Stock.—A few horses and some young cattle are owned on the reserve, they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are a few ploughs, harrows, wagons, and a cultivator.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are as a rule industrious and law-abiding. They cannot be said to be advancing very rapidly; however, I think, there is some perceptible progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are, with few exceptions, temperate and of good moral character.

REPORT OF CHARLES HARLOW, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEENS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, except a few cases of grippe. They observe sanitary regulations about their buildings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on this reserve make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserve make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

REPORT OF REV. R. L. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There were two deaths, one from tuberculosis, the other from cancer. There was one case of measles, which was immediately quarantined and the school was closed as a precaution. As a result the disease was confined to this single case.

In general the Indians are becoming more observant of sanitary conditions about their premises than formerly.

Occupations.—The Indians engage in farming, fishing, trapping, making baskets, axe-handles, hockey sticks, all kinds of coopering and hiring as labourers. A splendid limestone quarry could be opened on this reserve and made to yield a profit to any company developing it.

Buildings.—Over seventy-five per cent of the buildings are frame, are comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—About one-half of these Indians own stock, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have acquired more implements during the year. Good care is taken of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law-abiding. Very few indeed are indolent. They are industrious generally and strive to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are excellent and they are nearly all total abstainers from intoxicants.

REPORT OF JOHN HIPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHELBURNE COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year. No infectious diseases prevailed. They observe the sanitary regulations, and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in fishing, making baskets, axe-handles, and hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame and logs and with few exceptions are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law-abiding, are quite industrious, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Micmacs are good, and they are temperate.

REPORT OF JOHN E. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR VICTORIA COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency for the past year has been fairly good. There were two deaths during the year. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations during the winter season are coopering and basket-making.

Buildings.—The buildings are not large, but are comfortable and kept in a good state of repair; they are all frame.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are kept in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The number of farm implements is rather limited, but they are kept in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are of a quiet and peaceable disposition, industrious and ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—From my experience so far with the Indians of this agency, their moral conduct is good and I do not know of any violation of temperance among them.

REPORT OF W. H. WHALEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR YARMOUTH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are: making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles, and fishing, trapping and acting as guides in the fishing and shooting seasons. They have to go 30 miles to get the wood for making baskets.

Health.—The health of the Indians in this agency is very poor.

Temperance.—With few exceptions they are temperate.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their progress is very slow. There will no doubt be a change in the future when the children grow up: they are getting an education.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribes or Nations.—All the Indians in the province of Nova Scotia are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—Indians in Nova Scotia have not suffered from any serious epidemic during the year. Mumps appeared on some of the reserves, but with

no fatal results. Consumption is not so prevalent as it was formerly. Sanitary conditions among the Indians have greatly improved in recent years.

Buildings.—The class of buildings occupied by Indians as dwellings has improved very much within a few years. Other buildings are fairly well suited for the purpose for which they are intended.

Stock.—There is a good deal of live stock on most of the reserves. These Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Such of these Indians as engage in farming as a rule are fairly supplied with implements, such as ploughs, cultivators, harrows, rakes, mowers, etc. This personal property is well cared for as a rule.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not many of these Indians are in independent circumstances, but all are striving to better their condition; some are making progress and none are getting poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF THE REV. JOHN A. McDONALD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of Prince Edward Island are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no epidemic during the past year, there was much sickness and a heavy death-rate. Owing to the very severe winter there would have been much suffering had it not been for the assistance given by the department to the sick and needy Indians. Tuberculosis was prevalent, and the infant mortality was large. The premises, however, were kept clean and all refuse destroyed.

Occupations.—The Lennox Island Indians are admirably situated for the prosecution of the fisheries such as quahaugs, oysters, lobsters and smelts. Many are engaged in farming, though not to the same extent as a few years ago. There is no doubt that farming, while not giving such a quick return in ready cash, lays a sounder foundation for prosperity and inculcates habits of thrift and economy. The decline of the lobster fishing may be regarded then as not an unmixed evil. The other branches of the fishing industry may be attended to at times when they will not interfere with farming. Situated as these Indians are in the centre of the best Malpeque oyster ground, they are applying to the local government for leases of barren bottom for the cultivation of oysters. Some are engaged in basket-making and other Indian work, while the women make beaded moccasins and go berry-picking.

Buildings.—The houses are poorly finished, only two or three on the whole reserve having more than one room downstairs and one upstairs. This is one of the greatest drawbacks in bringing up their families. The houses are kept scrupulously clean.

Stock.—The Indians are fond of their stock and treat them well. The cattle on Lennox Island are hard to beat and are much admired by visitors.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of the farm implements they possess. Much of the harvesting is done with the scythe and hand-rake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, while they have increased in intelligence, are not so economical as formerly. With the success of the lobster fishing they neglected their farms more or less; but at present there is a move in the direction of better farming. I find them hard-working and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—While the Indians as a body are sober, moral and religious, comparing favourably with their white brothers, there have been some cases of delinquency, which I have attended to, and I hope in future to have very little trouble.

MORELL RESERVE.

Morell reserve is situated in the eastern part of P. E. Island and is the centre of the Micmac population there.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve was very poor. Many of them died during the year. Very few live permanently on the reserve: in fact I found only three families there at the time of my visit. They are very careful, however, about the cleanliness of their premises, and have all refuse burned.

Occupations, Stock and Farm Implements.—They do not work the land, and consequently have no stock or farm implements. They make baskets and other Indian work, and do some fishing.

Buildings.—The houses are good frame buildings and are well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are no evidences that the inhabitants of this reserve are as well off as they were a few years ago. It seemed to me as if the land had been run out by successive cropping without returning anything to it in the way of fertilizer.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this reserve are temperate and moral. At Rocky Point, which I include in this reserve, I found some disorder that required some attention. Persons from Charlottetown were successfully prosecuted for bringing intoxicants on to the reserve.

REPORT OF G. H. WHEATLEY, INDIAN AGENT FOR BIRTLE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Tribes.—Only two tribes are represented in this agency: the Sioux, or Dakotas, and the Saulteaux.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Birdtail Sioux, Keeseekoowenin's, Waywayseecappo's, Gambler's, and Rolling River.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians, with few exceptions, has been very satisfactory.

They are improving in sanitation, the majority now keeping their houses and surroundings clean, also having regular weekly washings of underclothing.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians in this agency are farming, stock-raising, and hunting, trapping and fishing. Some of the young men work as labourers. Many cut fire-wood for sale and gather senega-root. The women make baskets, mats, moccasins and beadwork, and some of them engage as domestic servants.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their horses and are improving them both in size and breed. They do not give the same attention to cattle.

Buildings.—Several good substantial log houses, with shingle roofs, lumber floors, and factory doors and windows, were erected during the year. There are also a number of frame houses well built and painted.

Farm Implements.—Each reserve is fairly well equipped with necessary farm machinery and implements. There are two threshing outfits in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate; a few indulge to excess occasionally when opportunity presents.

Under the conditions in which they live, these Indians are to be commended for their morals.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these Indians are progressing steadily and cultivating their reserves energetically; building better houses, stables and other outbuildings. Some, however, are indolent and will not settle down to farming, prefering to rove about, hunting and trapping, and doing odd jobs for farmers.

REPORT OF F. W. R. COLCLEUGH, INDIAN AGENT FOR CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, and Hollowwater River.

Tribes.—The following tribes are found in this agency: Ojibbewas, Saulteaux, and an admixture of Swampy Cree and French half-breeds.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good as a rule. There have been no epidemics.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations. Some of the Indians work in cord-wood and tie camps in winter; others work as labourers. Some are working on railway construction this year.

Stock.—The Indians of this agency do not raise much stock.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs; but the Indians usually live in teepees in summer. In most cases the houses are comfortable and warm as well as neat and clean.

Farm Implements.—As a rule these Indians use only garden tools. The Fort Alexander band, however, has been given a threshing-machine by the department recently.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate as a rule.

The morality of these Indians is as good as can be expected.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious and doing fairly well, but the majority are not progressive and some are too much given to roaming.

REPORT OF C. H. CARTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR FISHER RIVER AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Peguis, Fisher River, Jackhead, Bloodvein, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Deer Lake.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are hunting and fishing. They also engage in farming, stock-raising, and work for white farmers and settlers and the fish companies, also in lumber camps.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep much stock, in fact in some of the bands they have none at all.

Farm Implements.—Such of the bands as engage in farming are well supplied with implements.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses in this agency are built of logs, in many cases finished with lumber. As a rule they are clean and comfortable. Many of the Indians live in teepees while hunting.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule during the past year, the Indians in this agency have been healthy. In some of the bands there were severe colds and grippe during the winter. In the Peguis band consumption in its various forms appears to be deeply rooted: several children died this spring.

As a rule a good deal of attention is paid to sanitation.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency may be classed as temperate; in some cases where they have been intemperate in the past they are improving. Their morality is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are, however, more energetic in hunting than in other occupations.

REPORT OF JAMES McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR GRISWOLD AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the Oak River band, No. 58, and Oak Lake band, No. 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of the Oak River band was good. Several old people died during the year. There was no epidemic in either band, but there were several cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia.

They keep their premises clean. The winter's accumulation of rubbish has been burned. The Indians are putting more windows in their houses. Care is taken to check the spread of tuberculosis and houses are disinfected after a death, or where there has been severe tubercular trouble.

Occupations.—Farming is now the chief occupation of these Indians and they seem to be making a success of it. They go hunting and trapping in the season. They are better off financially than they have been for some time. They were very successful at the hunt.

Buildings.—Several houses have been erected on both the reserves during the year, and a great improvement is noticed.

Stock.—Horses are the only animals kept by these Indians and they are in excellent condition. They are well housed. The work oxen are also in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements and they are buying up-to-date machinery. They take good care of the implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Oak River band have made great progress this year both in civilization and industry. They are beginning to live like white men and are learning to economise. They have paid up a lot of old debts. They are law-abiding.

The members of the Oak Lake reserve are peaceable, but inclined to be lazy. A slight improvement has been noticed in the farming oprations on the reserve, but they could do better if they wished to.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered moral. Only one case of intemperance has come to my notice during the year. The police in Brandon have been a great help in trying to put a stop to the supplying of liquor to Indians in Brandon.

REPORT OF J. G. STEWART, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

Tribes.—Most of the Indians in this agency belong to the Swampy Cree tribe; the others are Saulteaux.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, freighting and tripping are the chief occupations of these Indians. The fishing is for their own use.

Stock.—Up to the present time there have been only a very few cattle kept in this ageney. On most of the reserves there is no stock at all.

Farm Implements.—As no farming is done in this agency, only garden implements are used.

Buildings.—Very few buildings have been completed during the past year. Most of the dwellings are very poor structures, but there is some improvement going on, rubber felting being used for roofing.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule during the past year the health of these Indians has been fairly good, there having been no severe epidemics, and there is an improvement over last year. The chief cause of ill health is some form of tubercular trouble.

Although very little attention is paid to sanitation, as many of the Indians live in tents in summer and wooden teepees in winter, they are enabled to remove from unsanitary surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians of this agency are temperate; there is very little opportunity for indulging in intoxicants.

The morality is only fair; there is much room for improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are good workers and industrious. Unfortunately, however, they are generally extravagant and wasteful with their money. On two or three of the reserves they are very backward in civilization.

REPORT OF R. LOGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Roseau River and Rapids, Swan Lake and Indian Gardens, Long Plain, and Portage la Prairie Sioux.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is the chief industry in this agency. Many of the Indians work for white farmers. Some stock-raising is done.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which as a rule they take fair care.

Buildings.—Most of the houses in this agency are of log with mud roof, but others are now being built with shingle roof and board floor.

Health and Sanitation.—In most cases the health of the Indians has been as usual fairly good; there have been coughs, colds and some tubercular cases.

Sanitary precautions are usually taken.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency are addicted to intemperance when liquor can be obtained.

There is a good deal of immorality among these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally contented and fairly industrious; they will work steadily for farmers, but not with the same persistency for themselves.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live on a tract of land situated some two miles south of the city. The health of these Indians is similar to that of the Indians on the reserves. They earn good wages during the summer months working with the farmers of the vicinity, and in the winter do considerable hunting and trapping.

The walls of their houses and stables are built of logs, and the majority of the houses have shingled roofs and board floors. They have good gardens and raise a considerable quantity of vegetables. Of course, like the majority of Indians, they are more or less addicted to the use of intoxicants and are very often brought before the police magistrate of this city and invariably fined.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Pine Creek, Waterhen River, and Shoal River.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. They do very little farming for themselves, although many of them work for white farmers. Small gardens are kept by several.

Stock.—Some of the Indians take excellent care of their stock, and yet as a rule the animals are not increasing, as the Indians are not much interested in stock-raising.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with such implements as they require, these being used only for gardening as a rule, very little farming being done.

Buildings.—The houses of these Indians are of log, but an improvement in building is going on, shingle roofs and lumber floors becoming general. They are generally comfortable and kept clean.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year these Indians have been fairly healthy, in some cases suffering from colds, grippe and tubercular trouble.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed. In many cases the Indians move from house to tent, which has a very good effect.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians are inclined to intemperance when liquor can be obtained, which is sometimes supplied by half-breeds.

Their morality is generally good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious, good workers and law-abidding, making some progress. They imitate white people both in dress and mode of living.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I met the treaty party headed by Agent Logan at Portage la Prairie on June 17, and we proceeded to Westbourne, Manitoba, by train and from there took the department gasoline launch, *Henrietta,* for the Sandy Bay reserve, about 40 miles, where the agent paid the Indians their treaty money on June 18 and 19. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe and have a reserve consisting of about 12,131 acres. On the 19th I drove over the reserve and looked over the houses and improvements. In addition to those members of the band mentioned last year, I found Joe Spence with five acres of oats nicely over ground. Joe and his brother Andrew have a quarter section fenced in with barbed wire. Moise Beaulieu has three acres broken and was still at it. Gustave Levasseur has one acre in barley and George Levasseur has fifteen acres in oats and barley. He has also a new stable and storehouse on his place.

Joe Levasseur has three acres in oats and also a good house and stable. Andrew Spence had in twenty acres of oats and one acre of potatoes. He also had a new stable. Michael Beaulieu had ten acres of oats one foot high at the time of my visit and also has out the logs for a new stable. All this new work is being done on the part of the reserve about two to three miles back from the lake where there is first-class land, mostly covered with timber. The townships west of the reserve have been formed into a drainage district under provincial law and a large amount of work done during the past season. This work being done will have the effect of keeping the back country drainage from going over the reserve as in past years and will make all of the reserve the very best of farm-land.

I inspected the Dog Creek reserve on April 21, and found little or no improvements on this reserve. This band is Saulteaux and the reserve consists of 9,427 acres of land, mostly bush, with also a large quantity of hay-land. These people could do well if they would go into cattle, but they have not the staying qualities, and the consequence is that owing to the high price of cattle they have been induced to part with a large part of their stock. They had a fairly good year, plenty of provisions,

which is the main thing from their standpoint, and plenty of work for the men among the farmers.

I inspected the Ebb and Flow reserve on June 23, going over their territory with Chief Houle, and never saw things as backward at this time of the year, not a potato being up and no improvements during the year. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux band and have at their disposal 10,816 acres of land, of fairly good quality, but drainage is required in a good many parts of the reserve. This band is doing little or nothing to improve their reserve, all of them from the chief down going out to work at anything that turns up. In the harvest season they go down to the Gladstone and Portage Plains district and work at stooking, and on the threshing gangs.

I inspected the Lake St. Martin's reserve on June 27, and found that, though very little improvement was made during the year, still the Indians had no shortage of provisions and were able to clothe themselves well from the result of their labours, fishing and working in the quarries at Gypsumville and Red Rock. This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe. These Indians can get all the fish they can eat at all seasons of the year, as Lake St. Martin's is noted for the very best of whitefish, and moose meat can also be had from a very little work. The Indians have quite a lot of cattle, which they find it difficult to keep, owing to the high prices in the outside market.

I inspected the Little Saskatchewan reserve on June 28, and found that these Indians had had a fairly good year, plenty of provisions and no set-back of any kind. These Indians also belong to the Saulteaux tribe. A number of the band reside at the mouth of the Dauphin river and have done so for forty years, and will not move up to the main reserve.

I inspected the Fairford reserve on June 25 and 30, and Tuesday, July 1. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe. The Indians of this reserve earned a lot of money during the year at all kinds of work and have had no shortage of clothing and provisions. They can get whitefish at all seasons of the year, and can get work whenever they want it. Last year on our way up there, we called to see the new plant of the Canada Cement Company, I should say about fifteen miles southwest of the reserve, and we found about 200 men working, a small number being Indians. This plant means plenty of work when they want it, and the manager told us they will keep over 100 men steady on their pay-roll. These plants, though a benefit in a certain way to our Indians, are a damage in many others. More or less whisky gets into the reserves, and immorality follows. There has been little, if any, improvement during the year, these Indians confining themselves to a very small garden, where they grow some potatoes and a few other vegetables.

I inspected the Crane River reserve on July 4, and found this small band, only 37 souls, in about the same condition as in my last report. They belong to the Saulteaux tribe. The gardens looked well and their cattle were in good condition. The mill, which was in operation at the time of my last visit, had closed down, and in consequence there had not been as much work this year. They got plenty of fish at this reserve, and are never short of food.

I inspected the Waterhen reserve on July 5, and found the Indians in a good state of health and making no complaints. These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe. They have quite a lot of cattle and a few gardens, in which they raise potatoes and a few of the smaller vegetables, such as onions, carrots, etc. They did well during the past winter at fishing. During my second trip to this reserve on January 8, I found that several members of the band had already sold $500 worth of whitefish, and more than a month of the season still to run. All the able-bodied members of this band can make enough during the winter to keep their families comfortable for a year. More or less whisky gets into this reserve in the winter season from the village of Winnipegosis.

I inspected the Pine Creek reserve on July 9 and 10. I got a team and drove on the 10th out to see the new road which the band is building out to the back part of the

reserve where there is a lot of first-class land. The $200 granted by the department last season towards the building of this road has been well expended. The main thing done up to the present time is the clearing of a road about sixty feet wide through the bush for about three miles back, and the putting in of some corduroy. Much has still to be done on this road to make it useful in the spring season. This band for its population has a very large reserve, part of it a swamp, which is not hay-land, and in the near future will require some money expended in road-building and drainage, if the band should have to go in for mixed farming. I visited this reserve also on March 5, and found that the fishing had been only fair and the fur not so plentiful as usual.

I inspected the Shoal River reserve on July 14, and found little, if any, change since my last report. These Indians live well, as they get plenty of fish and big game and every year sell a lot of fish to the buyers, who team the fish in 200 pound boxes to Mafeking. The proximity of this place leads to a lot of whisky getting into the reserve with all the results that follow. The average Indian will give $5 for a small quart bottle of whisky, and in consequence there are always lots of men who are looking for this kind of easy money. There was a lot of sickness in this band during the year and a large number of deaths.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This agency is making very little progress along the lines of grain farming, and as for cattle, the price being high during the year, has had the effect of inducing them to sell most of their stock.

THE PAS AGENCY.

I inspected the Shoal Lake reserve on July 21, and found that the Indians had held their own during the year. Their cattle were looking first-rate, and the gardens of potatoes were getting along, and they were expecting to be using them in about a week. The members of this band make an easy living, being so far away from settlement that the game of all kinds is still very plentiful. The members of this band belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

I inspected the Red Earth reserve on July 22, and found that the band had a good year, plenty of provisions, and they were able to keep well clothed from the results of their labour and hunting. This band can get all the work they want in the winter time at the Finger Lumber Company camps, which are situated not over (some of them) 20 miles from the reserve. They again brought up the question of their spruce timber and would like the Department of Indian Affairs to help them to get some of this sawn up into lumber.

The members of this band are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Pas reserve on July 25 and on August 6, and found that the band have done well during the year that had elapsed since the last treaty payment. They received from the Department of Indian Affairs in addition to their treaty money $11 a head interest money, and $20 a head as an advance payment on 540 acres adjoining the Pas townsite, which they had surrendered in March, 1913. In addition they had a fairly good year for furs and the food-supply of fish was about as good as usual. A large number of the younger men of this band are away a great part of their time, both winter and summer, with survey and prospecting parties, and in this way earn a large amount of money during the year. This band always raise a large quantity of potatoes and usually have seed in the spring. The health of the band has been good, and there is really nothing new to be said about the morality. They are living across the Saskatchewan river from Le Pas and some immorality is bound to occur, but the regulations now in force keeping white men off the reserve at certain hours is having a good effect. The members of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe. The bulk of their reserve on the town side of the river has been surren-

dered to the department and will be sold for their benefit. Fisher island, which was surrendered by the band last year for the purpose of having an Indian boarding school erected by the department, is now undergoing great improvements. Twenty acres have been cleared and a large school and hospital are nearing completion at the time of writing.

I inspected the Chemawawin reserve on July 28, and found things much as in my last report. They had a good year, no shortage of provisions and the hunting was fair and the prices fairly good. All the gardens were looking well and the few cattle were in good condition. These Indians are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Moose Lake reserve on July 30. I walked over the reserve with the chief and councillors and saw nearly all their houses and gardens. Their houses look well and their potatoes and other vegetables were clean of weeds and in a vigorous condition. The fur catch was fair and the prices fair. This reserve is about twenty miles away from the Hudson Bay railway and for the past two years the young men have been able to get all the work they wanted on that road, and have earned some money in that way. These Indians are Swampy Crees.

I inspected the Cumberland reserve on August 4, and found all the band present. The health of these Indians has been good during the year and it has been a fairly good year for hunting, but the prices for fur have not been as good as the previous year. These Indians are not making much progress as the years roll along, but are just holding their own. They belong to the Swampy Cree tribe. Their gardens were looking well at the time of my visit. I did not visit the Pine Bluff part of the reserve, but the reports from the Indians who live there, about 20 miles away from the main reserve, show everything in good order and the gardens just as good as Cumberland.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the Indians of this agency can look forward for some years to making a great portion of their living by hunting. Though some of the bands are doing something in cattle, the Pas, Red Earth and Shoal Lake, the increase in their herds is not large enough, and goes a very little way in supporting their families. It seems almost impossible to get the Indians of this agency who have cattle to utilize to the full the benefits from their animals. As a rule they let the calves suck the cows and consequently do not have much milk to use for the benefit of their families. The department is erecting a large hospital on Fisher island for the benefit of all the Indians of this agency. W. R. Taylor, the new agent, was installed on January 1, 1913. He came from the Pelly agency, understands the Indian language and is well liked by all the bands under his charge.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I visited the Waywayseecappo reserve on November 5, and found that the band had a prosperous year. While at the reserve, I saw the Rev. Robert Bailey, the Presbyterian missionary, and asked him to give me his views on the band as the man on the spot, and I consider they should be incorporated in my report as follows:—

'The last five years have seen a wonderful change and progress on Waywayseecappo's reserve. Not slowly but quickly through force of circumstances are members of this band adopting civilized methods and pursuing the white man's ways of providing a livelihood and absorbing his ideas.'

'The sod house in a very few years will be a thing of the past, the shingle-roofed house is now the order of the day, this with its separate apartments lends itself to more sanitary conditions and coupled with the inculcation of modern sanitary methods leads to a healthier life and a decreased death-rate. Many of the houses with their paraphernalia of kitchen utensils, oilcloth and bed would compare favourably

with the average home in the white settlement; while the preparation and cooking of foods reflect most creditably on the training at the industrial schools, and now this reserve is no longer a place to be shunned in threshing season.'

'In view of the wonderful provision of Providence in the fur-bearing animals and the prices realized and in view of the fact that the Indian, too, has been contending with the increased cost of living and realizing that a dollar does not go as far as in former years, yet this band has lived most comfortably and there have been very few cases of want. Indeed a splendid degree of thrift and industry are rather apparent in the making provision for the future, and now supplies for weeks ahead are quite noticeable. In this matter, a more even balance of life is struck, instead of feast to-day and a fast to-morrow. And, here I speak from experience and with emphasis, any tendency (except in the case of the old and needy) on the part of church societies to provide clothing free, or of a government of whatever shade to provide medical attendance and medicines free to the young and able-bodied Indians should be discouraged, inasmuch as their tendency is to pauperize rather than to develop their manhood. As we would not think of doing so to the able-bodied white man, so should we apply the same rule to the Indian. Whether it be due to their pride or their ideas of respectability, a desire to be well dressed in the most modern clothing is greatly in evidence.'

'As far as farming is concerned, there is steady progress along this line, especially when we compare the record of five years back with that of last year. The average yield per acre was as good as that in the neighbouring white settlement, while its quality was excellent. The evident desire in the spring to prepare the land that they might reap a crop is clear proof that this band will be good farmers ere many years have passed, while the discarding of oxen and the introduction of heavy horses with the evidence of good care of same is positive certainty that they wish to be farmers of the first water. Slowly the old ways of a livelihood are dying out and the new method, that of farming, is being assumed and the marks of progress along this line are most distinct. The moral tone of the reserve is steadily rising when judged from the honest desire to observe laws (those of marriage included) and to pay up just debts and to live as honest peaceable citizens would. Drink though is the enemy to all progress on the reserve. Education now occupies a prominent place in their minds and it is now the desire of the band that their children shall receive an education not inferior to the average education of the white child. Slowly the light of civilization is penetrating and the marks of progress are apparent and encouragement is thus given to those whose privilege it is to work among them.'

I inspected the Rolling River, Keesecekooweenin's, Gambler's and the Birdtail Sioux reserves between November 6 and 8, and found that on all these reserves the Indians were in a fairly prosperous condition, though the crops did not turn out on some of the reserves as well as they expected. The Birdtail Sioux band got an average of about 9 bushels of wheat to the acre and 20 bushels of oats to the acre. The other reserves do not grow wheat to any extent, but the return from their oat crop was good. They put up a lot of hay on all the reserves, and they will have more than they want for their own stock on some of them and will have some for sale.

The health of the Indians on all the reserves has been good during the year, and the hospital at Birtle, which now consists of four frame cottages, has been of great benefit to this agency, Nurse Highet being still in charge.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I inspected the Oak River reserve on November 11, and found that their farming operations for the year had not been as profitable as usual, the wheat yielding a little over 10 bushels to the acre and the oats only yielding a fraction over 16 bushels to the acre. The health of the band has been fair during the year, but still the doc-

tor has always a considerable amount of work to do looking after small ailments and the tubercular patients.

I inspected the Oak Lake reserve on November 12 and found that there was little change in affairs since my last visit, the only event of importance being the leaving of one member of the band, John Hunter, the best farmer on the reserve. He has joined a band of Sioux in the state of Montana. The health of this band has been fair during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of both these reserves travel around a good deal and they keep a large number of horses and very few cattle.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

I visited the Roseau reserves on November 18, and made a special inspection for the department on March 24, 25 and 26. Nearly all the able-bodied members on these two reserves work out for the farmers adjoining the reserves and do some hunting for fur, and the average earnings for the year would not be more than $100 to the family. These Indians are too close to whisky to make much headway, Letellier and Dominion City, both licensed villages, adjoining the lower and largest reserve. These bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited Long Plain reserve on November 20, and found little, if any, improvement since my last visit in 1911. The agent reports that they still travel around and only two or three in the band make any attempt at farming. Their houses are nearly all of very poor character and I believe the time has arrived when an attempt should be made to move them into the back part of the province, where they could not get all the whisky they want. This band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited the Swan Lake reserve on December 4, and found that the band had harvested a very poor crop during the year, the wheat only yielding a fraction over 10 bushels to the acre, half a crop, and the oats about a quarter of a crop, a little over 15 bushels to the acre. I have nothing new to report about this band. They still continue to work out for the surrounding farmers and make most of their living in this way. Being close to the licensed town of Swan Lake, they get considerable whisky, in fact when they have money they can always get whisky. When they can not get it at Swan Lake, they take a trip down to Somerset, a town about ten miles away, and usually get some. The farm instructor at this point does all he can to keep the traffic down, but it is uphill work. These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

I visited Indian Gardens reserve on November 25, and found one family at home. Since the old chief, Yellowquill, died the family has continued to live at this point. There are four very poor houses on the 640 acres contained in this reserve, and this last year there was 30 acres of a very poor crop.

Interest money has been paid twice to the Indians during the year on two of these reserves, Swan Lake and Roseau.

I visited the Sioux village in the afternoon of the 20th, and found things just as usual. They have their houses built on about twenty-six acres right inside the limits of the city of Portage la Prairie.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

Within the boundaries of this inspectorate there are located three agencies, Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and headquarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included, St. Peter's excepted, lie along the eastern shore line

of Lake Winnipeg and extend northerly about 100 miles from the agency office at Selkirk. They are severally located at the outflow of the following streams, which empty into the lake, viz., Broken Head, Winnipeg, Little Black and Hole rivers, and Loon creek. The agency is located wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency, at present, has headquarters at the half-way house on Peguis reserve. During the past year an agency site has been set aside by a resolution of the band on the Peguis reserve, this site contains a sufficient area to meet all requirements for agency purposes; a residence for the agent, is now being erected on this site, which will be completed and ready for occupation during the coming season of 1914, this will place the agent in a better position to carry on his work more successfully. The territory of this agency is quite large, extending from Dog Head on Lake Winnipeg, northerly, along the whole eastern and part of the western shores of this lake, and reaching inland from the mouth of the Berens river in an easterly direction, so as to include reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum, an approximate distance of about 300 miles; Peguis reserve is located up the Fisher river. This stream runs through this reserve. All of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba, with the exception of the reserves at Deer Lake and Pekangekum, these are in New Ontario.

Norway House agency has the agency house and headquarters established on the Indian reserve, at a point closely adjacent to the Methodist mission at Norway House. The area, within the limits of this agency, is very large, and extends north and northeasterly from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Lying along the Nelson river are located the Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House and Split Lake reserves, to the east on Oxford lake is Oxford House, to the east and south, God's Lake on God's lake, and Island Lake on Island lake. The agency is within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

The Indians of the inspectorate, are located, by bands, in the several agencies as follows:—

Clandeboye Agency,	5	bands	—F. W. R. Colcleugh, Agent.
Fisher River "	10	"	—Thomas H. Carter, Agent.
Norway House "	7	"	—James G. Stewart, Agent.
Total	22	"	

The aggregate population shows a slight increase, and is very much scattered over the large area of the agency. The facilities of railway travel are almost entirely absent, and outside of Lake Winnipeg, where, for a short time in the summer season, steamers are available, this vast region has to be reached by modes of travel that entail hardship and danger. The expense to meet these conditions of travel in carrying out the work of visiting and inspecting, is necessarily very heavy.

During the season of 1913, from June 4, 1913, up to July 18, I was attending at annuity payments in Clandeboye and Fisher River agencies, I was with Agent Carter of Fisher River agency at all the payments he made on Lake Winnipeg and at Peguis reserves. He was taking up this work for the first time, and I accompanied him to assist him in his initial work of annuity payments and other duties that arise in connection with this duty. I left him at Berens River, he went inland to Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum, I returned to Selkirk; I then went to Norway House, where I was present at the annuity payments that took place there, from August 6 to 8, both days inclusive. I am pleased to be able to report that I found the business of the department handled and carried on by the several agents in a very satisfactory manner; I witnessed the annuity payments, listened to the addresses made by the Indians on these occasions, there was nothing of any importance complained about that was not satisfactorily explained and adjusted by the

agents. I was pleased to note the tone of confidence that existed between the Indians and the agents; it is pleasing to bear witness to this effect.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe principally, there are some Swampy Cree, introduced by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated as Saulteaux; Swampy Cree is quite commonly used; many of these people speak English quite fluently.

The general health of these people on the whole has been fairly satisfactory, the weather conditions last fall and in the early part of the winter were very changeable, and not conducive to good health generally; epidemics were fortunately not prevalent, so that circumstances did not have any specially acute developments. There are always present with these people some cases of tubercular trouble and swollen glands; fatalities were low, however. The medicines furnished by the department have been used to good effect by the several dispensers in relieving and treating the sick. The Indians observe elementary rules of sanitation fairly well.

The hospital under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, established for many years at Dynevor, in the old reserve of St. Peter's, is an institution used exclusively for the benefit of Indians generally. Vital and practical assistance is given here, by the management, to many aged, sick, destitute and helpless men, women and children. The department very generously assists this good work, and I am able to bear testimony to the very valuable and timely aid that is afforded to Indians, and the good results that are effected.

The movement of the people from St. Peter's continues, it has not been as rapid as I hoped it would be. Those who are still in residence at St. Peter's have been advised that the time for receiving assistance from the department for moving and building has about expired, and it has been pointed out to them that the advantages gained in this way is too valuable for them to run any risk of losing it; there is now a pretty definite intention to move, one or two of the leaders have gone, and I hope to see many others arrange to do so during the coming season. Arrangements have been made to assist them in building, when they arrive at Peguis; a sufficient quantity of lumber and other building material has been placed there with Agent Carter, during the past winter, to meet any demands made for this purpose. It is realized by them that they will be acting in their own best interest, if they move, as they find that those who have moved are doing well at Peguis.

The old and destitute people, widows and orphans continue about the same in number. These poor unfortunates are promptly and faithfully looked after by the agent. The destitute supplies are distributed to them in fair proportion, and to the best advantage.

The Indians of this agency have been enjoying a fairly prosperous season; gardens, while not as good as usual, gave fair returns; game, fish and rabbits have been plentiful. Hunting has been profitable, those who will work have had ample opportunity. No cases of acute destitution have been reported.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Ojibway and Swampy Cree tribes, in the proportion of two-thirds Ojibway and one-third Swampy Cree. The languages spoken are Ojibway or Saulteaux and Swampy Cree.

The health of the people of this agency for the past year has been satisfactory, epidemics have been absent in all parts of the agency; reports from the points, long distant inland, received from time to time, have been favourable, the sources of information in this matter are reliable. Dr. Palsson, of Arborg, has visited Peguis and Fisher River during the fall, in mid-winter and this spring; he found colds and simi-

lar troubles, the usual tubercular and swollen gland troubles, but nothing special or acute, and only one or two serious cases. Ample medical supplies have been furnished by the department to meet all demands, they have been of very material aid in relieving and improving conditions.

The Indians have again enjoyed a successful hunting season; game, fish and rabbits have been plentiful; the garden products were quite a good return, the prices of furs produced a good revenue. No cases of destitution have been reported.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Swampy Cree tribe mainly, there is a small proportion of Ojibway; the language spoken is principally Swampy Cree.

The health reports about these Indians for the past year have been favourable. Dr. H. Norquay was appointed medical officer of this agency during the year, and he has been in residence at Norway House since August, 1913; he has been provided with a liberal supply of drugs. He has associated with him a trained nurse; so that the people are well looked after. The hospital to be erected at Norway House will be completed during the coming season of 1914, and when equipped, should furnish a splendid institution to meet the demands of that district, and with a resident physician and a capable nurse, in charge, should prove to be an asylum for the sick and stricken unfortunates that may seek relief and attention there. No epidemics have been reported.

Reports for the past year go to show that the people of this agency have enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity, food-supplies have been obtained in sufficient quantities, the fishing, hunting and trapping have been good, with plenty of work in voyaging and freighting. All these occupations are steady and profitable for those who engage in them, they furnish ample returns to get means of living and other comforts, so that the people live very well.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

In this agency there are two reserves, viz., York Factory and Fort Churchill. Both these lie along the west shore of the Hudson bay.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the time of writing. The work has been under the supervision of the Royal North West Mounted Police, and they will no doubt submit a report of their work in this connection.

Reports received through reliable sources advise that the health conditions of the Indian population in this district have been satisfactory.

The Indians live exclusively by hunting and fishing. The people of York Factory belong to the Swampy Cree tribe, the people of Fort Churchill are Chipewyans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under the head of general remarks, I do not have any special information to add. I might, however, make the statement that the traffic in intoxicants with Indians continues to be the greatest source of the difficulties that arise in handling the problem of the care of the Indian. The vigour of the officers of the department in dealing with this vexing and vexed question, during the past year has been most active and untiring; they have met with a substantial measure of success. Many delinquents have experienced the heavy hand of the law, by fine, imprisonment or both. The natural disposition of Indians to fall easily into temptation in this connection adds to the difficulties that surround this question. All complaints receive prompt and energetic attention from those whose duty it is to handle such matters.

I have now to express my pleasure in being able to bear witness to the patience and loyalty of the officers of the department, in the discharge of their important duties in the administration of the official business entrusted to them.

The Indians express appreciation of the treatment accorded to them by the department in the apparent determination to keep faith with them, and a readiness to redeem all promises made in treaty, and to care for, protect and watch over them.

SURVEY REPORT OF DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

I beg to submit the following report of surveys completed by me during the season of 1913.

I left Ottawa on April 29 and proceeded to Kamsack to subdivide the E. ½ of N.W. ¼ of section 35, township 29, range 32, W. of the principal meridian, into park lots, and to destroy those monuments that incorrectly defined the south boundary of Key Indian reserve, No. 65, causing the reserve to extend into sections 34 and 35 of township 31, range 1, W. 2nd M.

Work at these points being completed, I returned to Winnipeg and organized for he surveys in the district north of Norway House.

Leaving Selkirk May 24, I arrived at Cross Lake on June 3, and proceeded to take a surrender of 1064 acres from Indian reserve No. 19, surveyed the limits of said surrender, and left Cross Lake for Split Lake on June 19, arriving there on June 24.

Under the conditions of Treaty 5, I surveyed a reserve at Split Lake, comprising 11,066 acres.

The Indians at this point live entirely by hunting, fishing and voyaging for the Hudson Bay Company, and have not as yet accomplished very much in the way of gardening, although the Hudson Bay Company and the Rev. Mr. Fox of the Anglican Mission have very good gardens.

Before continuing, I feel it my duty to say that the Rev. Mr. Fox in many ways greatly facilitated the work at this point.

Like most of the country in this district, the reserve is considerably broken up with small lakes, marshes and muskegs back from the lake shore, but for the most part along the lake shore the land is high and, if relieved of its covering of moss, the soil is of very fair quality, and, although the season is short, is very suitable for gardening. The land is mostly covered with small spruce and poplar.

The survey at Split Lake being completed, I left Split Lake on August 1, proceeding up the Burntwood river to Nelson House, arriving there August 6, and under the conditions of Treaty No. 5, surveyed a reserve of 14,452 acres on the shores of Footprint and Mistawasis lakes. The land here is higher and better than any I have seen in this northern district, the soil being excellent.

The Indians at this point live by hunting and fishing; but, unlike those at Split Lake, have many fine gardens.

This reserve, although broken up to some extent by small lakes, marshes and muskegs, has a much greater proportion of good land than any other in this northern district. The timber is chiefly small poplar and spruce.

Upon completion of the survey at Nelson House, I proceeded to Cross Lake, via Paint, Wintering and Landing lakes, and there, owing to the additional 73 non-treaty Indians having been admitted to treaty, under the conditions of Treaty No. 5, I surveyed a new reserve on the mainland on account of this number and included also an area of 1064 acres in exchange for that part of Indian reserve No. 19 which was surrendered. The additional reserves comprise a total of 3395 acres.

The country at this point is covered with small spruce and poplar and greatly broken up with marshes, small lakes and muskegs.

The season being too far advanced to complete further surveys in this district, I returned to Winnipeg, and on October 5 left for Ebb and Flow Indian reserve, No. 52,

via Ste. Rose du Lac, arriving there on the 9th. I retraced the south boundary of this reserve and re-established the west and north boundaries.

Upon the completion of this work, I returned to Winnipeg, disbanded my party on October 22, and arrived in Ottawa on October 24.

REPORT OF A. J. BELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SMITH AGENCY, TREATY No. 8, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Tribes or Nations.—All the Indians in this district belong to one of five nations, namely, the Chipewyans, Crees, Dogribs, Slaves or Yellowknives.

The Chipewyans are to be found at the eastern end of Lake Athabasca, inhabiting a territory extending southwards to Lac la Haché, north to the Dubant river and the Barren lands, and in their hunting excursions often travelling as far east as Wollaston lake, where they trade with the Eskimos from Hudson bay. Some of this nation are also to be found upon the Great Slave river, and on the Big and Little Buffalo rivers, which flow into Great Slave lake, west of Resolution.

The Crees inhabit the western shore of Lake Athabasca and the branches of the Lower Peace river known as the 'Quartrefourches.'

The Dogribs occupy the northern shores of Great Slave lake, the country around Fort Rae arm, and between there and Yellowknife river.

The Slaves are to be found at Hay River Post, up the Hay river and along the shores of Great Slave lake, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

The Yellowknives inhabit the north shore of Great Slave lake to the east of Yellowknife river, along that river and the Lockhart, also upon the southeast shore of Slave lake.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two bands, the Indians in this agency have had good health during the past year, and their houses are kept clean.

Unfortunately, however, tuberculosis is epidemic among the Chipewyans of Smith Landing and the Slaves of Hay River and Great Slave Lake, due to their living in small badly ventilated houses; the mortality among young children of the former band is shocking.

Occupations.—The Indians in this agency live almost entirely by hunting and trapping, and a little fishing. Those living at Smith Landing also do a great deal of freighting upon Smith portage, using horses and wagons.

Buildings.—The Chipewyans inhabiting the north and south shores of Lake Athabasca have excellent houses, which are generally clean and neat.

Most of the Chipewyans at Smith Landing have small houses and stables; some of which are neat and well kept. The Yellowknife and Dogrib Indians, as a rule, do not build houses, but live in lodges.

The Slave Indians build houses, but they are poorly built and badly kept as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—The Cree Indians in this agency are very peaceable and law-abiding. In many cases they appear anxious to have their children educated and send them to the Indian boarding school at Chipewyan.

The Chipewyan Indians of Chipewyan appear to be anxious for the education of their children, and are most capable business men. No cases of drunkenness among these Indians have been reported; but they are careless about their debts and somewhat loose in their morals.

The Yellowknives are not progressive, but are considered by those who have business dealings with them to be most honest; they are very particular about payment of debts. They are also considered quite moral, and no cases of drunkenness have been reported.

The Dogribs are generally most honest, but are not progressive, although they leave their children at school when once they send them. No cases of drunkenness among them have been reported, and they are a fairly moral people.

The Slave Indians are not progressive, but are considered fairly honest. No cases of drunkenness among them have been reported. They are not up to the general standard of morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been little destitution among the treaty Indians during the past year.

Non-treaty bands at Fort Rae have suffered greatly through the absence of the Cariboo herd, which did not pass that way during the winter of 1912-13, also owing to a partial failure of the fall fishery. Relief was furnished in extreme cases by the Hudson Bay and Northern Trading Companies.

There appears to be a similar condition of food shortage at this point this winter from the same causes.

The fur trade throughout the agency has been good this winter, fox being especially plentiful, and prices high. The catch of silver and black foxes has been abnormal and prices fully 30 per cent higher than in former years. Some live foxes have been taken out of the district. This opens up a serious question as to its probable effect upon the future catch, should live ones be exported in large numbers.

Fires still continue to devastate large areas of country, driving game and fur-bearing animals into the remoter parts. The Forestry Branch is taking this matter up, a new patrol boat is now on the Lower Slave river. The Indians have been spoken to upon all opportunities as to the care that should be observed by them in starting fire; they are quite alive to the situaion and the chiefs have promised their help in bringing offenders to task.

The question of a close season for beaver in the Alberta section of this district has caused some trouble; but the conference last summer with the inspector of the department has put the matter in a new light and no further trouble may be looked for.

REPORT OF THOS. E. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—Carry-the-Kettle is the only band in this agency except the Moosejaw Sioux, who are non-treaty Indians inhabiting the country between Wood mountain and Moosejaw, the majority living at Wood mountain. (This band will be dealt with separately.)

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is generally fairly good. Some are suffering from tuberculosis.

These Indians take sanitary precautions, having well lighted and ventilated homes, which they keep neat and clean; also they live in tents most of the summer.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations; the majority engage in farming. Some of them derive a good revenue from the sale of wood, hay, willow pickets and senega-root. They spend part of the time in hunting and trapping. The women tan hides, make moccasins, quill-work, etc.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well supplied. There are several sulky ploughs in use, nearly all walking ploughs having been abandoned.

Stock.—These Indians have a fairly good herd, mostly Galloway and Durham breed. They have a pasturage of 10,000 acres with good water. They have a fair supply of ponies and horses.

Buildings.—Substantial, well ventilated, modern houses are being built on this reserve. Some houses are being repaired. Many are neatly furnished.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Their morals are very fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Assiniboines are fairly ambitious, industrious, energetic and peaceable. Some of them have bank accounts; most of them are becoming richer.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians live in tents throughout the year. Being a nomadic people, they escape the accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—Some get employment in towns at different occupations. Others work for farmers and ranchers. Some depend on trapping and hunting for a livelihood.

Stock.—They have a good stock of ponies, and usually sell what they do not use. From these sales they realize fair sums of money.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are quite temperate.

Their morals are considered good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to their roaming nature, these Indians are not making the progress that other bands are. Many of the young men are good workers, having learned to rely on their own resources from the time they were old enough to do so. The mode of dress of the men is similar to that of white men, but the women continue to wear the blanket.

REPORT OF J. A. ROWLAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR BATTLEFORD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises seven bands—Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker and Little Pine (combined) Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, and Kopwayawakenum (or Meadow Lake).

Tribes.—The members of Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker and Little Pine, and Meadow Lake bands are Crees, the members of the other bands are Crees with a few Saulteaux among them, with the exception of the Stony band, whose members are Stonies or Assiniboines.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a severe epidemic of measles in Red Pheasant band, and one of fever in Thunderchild's.

Tuberculosis appears to be on the decline in this agency, and as the Indians learn to adopt a better ventilated and more sanitary type of dwelling, it may disappear altogether. They keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—Some of the bands in this agency engage in farming, others do not care for that occupation. Nearly all raise stock, hunt and fish, and sell fire-wood. Some of the Indians work for settlers.

Stock.—Nearly all the reserves in this agency are suitable for stock-raising, and except in the case of two bands this industry receives much attention and the number of cattle is increasing.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of Kopwayawakenum band, all the bands in this agency are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, and these are well cared for. They were purchased by the Indians themselves.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings in this agency are constructed of logs with pole and thatch roof. Some are nicely furnished. Nearly all are comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are quiet and law-abiding, and with the exception of the members of Thunderchild band, who are lack-

ing in energy, preferring to rely on their interest payments to working, are improving. They are industrious and making progress. Moosomin and Thunderchild bands own in common a good saw, lath, planing and shingle mill. The latter band has a timber berth, where logs are obtained for building houses and for sawing into lumber.

Financially the Indians of this agency are getting better off every year. Their assets are increasing and their liabilities are decreasing. Although they have not had a very successful year at their farming, yet their live stock is steadily showing an increase and from this source they will eventually become entirely self-supporting. A few of them have started raising hogs and poultry, and I hope shortly to see a large number at this industry. There are a number of Indians on the Red Pheasant reserve who are forming a company, and plan to milk thirty cows during the coming year and ship the cream to the creamery.

During the past year there have been considerable improvements made in the buildings of this agency. There were new farm instructors' houses, barns, and storehouses erected on the Red Pheasant and Sweet Grass reserves. There were also new improved day schools and teachers' residences erected on the Red Pheasant and Little Pine reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians in this agency are temperate. A close watch is kept over them, and offenders are severely punished.

The morality of these Indians is good with the exception of Moosomin and Thunderchild bands. The custom of interchanging wives exists in these two bands and sometimes any legal form of marriage is neglected altogether. Efforts, of course, are being made to suppress such immorality.

REPORT OF THOMAS BORTHWICK, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE CARLTON AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sturgeon Lake, Petaquakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Montreal Lake and Wahpaton Sioux.

Tribes.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Cree and Sioux nations.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this agency have enjoyed good health with the exception of the members of Ahtahkakoop's band, among whom there was considerable sickness, although no serious or contagious disease was reported.

As a rule sanitation receives careful attention.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and mixed farming as well as hunting and trapping in season are the chief occupations of these Indians. One of the members of the Kenemotayoo's band caught two silver foxes within two weeks, realizing $200 cash. Some of them fish and some do freighting.

Buildings.—There are some fairly good dwellings and outbuildings in this agency. Some new dwellings have been erected and some repaired, but there is room for improvement, and with timber so close at hand it is surprising that so little attention is given to this matter. The shelters and stables on Petaquakey's reserve are far from desirable; the roofs are too low and invariably there is nothing but the bare ground for the animals to stand on.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have stock, which has come through the winter in good condition. There is a slight increase. The stock receives fairly good attention.

Implements.—They are well supplied with implements and as a rule take good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered fairly temperate. A number will use intoxicants whenever they get a chance. A few offenders have been fined during the year.

The morals of the Sturgeon Lake band could be improved. On the Mistawasis reserve there have been rumours of immorality in connection with exchanging wives amongst the members.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the bands in this agency are making progress with the exception of the Mistawasis band, which fails to appreciate the fact that a good and substantial living can be made from the working of their land or by taking up the stock-raising industry. Departmental assistance is looked upon by them as a matter of course and not as a stimulus to advance their interest.

REPORT OF E. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, and Sakimay and Little Bone.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good. Practically all the Indians have been vaccinated as well as the pupils of the two boarding schools.

Sanitary rules are fairly well observed.

Dwellings.—A good proportion of the dwellings on these reserves are substantially built and comfortable. The majority of the Indians now construct larger and more up-to-date houses.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, raise cattle, trap and fish. They also sell hay, wood and senega-root, and work for settlers at busy seasons.

Cattle.—The cattle came through the winter without unusual loss, but attention had to be paid to a few cattle-owners who are apt to wander away from their places and leave no provision for the animals. Very few of the Indians have any desire to increase their small herds of cattle, and this is most regrettable, as cattle-raising would be far more profitable and satisfactory with many of them than grain-growing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to tribal customs, the progress in this agency is slow. The younger generation of the Kahkewistahaw band are disappointing and appear to rely to a great extent on interest money from surrendered land as a chief support, and they dislike to take advice. Many of the members of the Cowessess band are half-breeds and are different from the other Indians of this agency. They are increasing their farming operations, but could do better. When educated, they are bright people, but are inclined to adopt the easy habits of the Indian and it is difficult to keep them steadily occupied.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of these Indians are strictly temperate in their habits, but some will use intoxicants at every opportunity. The situation of these reserves with the adjacent towns on the north and south, where liquor is sold, makes it convenient for the Indians to procure it if they can find some person to purchase it for them. The facilities they have these days for evading detection and conviction make the task of suppression a hard one, but every effort will be made to put a stop to their drinking propensities.

REPORT OF CHAS. P. SCHMIDT, INDIAN AGENT FOR DUCK LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: One Arrow's, Okemassis' and Beardy's, John Smith's, James Smith's, Nut Lake, and Kinistino.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are either Saulteaux or Plain or Swampy Crees. There are also some half-breeds.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of four of the Indians in this agency; two of the bands are too far from a market to make farming worth while. Other occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing, working for settlers or freighting for traders, digging senega-root, and selling hay and berries.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have herds of cattle, and in most cases these are well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—All the bands that farm have sufficient implements, including a threshing-machine on each of their reserves.

Buildings.—Four or five of the bands have houses built of logs, in most cases with shingle roofs. In the case of the Kinistino band, with one or two exceptions, low mud-roofed shanties are all that are to be found.

Health and Sanitation.—In all the bands health has been good or at least quite satisfactory except in the case of the Nut Lake band, in which small-pox broke out in the end of February, resulting, however, in only a few deaths. The Indians of this band have all been vaccinated, and strict quarantine has been enforced.

Most of the Indians in this agency understand the value of sanitary measures and are clean in their habits.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Indians in this agency are addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can procure them.

The majority of these Indians are moral; while about others it can only be said that they are as moral as can be expected in present conditions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, many of them are industrious, and a number are progressive, while others are indolent and not making any headway.

REPORT OF THOS. CORY, INDIAN AGENT FOR MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are a mixture of Crees, Assiniboines and Saulteaux.

Health and Sanitation.—The death-rate has been very much lighter for the year just past than for the two previous years; still tuberculosis claims a number every year. All refuse is raked up and burnt every spring. Their houses are kept fairly clean, in many cases very clean; the majority are roomy and well ventilated. The Indians move into their tents as soon as they can in the spring and stay there until late in the fall.

Occupations.—Some are farming, some keep cattle, and others work at anything they can get to do. Nearly all the men cut and sell large quantities of fence pickets and wood in the winter-time, and they make a lot of money working out in the harvest-fields and threshing.

Buildings.—The Indians are putting up larger and better houses every year, and are keeping them much cleaner and tidier and better furnished.

Stock.—The stock is good, but not at all too well looked after. It is a hard matter to make Indians realise that cattle-raising is the best paying industry they have, and that the better the animals are looked after, the better it will pay. They are very indifferent where their cattle are concerned.

Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with all kinds of implements and vehicles of all sorts that they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—I can see a very marked improvement in this band, especially among the farmers; still I should like to see a great deal more, and there is room for it. There are too many of the older and what one might call the stagnationist element in this band for them to make very rapid progress, still it is encouraging to know that they are improving, even if slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no trouble among these Indians through whisky for over a year now. One old squaw got a bottle from a white man last summer, but was caught in the act, and he was fined.

REPORT OF W. SIBBALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ONION LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewin's, Island Lake, and Chipewyan.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are cattle-raising, hunting and trapping. The members of the Island Lake band are purely hunting Indians, making their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. The gathering of senega-root, and working for settlers and surveyors are other forms of employment.

Stock.—The cattle in this agency are generally of a high grade. They are usually well fed, but not always sufficiently sheltered in winter. The reason why some of the herd do not increase is because the Indians kill too many and part with others.

Farm Implements.—The several bands in this agency have sufficient farm implements for their requirements. These are generally pretty well cared for, though in some instances only under the influence of a farm instructor.

Buildings.—The dwellings in this agency are of logs, but they are warm and comfortable. Some new houses are being put up with shingled roofs. In some cases the houses are occupied only in winter, the Indians going under canvas as soon as the weather permits.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has generally been good. On the Frog Lake reserve two houses were affected by small-pox. There is a mission hospital on the Onion Lake reserve. On the Keeheewin's reserve the health of the Indians was not as good as usual; there were a good many scrofulous and tubercular cases. Measles also broke out in January and the whole reserve was quarantined; but no deaths were attributed to this disease.

Sanitary precautions were taken on all the reserves. As many of these Indians occupy their houses only in winter, going under canvas as soon as the weather permits, they are constantly moving away from unsanitary surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians of this agency cannot be called temperate, as they will take liquor whenever they can get it, and on some of the reserves in spite of precaution liquor gets in sometimes, but not as much as formerly.

On all the reserves the morality may be called fairly good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency generally may be called peaceful and law-abiding; some are energetic and progressive, but few save anything for the future. There is an indication of progress in the fact that on some of the reserves better houses are being erected, and they are kept cleaner and in better order.

REPORT OF W. R. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PAS AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: the Pas, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland.

Tribes.—With the exception of Red Earth band, which is a mixture of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the Indians of this agency may be considered good. There were a number of deaths from pneumonia and also a few deaths occurred from lack of calling in the doctor in time.

The sanitary condition of the agency is good. Garbage and refuse is burned and their houses are kept clean and many are whitewashed. On some of the reserves there is no means of isolating patients. It is difficult to get the members of the Pas band to ventilate their houses properly, especially in winter.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. In summer many are employed as boat and canoe men and derive good wages from this source. Quite a number have good gardens. Some work in the lumber camps, with survey parties and at cutting hay.

Buildings.—Quite a number of buildings on the Pas reserve are frame, and nicely painted. The buildings on the other reserves are of log, but very neatly hewed. The roofs are generally shingled or covered with paroid roofing. The houses are kept neat and clean. Some have very poor stables.

Stock.—With the exception of one band, the stock in this agency is well looked after and wintered well. Plenty of hay was put up for them. On the Cumberland reserve very few cattle are kept and they are not even looked after properly.

Implements.—Many of the Indians are inclined to be careless about their implements, but an improvement is noticed. The members of the Moose Lake band are building a shed and storehouse for their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are progressing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate. There have been very few convictions for drunkenness. With a few exceptions they are moral.

REPORT OF W. G. BLEWETT, INDIAN AGENT FOR PELLY AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Cote, Keeseekoonse, Key and Valley River.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of these Indians has been fairly good. There was an epidemic of whooping-cough on the Cote and Keeseekoonse reserves. A number of deaths among the children resulted from whooping-cough. The small-pox outbreak was confined to a few families. There were also a few cases of small-pox and diphtheria on the Key reserve. There was no epidemic on the Valley River reserve, but the usual tubercular and attendant diseases.

Sanitary regulations were well observed and every care taken to prevent the spread of disease.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising is the chief industry of the members of the Cote band, and is engaged in to a small extent on the other reserves. Many follow the hunting life. They also cut hay, wood, and fence posts, do freighting and a little fishing. Work is plentiful in the vicinity of the Valley River reserve at good wages, and therefore very little farming is done.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame and log. A number of new buildings have been erected this year, and, as lumber is plentiful in the vicinity, a great improvement in this respect is looked for.

Stock.—The stock kept by these Indians is as a rule well looked after and has wintered well. There is plenty of hay. The Indians do not seem anxious to increase their herds, as they do not care to look after them in winter.

Implements.—These Indians are very well supplied with farm implements and take fairly good care of them, in fact give them as much care as the average white settler in the district.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable drinking done in this agency. As the Cote band is close to a town, a large percentage of the Indians are addicted

to drinking and gambling, and fines and imprisonment do not seem to check the evil to any extent. Considerable drinking is also done on the Valley River reserve owing to the number of lumber camps in the district. The Indians of the other reserves are more temperate, as it is more difficult for them to procure liquor.

As may be expected where there is intemperance, the standard of morality is not high.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are industrious and ambitious and are making good progress. Those who follow the hunt, and there are quite a number, do not show much progress and do not improve their dwellings. Quite a number are of an indolent disposition.

REPORT OF H. NICHOL, INDIAN AGENT FOR QU'APPELLE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribes or Nations.—Four tribes are represented in this agency, namely: Assiniboine, Cree, Saulteaux and Sioux.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Standing Buffalo, No. 78, Pasqua, No. 79, Muscowpetung, No. 80, and Piapot, No. 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally throughout this agency has been good.

Owing to an outbreak of small-pox on the Piapot reserve, the whole agency was quarantined and every official and Indian vaccinated.

Most of these Indians keep their premises clean; but some of the old people do not understand the necessity for cleanliness.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of these Indians; they also do a good deal of trapping and fishing, and work for adjacent white settlers.

Stock.—There is only a small herd of cattle on Standing Buffalo reserve due to lack of pasture and hay-lands; on the three other reserves there are large herds. There are also many fine general purpose horses on the reserves, and the number is increasing. In every case the cattle are well cared for; and the same is generally—though not always—the case with the horses.

Farm Implements.—All the bands in this agency are well supplied with farm implements, of which, however, they take only fair care as a rule.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings in this agency are of log with shingled roofs; some are built altogether of lumber; while others are only of the shanty type with mud roofs.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate. In cases where there has been intemperance the habit is decreasing.

Their morality is generally good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians in this agency are industrious and making substantial progress; while in the case of others, the old people being in the majority, progressive ideas are not much accepted and old pagan ways are followed.

The Indians on the whole are taking more interest in farming and stock-raising. In purchasing horses they insist on getting the heavier types; and they take much better care of them.

There is a general improvement in the class of buildings being erected and the manner in which they are kept.

They are taking better care of themselves, dress more comfortably, and make provision for proper protection against wet and inclement weather.

REPORT OF WILLIAM MURISON, INDIAN AGENT FOR TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's and Fishing Lake.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising. They also hunt, sell fire-wood and dig senega-root. During the season many of them work at threshing. Some of the women make beadwork and rabbit-skin robes.

Stock.—Most of the Indians do not take very great interest in their stock, one reason being that this interferes with their winter hunt. In most cases, however, they provide a sufficient supply of hay.

Farm Implements.—All the bands in this agency have an ample supply of farm implements for their requirements. Three of the bands have threshing outfits.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the quality of the houses now being erected in this agency. As a rule the old dwellings are small log buildings with shingled roofs. Perhaps one reason why more attention is not given to the houses is the fact that many of these Indians live under canvas all summer.

Health and Sanitation.—In three of the bands there has been a good deal of illness during the year. On George Gordon's reserve there was one case of small-pox, but it did not spread, as preventive measures were adopted. On Day Star's reserve the illness has been of a consumptive nature. On the third of the reserves affected, namely, Fishing Lake, the trouble has been mostly of a tubercular nature; but there was also an epidemic of whooping-cough among the children, resulting in two deaths.

Sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, and as so many of the Indians live under canvas during a great part of the year, moving their tents from time to time, there is little danger of their being affected by unsanitary surroundings.

Vaccination has also been performed generally.

Temperance and Morality.—In nearly all the bands a few Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but such a close watch is kept over them that they do not often indulge.

Very little immorality has been reported during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency appear to be fairly industrious and progressive. They are always willing to work when remuneration is close in sight. They are increasing in their possessions and in the comfort of their homes. Many of them speak English and wear modern clothing. Most of the young men also have cut their hair.

REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR FOR NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in September.

Relatively to its numbers and working strength the Muskeg Lake band has made the most satisfactory progress in agricultural pursuits in recent years. Ahtahkakoop's, or Sandy Lake, band is, however, more numerous and shows larger aggregate results. Mistawasis band has latterly shown a decline in agriculture; and in the case of the other bands the results are indifferent.

The average yield, which may be regarded as indicating the correctness of the methods of cultivation and the thoroughness with which they are put into practice, are also best in the case of the Muskeg Lake reserve, where in 1913 there was an average yield of 21 bushels of wheat and 32 bushels of oats per acre. On the other reserves the yield varies from fair to extremely poor.

The most signal success in farming, so far as this agency is concerned, is George Greyeyes, of the Muskeg Lake band, whose crop last season included 2,200 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of oats, and 200 bushels of barley. Four other men of this band, however, as well as six members of Ahtahkakoop's band have had good results, each raising between 1,000 and 2,000 bushels of the cereals.

The cattle industry from one point of view is holding its own; there is a slight but steady increase in the number of head on all the reserves. The quality of the stock also shows some further improvement. But the real success of the industry has to be judged not merely by the increase or decrease of the herds, but also by the benefits accruing in the meantime to the owners of the stock; and judged by this standard it cannot be concluded that more than very moderate success has attended the management of the industry.

The number of cows and heifers beefed and sold far exceeds the number of steers three years old and over; and, until a check is put upon this practice, the herds cannot be expected to show any marked increase.

Sandy Lake band leads in cattle-raising, its herd numbering nearly 600 head. There is still abundance of native hay to be had on all the reserves for the wintering of stock, while the facilities for the production of cultivated feed are unlimited.

Horses are increasing in numbers, and show a steady improvement in size and quality through the use of the pure-bred sires supplied by the department.

Among other live stock pigs and poultry are kept with profit by about twenty per cent of the Indians.

The agency buildings are fairly complete, though the agent's dwelling is an old building and in rather bad repair. There is a well equipped grist-mill at the agency headquarters; but its operations have not been extensive for the past few years. The farmer's dwelling at Sandy Lake is also in very bad repair, and a new one is urgently required.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in December and January.

The area under crop in 1913 was only half that of the preceding season. This is due mainly to the discontinuance of the practice of supplying seed-grain to the Indians, a practice which, if continued, would have had a most injurious effect, similar to that of rationing.

While the acreage of crop is reduced by half, the product shows a reduction of two-thirds. And what is still more disappointing, but a small proportion of the stubble-land thrown out of use was fallowed. The reduced crop yield was due mainly to a period of severe drouth early in the season. The failure to fallow the unused stubble-land was due to resentment of some of the Indians at the discontinuance of what they regarded as free seed, as well as to the indifference of some of the farmers. These difficulties are likely to be overcome, however, and interest in farming when revived will be more lasting and reliable. In the meantime the aim is not so much increased area as improved methods of cultivation.

On some of the reserves, notably Red Pheasant's and Moosomin's, there is a very satisfactory increase in the Indians' cattle; while on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's there has been a heavy decrease. On the whole, however, there is a substantial increase, and the reckless disposal of breeding stock has been checked in a manner which it is hoped may prove effectual.

The Indians' horses show a further increase in number, and there are now upwards of 600 head on the reserves of this agency. They also show a marked improvement in quality, brought about not so much by purchase as by breeding up. A number of the Indians realize a good portion of their income from the sale of surplus horses.

Though outside employment has not been so readily had for the past year as it had been for some time previously, yet a large number of the Indians who engage in

farming to but a very limited extent supplement their earnings largely by day labour among the settlers, especially at harvesting and threshing season.

In spite of a very fair degree of general prosperity the Red Pheasant and Moosomin bands are the only Indians who manifest any ambition in regard to their dwellings. On the reserves of these bands there are a number of well-built and comfortable houses, and there are also a few on the Sweet Grass reserve; but on the other reserves there is scarcely anything to be found in the shape of a dwelling better than a rudely constructed, mud-roofed shanty. This, of course, is partly due to the great scarcity of building material in the locality. Thunderchild's band has recently had a cut of some 60,000 feet of lumber, and it is expected that a marked improvement in the character of their houses will be noticeable within a short time.

The agent's and clerk's dwellings, and, in fact, the entire group of buildings in connection with the agency headquarters, which are located in the southern suburbs of the town of Battleford, are old and in bad repair. They require considerable additions and repairs, or otherwise ought to be disposed of and replaced by new buildings throughout.

The farm buildings, on the other hand, which, of course, are located on the reserves, with the exception of those at Meadow Lake, are of recent construction, complete and comfortable, and well adapted for their purpose.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in March.

Interest in farming is increasing steadily. Owing mainly to distance from market, wheat-growing is not an industry of any account on these reserves; but last season's crop of oats amounted to nearly 10,000 bushels, and is more than twice that of the preceding season.

The cattle industry cannot be said to be flourishing. There is a heavy decrease in the Indians' herds, without any substantial compensation. This is the more disappointing, as there has never been a time when the possible profits from the industry were so large. Apparently, on some of the remoter reserves the Indians have become a prey to certain unscrupulous dealers, whose operations require to be more closely watched.

On the other hand, the horses on all the reserves of this agency show a further increase in number and improvement in quality.

On the Long Lake reserve two years ago about 200 M. feet of spruce lumber was cut for the use of the band; and, although a portion of it was sold, contrary to the intention when the cutting was arranged for, yet a large part of it was turned to account in the erection of new and improved dwellings. A large cut of shingles was had at the same time; and the transformation in the Indians' homes since that time is quite remarkable.

At Frog Lake a similar cut of lumber was made a year ago, and this season they are cutting a quantity of shingles; and the prospects are that by the beginning of winter nearly every family on this reserve also will occupy a comfortable and well finished dwelling. It is observable that there is no lack of skill among the Indians in the handling of the tools necessary to the construction of a plain class of dwelling house.

Elsewhere throughout the agency there is a steady though less marked improvement in the houses of the Indians; and everywhere there is a corresponding improvement in the furniture and housekeeping conveniences.

During the past year the two bands and their reserves situated at Onion Lake, namely, Seekaskootch and Makao's, have been amalgamated, as have also the two at Frog Lake, namely, Puskiakewein's and Oneepowhayo's. These changes should prove a convenience in the management of their affairs.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve was inspected in November.

The band, which is a section of Whitecap's Sioux, numbers about 70 persons; and they are under the supervision of one of their members, Chas. R. Eagle.

They derive their income from the sale of cattle and horses, and from labour among the settlers.

Their cattle are of a high grade; and 30 head of three-year-old steers last summer brought an average price of $77. The strength of their herd continues uniform at about 250 head.

Latterly they have begun to cultivate the land, but only for the purpose of growing green feed for their stock, a practice which, if followed up consistently, will prove profitable.

Their dwellings show some further slight improvement, and are on the whole well constructed, comfortable and sanitary.

ILE À LA CROSSE AGENCY.

The annuity payments for the Ile à la Crosse agency were made last season by Hon. J. F. Betts, who was accompanied by Mr. E. C. Logan as clerk, and Dr. G. N. Giles as medical attendant.

The party left Prince Albert on June 13, travelling by train to Big River and thence by canoe. They returned, *via* the Pas, toward the end of September.

While the services of the medical attendant were as usual highly appreciated, yet nothing of a very serious nature was noted in connection with the health or well-being of the Indians of that region.

The fur hunt continues productive and profitable, while in certain localities the income of the Indians was augmented to an extraordinary degree through the sale of live foxes.

WATERHEN LAKE ADHESION.

Between June 13 and July 12 I made a visit to Waterhen Lake under instructions from the department, for the purpose of offering the benefits of the treaty to the Indian population of the territory lying between Green Lake and Cold Lake. I succeeded, however in securing the adhesion of only a small band, namely, that of Chief Bighead, of Big Island Lake.

Waterhen and Big Island lakes are of considerable size, and are well stocked with whitefish, from which the Indians' food-supply is largely derived. The surrounding country is thickly wooded, mostly with poplar, though there are also ridges of jackpine. Hay is fairly plentiful in the immediate vicinity of the lake, and is said to be more so farther to the west and south. The Indians keep about 20 head of horses. Moose and fur-bearing animals are still plentiful; and altogether these people make a comfortable livelihood. They have not felt the pinch of poverty, which largely accounts for their present independent attitude, as they do not feel the need of assistance or protection.

These Indians, quite different from those farther north, are utterly heathen in their notions and ceremonies, and do not want to hear of Christianity, of education, or of anything pertaining to the civilization of the white man. They are, however, reverent and religious according to their own conception of sacred things, and they appear to live happy and moral lives. They are also comfortably and suitably clothed, and a fair degree of cleanliness was observed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

This inspectorate consists of the following agencies: File Hills, Crooked Lakes, Moose Mountain, Touchwood Hills, Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine.

The season of 1913 was the best we have had for several years, the conditions throughout the southern and central part of the province being about the same, and the rainfall throughout being ample. The result was that the Indians who farmed well shared in prosperity with their white brethren. In the fall the weather was not so favourable for threshing, and delays occurred at some points, which ran threshing operations into the late fall and early winter.

At some points I notice a marked difference in the style of farming that is being done from year to year, and we now have a great many Indians in this inspectorate who can be classed as well-to-do farmers and who depend entirely on themselves for everything. It is not uncommon to see Indians producing from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of grain individually. Men who produce this quantity of grain are, as a rule, less trouble to manage than those who are growing 500 or 600 bushels each. While we have many Indians who are farming well and producing large crops, there are a number who have not done well and who are merely marking time, as it were.

A great many of our Indian farmers of to-day are graduates of schools. Some of these young men go right to work when they leave school and are successful, while others are total failures for a time. This condition is partly accounted for by the fact that these young men while at school never have to think about providing for themselves in any way, as everything in the way of food, clothing, etc., is furnished them gratis. When they come back to the reserve and find they must provide all they require with their own efforts, it is a sudden change and they often try various ways of earning money before settling down to steady work on the farm. During the first two or three years it is very hard work and only a little return, and the young farmer is in an unsettled state until he gets to the point where he has a substantial quantity of grain and can see the result of his labour amply repaid. Then he takes an interest in his work, and, as a rule, farms better, provides himself with proper equipment and a good home. Another obstacle that stands in the way of substantial farm progress is an abundance of hay and wood on most of the reserves, for which there is always a ready market. It is a great temptation for the new ex-pupil to earn his living by hauling wood to town, which, at best, means only a hand-to-mouth existence. In this way he never gets enough ahead to build a decent house to live in, as the money is usually spent before he leaves town. However, he learns eventually that this is not a profitable way to live and decides to settle down to farm, often in opposition to his father's wishes. The parents are usually quite willing for their sons to lead a free and easy life and do not like to see them tied down to farm work.

The issuing of rations to Indians, other than the old and helpless, is about a thing of the past in all agencies in this district.

I notice a marked change in the manner in which a great many of the Indians are living as years go by. The old log hut with mud roof is fast disappearing and is being replaced by a better class of building, usually finished with a shingled roof, large windows and separate bed-rooms. The improvement in this direction will be more marked from now on, as the school graduates, who are fast becoming an important factor on all the reserves, will not live in the old style houses if they can help it. The stabling is also improving as years go by.

In most agencies I notice a great improvement in the class of horse that is being used. It is not uncommon on some reserves to see as good horses as will be found in thrifty white settlements. There is not enough breeding done as yet, but there is improvement in this line, as I frequently see fine young animals here and there, while on my trips.

The cattle industry is one in which there are great opportunities for success, and on many of the reserves encouragement is given to enlarge the herds, which results in much profit to the Indians. On other reserves there is room for much improvement. This industry should be encouraged by every possible means. The Indians have a great deal of pasture-land, much of which is lying idle. There was a time when the Indians took very little interest in their cattle, but now they realize they are worth a great deal. While many cattle-owners are extravagant in killing and selling their stock, I notice they now take better care of them and the losses are not nearly so great as they were in the early days.

Wherever I go, I hear complaints about the time lost by Indians attending fairs, sports, etc., during the season they should be at home attending to their haying and other work that has to be done at this particular time. There was, perhaps, less of this running about last year than in previous years and it is to be hoped that there will be continued improvement.

A pleasing feature is the improvement in the manner in which the young women keep their homes. It is not uncommon now to find many homes just as comfortable as one could wish to find them in a white community. In many cases the women, especially the school graduates, are anxious to do their share towards home-building, if given the opportunity.

Gardening is a branch of work that is receiving much more attention than formerly. This is accounted for, to a large extent, by the fact that gardening is taught in the boarding and industrial schools, and the young people have learned the great value to be derived from a garden. I also notice that much more attention is given to the milking of cows, making butter and raising poultry. There are many young women who sell butter, eggs, etc., in the towns where they do their trading. I am looking for greater development in this latter branch of the work from now on.

There was an epidemic of small-pox in the Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills and Pelly agencies during the past winter. A strict quarantine was kept throughout the siege, the disease has been stamped out and the quarantine lifted. Generally speaking, the Indians are gradually improving in health, which is no doubt accounted for by the improved manner in which they live and the good food and clothing they are now able to procure. As a large number of the members of the bands have passed through school, they have learned the importance of calling in a doctor when there is a serious illness. At one time, when the resident population was made up of old Indians, with little or no faith in the white man's medicine, it was difficult to get them to take advice, and in consequence they did not have proper treatment. Most of the Indians throughout the inspectorate have been vaccinated during the past winter.

REPORT OF J. H. GOODERHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLACKFOOT AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans, in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. We have had no epidemics of any kind.

There are 74 frame cottages on the reserve, nearly all of them built within the past three years out of band funds, so that should be some help in keeping them in good health. The Indians take great pride in keeping these cottages and surroundings clean and tidy, and are warned to burn all refuse in order to prevent the spread of any diseases.

The medical officer, Dr. Rose, attends to all requiring medical attendance on the reserve, and, as he lives in Gleichen, which town borders on the north boundary of the reserve, he is centrally located, and available at all times when his services are required.

There is a small hospital near the Church of England Mission on the reserve under the care of Rev. Canon Stocken and a resident matron, who carefully attend to the sick. This hospital is supported by the department and the Church of England.

The priest of the Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father LeVern, and the sisters in charge of the Crowfoot boarding school at Cluny, render every assistance to sick or distressed Indians who are members of their flock.

Occupations.—These Indians raise horses and cattle, put up hay for their own stock and for sale to settlers, haul gravel and sand to the nearby towns when required, mine coal, some of which is sold direct at the mines and some of it they haul to the various towns and settlements adjoining the reserve. Many of them work for farmers during the haying and harvesting seasons, both themselves and their teams, and make good wages.

There are now about 75 men, heads of families, engaged in farming on their own quarter-section locations, on which are their houses and stables, and who have in the large majority of cases displayed great interest in this work. Last season was their first harvest, and it was, I think, a very good one, as the yield of wheat averaged over 31 bushels to the acre at the Gleichen end of the reserve and 24 bushels to the acre at the Cluny end.

This wheat was sold for them last fall at an average of over 62 cents a bushel. Prices ranged from 69 to 54 cents. The bulk of the wheat graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern.

Buildings.—The Indians are gradually getting a very good class of houses on the reserve. The old log houses are being gradually eliminated by the building on each quarter-section location, of good four-roomed and two-roomed cottages. So far 62 of them have been built and paid for out of the funds of the band. They are all occupied, and attached to each is a neat stable and shed.

Many of the Indians have bought good furniture, have lace curtains on the windows, and in other ways seem to take pride in keeping them clean and bright-looking.

The agency and farm buildings are kept in good repair and are neatly painted, so that everything looks neat and serves as an example to the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing gradually, but, I think, surely. They are acquiring the habits of the white man in their mode of living and in clothing. Those that began farming last year are displaying quite an interest in their seeding operations this spring, and up to the time of writing have seeded nearly 1,500 acres of wheat.

After harvest last fall when the Indians were being paid the money for their wheat sold, each Indian was persuaded to leave to his credit at the office here, sums varying from $10 to $100 each, these amounts to be retained in the office bank account until the present spring, and not to be drawn out during the winter upon any plea. With some difficulty and many arguments this was done, and now the Indians are drawing each week upon the amounts to their credit sums of from $5 to $20 each, with which to buy the various necessaries they require during the time they are working on their land disking and seeding. Although there were some who objected to doing this, they all now see the great benefit of it and are highly pleased that they have now cash here, which they can draw upon by asking for it.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are only temperate when they cannot procure liquor, and I am glad to say that of late we have had very few complaints of there being much drinking on the reserve. In nearly every case of drunkenness prosecuted on the reserve, during the past two or three years, thanks to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed at Gleichen, the sellers or suppliers of the liquor were convicted. They have been watched so vigorously that it has to a great extent put a stop to the traffic, although no doubt there are odd cases that occur now and again that escape for lack of proof.

In my opinion, one of the greatest steps for the protection and well-being of the Indians, was the passing by the Government of Alberta, of the Act making it illegal for any Indian to frequent or play in any licensed pool-room. The frequenting of these pool-rooms by Indians had become a growing evil and some of the young men spent nearly all their time and money playing pool and gambling in the adjacent towns, and I am very thankful this law was passed.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in stating that the affairs of this agency are running well and smoothly. The various members of the staff have done their work well and are attentive to their duties, so that I have no complaints of any kind to make.

REPORT OF W. J. DILWORTH, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLOOD AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—Comparatively speaking the health of the Blood Indians has been good for the past year; no infectious or contagious diseases being prevalent. Nevertheless, there is a heavy mortality among infants and young children due to bronchial and intestinal troubles, occasioned largely through the sole use as a food diet of beef and bannock. Until these Indians realize that domesticated beef is not so healthy for them as the buffalo meat was in the old days, and change their diet to one mixed with vegetables, so long will a heavy mortality exist.

The health of the reserve is looked after by a resident physician and a well regulated hospital conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Many of the older Indians have no faith in white man's medicine, but prefer the ministrations of their own medicine men, whose favorite cure is bleeding. The Blood Indians are a much more cleanly people than the world at large realizes. The cleanliness of their yards would shame many a white farmer. Yearly, deaths from tubercular and scrofulous troubles are becoming less, due in a large measure to the good influences of school children on the reserve.

Occupations.—Twenty-five years ago the sole occupation of the Blood Indians was to go to the ration-house for their beef and flour, in fact it was stated by many people who were then acquainted with their habits of life that they would never be capable or desirous of following any industrious pursuits; to-day nearly one-half of the tribe support themselves, one-sixth are engaged in farming, one half in stock-raising, and nearly every adult puts up every year a large quantity of hay for sale. They also do a large amount of freighting for outside farmers. A coal mine is operated on the reserve. Though still spasmodic in their efforts, nearly all the males accomplish yearly a large amount of work.

Farming.—The Blood Indians have now about 5,000 acres under cultivation. Some are good farmers, some indifferent. All are well supplied with implements and take as good care of their machinery as their white neighbours do of theirs. There is a healthy tendency to increase the farming area, and, if the present rate of progress is kept up, a few years hence the younger Blood Indians will be one large farming community, each with a good and comfortable home. Nearly every able-bodied man has a wagon, a mower, and a rake. Crops during the past season were poor, due in a large measure to the ravages of the eel worm on winter wheat. A Blood Indian thinks a great deal more of, and will take better care of, the plot of land that he has developed himself than he does of a ready-made farm.

Stock-raising.—The Blood Indians have for a number of years raised all the beef required on the reserve. Their herd is made up of the beef types only. Through careful selection of sires this herd is now one of the very best range herds in the North West. The Indian does not take care of his cattle individually, but they are handled as a band herd. Their horses have shown some improvement through the use of stallions loaned them by the department, but not as much as they should have.

as the Indians in a large measure sold their horses as they pleased, with the result that they got a chance to exercise their traits of profligacy, which they surely did in this case. They have now approximately 3,000 head of horses where they once had 20,000.

Buildings.—Ninety per cent of the Blood Indians live in log houses during the winter months, and in tents during the summer. The log hut with mud floor and sod roof is now a thing of the past. Instead, all houses are floored and have plenty of air space through the introduction of gable roofs on the houses. Some of the farmers have clean well-built, comfortable frame houses painted inside and out, and well furnished.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Blood is a dignified Indian. This self-pride is in many ways a detriment to his progress, giving him a tendency to scorn innovations; yet show a Blood Indian how he can make money, and he will work, but not in a persevering manner. He will not plod along doggedly towards any desired end, but rather wishes to proceed too rapidly; his expectations not being realized as soon as anticipated, he sometimes becomes discouraged. The present generation require plenty of hard manual labour; by that means and that alone they will progress. They have been brought in some measure to realize that upon their own shoulders they must bear the burden of making a livelihood for themselves and their families; but they must be brought to a more stern realization of that fact. Hard and steady work will do much to improve conditions mentally, morally and physically. There has been steady advance and with judicious management there will continue to be progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness is decreasing only in ratio to the watchfulness of the officers and men of the R.N.W.M. P. and of the reserve scouts. As long as tramps, half-breeds, and people who ought to have better principles, eke out a precarious existence in the neighbouring towns of MacLeod, Lethbridge, Cardston and Pincher Creek, by supplying intoxicants to Indians, so long will there be drunkenness among the Bloods.

Moral conditions are slowly changing for the better. Family relations and the marriage tie still remain loose. Until the men of the Blood Indians are brought to fully realize that the women of the tribe are not the property of the men, so long will there be loose marriage relations. Happily education is rapidly changing old ideas in this regard and cleaner moral conditions may be looked for.

REPORT OF GEO. H. RACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR EDMONTON AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—There are five bands in this agency: Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and Paul's.

Tribes.—The members of Enoch's and Alexander's bands are Crees; those of Michel's band are classed as Crees, but are of Iroquois descent, although none of them know the Iroquois language. The members of Joseph's band are a mixture of Crees and Stonies, while those of Paul's band are all Stonies.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally the health of the Indians in this agency was good during the past year. During the winter months there were several cases of pneumonia in Alexander's band. The members of Paul's band are subject to tuberculosis in its various forms, but every effort is made to control it, attention being given to the sanitary condition of all dwellings and premises, houses being whitewashed inside and out and kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of the members of Enoch's band, also a good deal of fire-wood is cut and sold in town. The same may be said of Michel's and Alexander's bands, excepting the remark about fire-wood. The members of the latter band also hunt and trap.

The members of Joseph's band are natural hunters and trappers. They have a few cattle, and last year started to do a little farming.

Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the chief occupations of Paul's band.

Buildings.—Most of the dwelling-houses in this agency are of log walls and frame roofs, with plenty of light and ventilation. Some excellent granaries and stables were built during the past year.

Stock.—The Indians in this agency do not take much interest in stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of Enoch's band are fairly industrious and law-abiding and their general condition improving. The average under crop on Alexander's reserve is gradually increasing and a betterment of conditions is to be seen.

Temperance.—There has been some drinking going on among the Indians in this agency, the liquor being supplied generally by unscrupulous white men or half-breeds; but with the assistance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police some prosecutions have been successful and the evil is being checked.

REPORT OF J. BUTLIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR HOBBEMA AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, and Montana.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are mixed farming, selling hay and fire-wood, hunting, and working for settlers.

Stock.—The cattle in this agency were well provided with fodder, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The four bands in this agency are well supplied with modern machinery and implements, of which they take good care.

Buildings.—During the year, eighteen houses and eleven stables have been erected. The houses are of logs with shingled roof, but they are well built and comfortable.

Health and Sanitation.—On two of the reserves the health of the Indians has been generally poor, measles, whooping cough and pneumonia being prevalent; also several have died of tuberculosis. On the other reserves the general health has been good.

On all the reserves sanitary precautions have been taken.

Temperance and Morality.—Two of the bands in this agency are addicted to liquor; the others may be called temperate.

The morality on all the reserves may be considered fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians in this agency are fairly industrious, law-abiding, clean and well dressed.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan and Beaver Lake.

Tribe.—With the exception of the Chipewyan band, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness in this agency during the year. Quite a number suffered from colds and tuberculosis. In the Saddle Lake and James Seenum's bands there was an outbreak of measles and a number of deaths occurred among the children. There were a few cases of small-pox in the Sad-

dle Lake band, but no deaths resulted. In the Chipewyan band there were a number of cases of typhoid.

Strict quarantine was enforced where there was any contagious disease, and sanitary precautions were carried out.

Occupations.—Only the Saddle Lake and James Seenum's bands engage in stock-raising and farming; they as well as the other bands in the agency fish, hunt and work on the Athabasca river. Some do freighting and work for settlers in the vicinity.

Buildings.—The majority of the members of the Saddle Lake and James Seenum bands have comfortable dwelling-houses and warm stables for their stock. The latter band has taken out about 100,000 feet of lumber for improvements during the coming year. The Beaver Lake band has very poor buildings, but has had about 75,000 feet of lumber sawn this year, so a considerable improvement is looked for. The members of the Chipewyan band live in tents.

Stock.—The stock, which is only kept by two bands in this agency, is well looked after.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral. Some of them will indulge in liquor whenever they get a chance.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are fairly industrious, while others seem to be making very little progress.

REPORT OF W. B. L. DONALD, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Cree at Wabasca, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Peace River Crossing, Little Red River, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River and Sawridge; Beaver at St. Johns and Dunvegan; Cree and Beaver at Fort Vermilion; and Slave at Upper Hay River.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the majority of the Indians in this agency was excellent; in the case of three bands, however, several of the Indians are affected with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Very little farming is done, but a number have good gardens. During the summer months a few work for survey parties and on the Athabaska river transport. Some of the bands cut considerable hay.

Buildings.—All the houses on this reserve are of logs.

Implements.—The Indians who have gardens have tools for the work. A few have implements for putting up hay.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency have horses. There are a few herds of cattle and a few pigs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and law-abiding. Owing to their manner of living, very little progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered temperate, only a few cases of intemperance being reported. They are fairly moral.

REPORT OF H. A. GUNN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PEIGAN AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this reserve has been good. There have been no diseases or epidemics, but there were more deaths than usual during the latter part of 1913, due to a culmination of a number of tubercular diseases at about the same time.

The prescribed regulations in regard to the clearing up and burning of refuse have been observed.

Occupations.—The Peigans are principally engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Buildings.—Larger and better buildings are gradually replacing the tents and teepees, but there is room for improvement in their stables, especially among the farmers.

Stock.—The Peigans are indifferent in regard to the care of their cattle. Some of the farmers are quite proud of their farm teams, and keep them in good condition, thereby showing that they give more time to the proper care of their horses.

Farm Implements.—The majority of the Indians take absolutely no care of their implements. They leave them where last used, and never think of repairs until they are ready to use them again.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Peigans are becoming better farmers and are paying a little on their outfits each year; therefore, they are gradually getting richer and nearer self-supporting. The indolent among the farmers are getting weeded out, and others are taking their places and profiting by their experience. The tendency to spend their money too freely is as great as ever.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as intoxicants are concerned the Peigans are temperate, the credit for which may be due to the efficiency of the detachment of the Royal North West Mounted Police stationed here.

Unfortunately their morality is not high; they are lax in their observance of the marriage tie.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribes or Nations.—Most of the Indians in this agency are Crees; the others are Chipewyans.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan, and Beaver Lake.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hunting, fishing and freighting.

Stock.—The stock on the several reserves in this agency has been well cared for and is in good condition.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings. On the Beaver Lake reserve the buildings are poor; but, as a large quantity of lumber has been sawn, there will probably be considerable improvement in building this year.

Farm Implements.—The members of James Seenum's band have a fairly good supply of farm implements, and of these they take fair care.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has not been good during the past year. On the Saddle Lake reserve measles was prevalent and there were quite a number of deaths among the children. Later there was an outbreak of small-pox; but only two families were affected and there were no deaths. The health of the Indians on the other reserves has also not been good.

Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians in this agency will drink if they get the opportunity. The majority are fairly moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious and making considerable progress, while others do not save anything.

REPORT OF T. J. FLEETHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE SARCEE RESERVE, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula and consumption, and two mild cases of typhoid, both of which were isolated and recovered. All premises are kept fairly clean. Fifty children were vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—The principal industries of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, cutting and hauling wood, hay, and green-feed to market, and working for neighbouring farmers. They earn a considerable amount in this manner, but could increase their earnings if they wished.

Buildings.—All their old buildings, some of which are in a very bad condition, are being replaced by new houses and stables. Every family will soon be very comfortable in this respect for years to come.

Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well during the year. They had plenty of feed. There is a fair percentage of calves and foals, which are coming through the winter with very slight loss. Indians as a rule do not give too much care to cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians hitherto have not taken much care of their implements, but are improving in this respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few who are fairly industrious; the rest are gradually improving, now that they have got horses and implements to use.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary is a great inducement for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for drink obtained through half-breeds; but, with the strong measures taken, the evil is decreasing.

Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. W. WADDY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STONY AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises three bands, namely, Bearspaw's, Wesley's and Chiniquay's.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of Bearspaw's and Chiniquay's bands are not very healthy; many are tubercular. They intermarry with near relatives, which accounts, no doubt, for a degenerate condition.

Their houses are kept clean and whitewashed, but those of the former band are overcrowded in winter.

The members of the Wesley band are the most healthy on the reserve, and they keep their places clean.

Occupations.—The members of Bearspaw's and Chiniquay bands cut wood and work for settlers or ranchers; they also hunt game in the mountains in the fall. The Wesley band hunt nearly all the year round. Some of them are occupied packing for outfits travelling in the mountains.

Buildings.—They have very good clean houses.

Stock.—These Indians keep quite a number of horses and cattle. The Bearspaw band look after their horses fairly well, but do not give proper attention to their cattle. Wesley's band have a large number of horses, but no cattle; they will not feed cattle in the cold weather. The Chiniquay band take good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not farm, but they have tools, wagons, &c., which they take good care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Bearspaw band are better off than formerly. However, they refuse to accept advice towards thriftiness and squander every dollar they make. The Wesley band are law-abiding, but are not prosperous. The members of Chiniquay's band are progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES FOR THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

There are eight agencies within the Alberta inspectorate, namely, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan.

There are four reserves within the Saddle Lake agency, five reserves within the Edmonton agency, four reserves within the Hobbema agency and the remaining agencies are confined to single reserves.

The most northerly reserve within this inspectorate is at Hart lake, which is about twenty miles northeasterly from Lac la Biche and in township 68, range 11 and west of the 4th meridian. The most southerly reserve, the Blood, extends into township 3. The distance between the most northerly and southerly reserves within this inspectorate is, therefore, over 400 miles.

I had barely started on an inspection of the Blackfoot agency, at the beginning of the fiscal year, when I was directed to take charge of the Peigan agency. I was acting agent at that agency for nearly eight months and during the remainder of the fiscal year I had only time to inspect two agencies, Hobbema and Saddle Lake, besides inspecting thirteen Indian schools and attending to some special work.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency did little farming previously to the season of 1910. During 1910 about $30,000 was expended in farming equipment, out of funds received from the sale of surrendered land, and these Indians started to farm on a much larger scale than they had farmed before. There are now about eighty individual farmers and about 2,500 acres under cultivation. A quarter section of land was set apart for each individual farmer, and up to 40 acres of land was ploughed and seed-grain provided therefor, provided the individual Indian showed an inclination to care for such an area, out of the band's funds secured from the sale of surrendered land. Individual members of the band who desired a greater area than 40 acres broken had the option of securing this work done for them, with the band's steam motor ploughing outfit, but on the condition that the recipient paid for the actual cost of the ploughing done. Several members of the band had up to 40 acres of extra land broken and are now farming about 80 acres. A condition of the surrender of land herein referred to, provided, also, for a team of work horses, harness and a farm wagon to be supplied to such Indian farmers as required any or all of such working outfit. The actual cost, however, of whatever any individual member of the band received under this condition of the surrender of land, is returnable to the band's funds within six years of the receipt thereof. A few individuals have promptly met the payments on the working outfits they received; but the majority are, I regret to say, behind in their payments. A few individuals, too, are earnestly striving to make their farming operations a success, but the majority are apparently indifferent as to whether they succeed or fail. Close observation, from right on the spot, and not from car windows or from city or town view points, has convinced me that the majority of Indians will drop important work for momentary pleasure. Successful farmers know, of course, that all manner of farm work must be attended to promptly at the proper periods of the seasons, otherwise the returns will be unsatisfactory. Leaving a farm, to attend some sort of a show, when a crop of timothy grass has been left standing, so that it would ripen and the seed be secured therefrom, and not returning home from such a 'butterfly chase' until the winds threshed out practically all of the seed, does not bring profitable results to the owner. Still instances of this sort of farm management were personally observed by me while I was acting agent at the Peigan agency last summer. These mirth-loving people 'burn the candle at both ends,' too, for on such occasions they spend money very lavishly, if they have it, and usually return home penniless. Others rushed in hay and sold it and then stampeded

away and failed to provide fodder for the winter for their working horses. I cite these facts because I believe many officials on Indian reserves have similar difficulties to confront. That it is discouraging to officers of the department, who have the true interests of the Indians at heart, might be inferred without my stating it.

An open shed, corrals, tables on which to feed stock grain, fodder racks and supplies of water were provided last summer, so that thin and aged cows and calves can be more humanely cared for during the winter months, also for feeding the animals required for beef and caring for the bulls. Some more like provision is still required here, and, if it is provided, there will be no good reason for loss of cattle during the winter or early spring months, which has been the rule during the seasons that are past. There were practically no losses of cattle at this reserve this winter, I am glad to be in a position to report. These Indians, with very few exceptions, would not properly care for their cattle during the winter months. That is why this stock is now under the care of the department's staff.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

There are four reserves within this agency, all adjoining and close to, or bordering on, the C. and E. branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. I made an inspection of this agency during January.

These Indians have not advanced of late years, in fact they have receded, individual cases excepted. Their cattle have decreased in numbers, instead of increasing, and old-time festivities are indulged in to a greater extent than they were years ago. They spend too much of their time waiting for something to turn up to their advantage and without work, instead of getting out and turning up something. They have clandestinely killed immature and full grown cattle and with the result stated previously herein. Too much of their earnings, too, has been spent for intoxicants, and for travelling on the railway, instead of using it to improve their homes and providing clothing and wholesome food for themselves and for their families.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during March. The cattle in the charge of these Indians have decreased in numbers of late years, too. These Indians claim, which is true, that the cattle are their own and that they have the right to kill or sell them at pleasure. If they confined the killing and the selling to matured male stock, little or no exception could be advanced to their claims and actions. They do not, however, confine the killing and selling to matured males, and the outcome is a yearly decrease in the numbers they own, a few individual Indians excepted, of course.

Farming operations have not on the whole increased on the four reserves within this agency. They are in close proximity to fairly good hunting grounds, and until this winter fur has been high in price and it is more congenial to most of these Indians to follow the chase than to farm. The demand of late for live foxes has been active and a number of very valuable animals were caught and sold by Indians of this agency.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

There is only one reserve within this agency. It lies southerly from the Canadian Pacific railway main line, and extends from near Namaka to Bassano, or for close to 40 miles of northern railway frontage.

This was the first fiscal year that these Indians did farming on a large scale. They had a magnificent crop of oats and spring wheat, approximately 60,000 bushels, of the two varieties of grain named. The majority of those farming worked well and matters generally would have been highly satisfactory if they had wisely expended the gains from this crop. Too much of the money received from the sale of their crop

lowered, instead of elevated, them in the scale of humanity. Intoxicating liquor was easily procurable by them, and I regret to be compelled to admit that not only adults but children secured it from one source or another. If the outcome of the surrender of a large area of their land, and the starting of farming operations with a portion of the proceeds of the sale, results in transforming reasonably sober Indians into drunkards, then the giving up of land will be a curse instead of a blessing, insofar as these Indians are concerned.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1913-14 was a remarkably fine one. There were a couple of short spells of cold, but on the whole it was mild and with a light snow-fall, sufficient in most localities to do necessary work to be done with sleighs. Stock wintered exceedingly well, and I think the loss will be a very light one. I regret to say that the use of intoxicants by Indians has been on the increase of late years and the last one was no exception.

REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.

I left Ottawa on April 29, arriving in Edmonton on May 7, where I met Mr. H. J. Bury, who had been appointed secretary for Treaty No. 8.

Prior to my departure from Ottawa I had anticipated being able to leave Edmonton for Athabaska Landing almost immediately upon my arrival in the West; but, on inquiry at the Hudson Bay Company offices in Edmonton, I was informed that the earliest date when the transports would leave Athabaska Landing for the North was May 26, owing to the very low stage of water on the Athabaska river.

However, during my stay in Edmonton I was enabled to pay a visit to the Indian reserve at Stony Plain, and interviewed the agent, Mr. Race, finding everything satisfactory and the work of the agency progressing in a very desirable manner.

I left Edmonton on May 21, and, on my arrival at Athabaska Landing secured my supplies and joined the transports under Captain Haight, leaving Athabaska Landing on May 26.

There is nothing worthy of note until my arrival at Fort MacMurray on June 6.

Here I found the Indians of the Cree and Chipewyan bands all in, and paid treaty to 135. I had found the number of the band increased by 7 births and decreased by 1 death, thus shewing a net increase of 6.

I found it necessary to pay treaty on June 7, although the date as notified the Indians previously was set for June 10. This was owing to the fact that the Hudson Bay Company steamer *Grahame* was leaving for Fort Chipewyan on June 9, and in order to avail myself of transportation by this boat, I was compelled to change the date in the manner aforesaid.

The Indians here are very anxious that a reserve be surveyed as expeditiously as possible in order to permit of their settlement on the same. I am of the opinion that any further delay in this matter would be detrimental to the interests of the Indians, as a number of white settlers have already squatted on the unsurveyed land in this locality.

I had last year instructed the tribe to select the land they wished to have set apart, and I understand they have done so; but since that time the white settlers have located on this section of the country, and in order to avoid unpleasantness, the sooner the reserve is surveyed and the land set apart the better.

There was some distress and destitution last year, but not of any serious character, for my belief is that a great deal of it was self-imposed owing to the indolent habits of this band and to their disinclination to indulge in anything that resembles active physical work.

Leaving Fort MacMurray on June 9, we arrived at Fort Chipewyan on June 11.

Here we found the Indians of the Cree and Chipewyan bands assembled, and paid them treaty on June 12.

This date again is four days prior to the date notified the Indians previously, but the exigencies of the Hudson Bay Company's steamboat schedule would not permit of the pre-arranged date being adhered to.

Two hundred and forty-four Indians of the Cree band received treaty and 368 Indians of the Chipewyan band.

The change in the numerical standing of the two bands was as follows:—

The Cree band decreased by 3 deaths and increased by 6 births, thus showing a net increase of 3, while the Chipewyan band was increased by 12 births and decreased by 23 deaths, leaving a net decrease of 11.

Dr. McDonald, whom I met here, informed me that the health of the Indians was fairly satisfactory, and that considerable improvement was manifest in their modes of living, owing possibly to my continued efforts to impress upon them the desirability of avoiding overcrowding in shacks.

Some exception was taken by the chief of the Chipewyan band, Alexander Laviollette, to the recent regulations promulgated by the Provincial Government of Alberta respecting the close season for beaver. He had, himself, been fined by the authorities at Fort Chipewyan for killing beaver out of season, and seemed to have a grievance.

I explained to him that this close season had been imposed as much in the interests of the Indians as in those of the beaver, and also impressed upon him the necessity of living within the pale of the law. He seemed convinced of the force of these arguments, and the matter was satisfactorily disposed of.

On June 17, I chartered the Hudson Bay Company's tug *Primrose* in order to journey to Fond du Lac to pay treaty there. Prior to our departure I had been informed that the ice was still in great quantity in the lake, and for that reason allowed myself a little longer time to reach Fond du Lac.

We made good progress down the lake until the evening of the 17th, when we found floating ice in such quantity as to compel us to tie up ashore until the next morning. Next morning revealed ice in the form of a large field stretching to the horizon, but towards evening this had somewhat shifted its position owing to the prevailing wind, and we were successful in proceeding another nine miles upon our way only, however, to be again stopped by an enormous floe.

In the morning we were overtaken by the tug *Keewatin*, owned by Colin Fraser, of Fort Chipewyan, who was taking the treaty supplies to Fond du Lac. Mr. Fraser informed us that he had met some Indians who had come from Fond du Lac by following along the shore line, and they stated that it would be impossible to reach the eastern end of the lake for at least ten days. With this information at hand, and with the advice of those who were acquainted with the lake, we decided to abandon the visit for the present.

During the return journey to Fort Chipewyan we overtook the Indians previously referred to, and paid them treaty, as they belonged to Maurice's band at Fond du Lac. We also closely questioned them, with the aid of Interpreter Harris, and they were emphatic in declaring that the ice would not permit of navigation for at least ten days.

It was a cause of great regret to me that I was not able to get through to Fond du Lac, but in the circumstances it was quite impossible, so on my return to Fort Chipewyan I left word that Agent Bell would pay treaty there at the earliest possible opportunity when the Indians were all assembled.

I left Fort Chipewyan on June 21, being towed down to Smith Landing by the *Primrose*, arriving there about midnight.

Treaty was paid here to 183 Indians of the Chipewyan band who happened to be resident at Smith Landing at the time.

I crossed the Portage on June 24 and paid treaty to 77 Indians af Fort Smith belonging to the same band.

The numerical standing of the band shows an increase of 3 owing to the fact that there were 11 births and 8 deaths during the year.

While I was at Fort Smith several of the Indians asked to retire from treaty, and on making inquiries as to their reason for wishing to do so, I arrived at the conclusion that they only desired to be let out in order to avail themselves of the liquor permit system. In view of this I merely received the names of all such as requested to retire, and instructed Agent Bell to make the necessary investigation of each case and report on the advisability of permitting them to get out of treaty.

I inspected the government saw-mill at Smith Landing, which is under the management of Engineer McLennan, and found they were cutting a first-class grade of lumber and shingles for local purposes. They had also on hand a very good run of logs, which would enable them to be busy all the time, and the general operation of the mill seemed to be in very capable hands.

While at Fort Smith I was not in a position to visit the Experimental Farm under Instructor Salmon owing to the fact that it was necessary for me to board the steamer *Mackenzie River* leaving Fort Smith on the 25th.

However, Mr. Salmon informed me that all the grain seeded in the spring was looking better than last year at the same period, and he anticipated harvesting a very respectable crop. Mr. Salmon is greatly respected by the Indians, as he takes a very enthusiastic interest in his work, and I consider him to be both a capable and hard working individual.

We arrived at Fort Resolution without incident on July 1, having been windbound at the mouth of the Slave river for four days. As the steamer got into Fort Resolution at 4 o'clock in the morning and left there again for Hay River at 7 a.m., I deemed it expedient to take Mr. Bell along with me to Hay River, and whilst I proceeded on down the Mackenzie river, he could return to Fort Resolution by canoe and pay treaty there himself.

At Fort Resolution 147 Indians of the Chipewyan band were paid, the numerical standing of the band being unaltered, as there were 5 deaths and the same number of births.

One hundred and ninety-nine Indians of the Yellowknife tribe received treaty, the band having increased by three, as there had been six births and three deaths during the year.

Payment was made to 197 Indians of the Dogrib tribe, the band showing an increase of 3, there having been 9 births and 6 deaths.

At Hay River payment was made to 101 Slave Indians, and as there had been 6 deaths and 5 births during the year, the number of the band was increased by one.

I had an opportunity of inspecting the Anglican mission school at Hay River, and found that very good progress had been made during the past year, several ex-pupils having secured responsible positions with the Hudson Bay Company, and the work of the scholars was very creditable. I also inspected the treaty supplies for this point, finding everything satisfactory.

Continuing on our journey, we arrived at Fort Providence on July 2, and inspected the Roman Catholic school there and noted the healthy and prosperous appearance of the local Indians. There was very little destitution here, and the post itself is quite superior in many ways to others in the North. I was greatly struck by the excellent gardens managed by the Roman Catholic brethren, especially the crops and vegetables that were growing there.

On July 3, we arrived at Fort Simpson, where I interviewed Agent Card and arranged for the transfer of his office to Mr. G. W. Harris in accordance with instructions from the department. I also took stock of the agency.

In compliance with instructions, arrangements were made by which Mr. Harris,

accompanied by Dr. Macdonald and Sergeant Mellor, left for Fort Nelson to pay treaty to the Sicanee Indians.

Sergeant Mellor of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who is stationed at Fort Chipewyan, accompanied the treaty party from Fort McMurray to Fort Simpson, and rendered valuable assistance in many ways. His intimate knowledge of the Indians at many of the posts was of much service, and the respect with which they generally regarded him redounds both to his own credit and that of the force of which he is a worthy representative.

Continuing on our way, we arrived at Fort Wrigley in the morning of July 12, where I had opportunity of meeting some of the Indians of the Slave tribe who were there. This post is inferior in many ways to Fort Simpson, as there are no missions situated here, and the land in the vicinity does not lend itself to cultivation.

We arrived at Fort Norman in the evening of July 5, and found a band of Slave Indians and also the Mountain Indians camped here below the post.

This post has a fine position at the junction of Bear river and Mackenzie river, and in addition to the Hudson Bay post there is a store of the Northern Trading Company and both Roman Catholic and Protestant missions.

On July 6 we arrived at Fort Good Hope at midnight, the sun having just dipped below the horizon. At this post there was a band of Indians of the Hare tribe who looked fairly prosperous and were contented. In addition to the Hudson Bay store, there is a Roman Catholic mission of fairly large dimensions. This post is situated only twelve miles from the Arctic circle, and it was a matter of some comment to note the luxuriant growth of grasses in and around the post.

We crossed the Arctic circle at 5 a.m., July 6, arriving at Arctic Red River post at 10 p.m., July 7. This post, situated at the junction of the Arctic Red river and the Mackenzie river, is probably a few miles more northerly than Fort MacPherson and is situated 100 miles within the Arctic circle. There is practically no land suitable for cultivation, nor is there any large growth of timber. In addition to the Hudson Bay store, and that of the Northern Trading Company, there is a Roman Catholic mission here also. At the time of our arrival, we found a band of Indians of the Loucheux tribe and also Esquimaux to the number of forty camped here. The latter had come in from the Delta of the Mackenzie, and from the shores of the Arctic ocean to trade their furs, and they seemed to be far superior in physique to the northern Indian, besides being more intelligent in their appearance, and more cleanly in their habits.

The Indians here had had rather a strenuous winter, and consequently were not so well provided for as farther up the river, but they seemtd to be energetic and industrious, being quite different in this respect from some of the tribes farther south.

On the afternoon of July 8 we arrived at Fort MacPherson, our destination, where we found a large settlement of Takudah Indians and about a score of Esquimaux. I met Dr. Wilson, Police doctor here, and Inspector Bates of the Royal North West Mounted Police. Dr. Wilson reports that the health of the Indians has been very satisfactory, and he was also gratified at the prompt manner in which his requisition for drugs had been forwarded this year.

The post itself is situated on Peel river about fifty miles from the point of its confluence with the Mackenzie, and besides the Hudson Bay store and police barracks there is also an Anglican mission.

There is considerable spruce timber of good size about eighteen inches on the stump growing along the banks of the Peel river, a fact which was rather surprising in view of the general treeless aspect of the country within the Arctic circle.

We commenced our return journey on July 9, arriving at Fort Simpson on July 17, where Agent Card and his family came on board to return to Edmonton.

We reached Hay River on July 20, and the next day left for Fort Rae on the north shore of Great Slave lake, arriving there the next day. We found a large settle-

ment of Indians of the Dogrib tribe camped at the mouth of the Willow river, and were greatly struck by the bleak and forbidding appearance of this post. The Indians themselves here were decidedly inferior to any other tribe whom we had met and were loath to fraternize with the white visitors. They seem very indolent and do not indulge in any native work as is the case with the other tribes, and they still live in a very primitive and Spartan manner. There had been great distitution here last winter owing to the fact that cariboo had not come within appreciable distance of the post. Although this has occurred for the first time in a great many years, yet it would seem only reasonable to assume that such a calamity will possibly occur again, as the country in the vicinity of the post has been burned over by forest fires, consequently there is no cover left in which game in any great numbers will be likely to be found. Besides the Hudson Bay store and the independent trader, there is a Roman Catholic mission stationed here.

Leaving Fort Rae, we arrived at Fort Resolution on the evening of July 23, and found an opportunity of checking over the treaty supplies for this point, but only had time to make a very casual inspection of the Roman Catholic school here. This had been previously inspected by Mr. Bell, Indian agent at Fort Smith, whom I had instructed to do so, fearing that I should not have the time to attend to this thoroughly.

We arrived without incident at Fort Chipewyan on July 31, and inspected the Roman Catholic school here, and instructed Mr. Bell to pay treaty to Maurice's band of Indians at Fond du Lac at Christmas-time, as on that date the whole band would be at the post. Leaving Fort Chipewyan on August 1, we arrived at Athabaska Landing on August 22. Here we stored the treaty outfit at the Hudson Bay Company's Mackenzie warehouse, and Mr. Bury and myself left for Edmonton next day. Owing to the receipt of instructions from Ottawa, I made preparation to leave for the Grouard agency, Mr. Bury returning to Ottawa.

SUMMARY.

There are several matters of special import that I should like to bring before the notice of the department in connection with the affairs of Treaty No. 8.

Desirability of Permitting Agents in the territory of Treaty No. 8 to Pay Annuities in 1914.—As there are at the present time two permanent officials of the Indian Department stationed in Treaty 8 territory, I would suggest that, in order to increase their effectiveness and add to their respect in the eyes of the habitant Indians, they be instructed to pay treaty in 1914.

Agent Bell might be authorized to pay at Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, and Hay River, whilst Agent Harris might pay at Fort Nelson.

It is mostly at treaty-time that they are best able to get an insight into any matters that affect the tribe closely, for on those occasions most of the band are available, and such matters as petitions for reservations, commutation of treaty, and any others that are of vital interest to the tribe can be best dealt with.

I would further suggest that arrangements be made by which Agent Bell will be enabled to utilize the services of the tug boat of the Forestry Department stationed at Smith Landing as a means of travelling from place to place, as it is often inconvenient and necessarily haphazard to rely on the schedule of Hudson Bay Company's boats.

Their dates are frequently changed at short notice, and it often occurs that they only remain at a treaty point for a few hours, thereby not permitting the agent to thoroughly familiarize himself with the local conditions.

Necessity of appointing another doctor to cover the vast territory north of Athabaska Landing.—At the present time it is a physical impossibility for Dr. Mac-

donald, stationed at Fort Smith, to visit with any degree of frequency such posts as Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Fond du Lac, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope.

This itinerary covers a distance of 1,320 miles, and recently it has become increasingly apparent that there should be a doctor stationed at Fort Simpson in order that the territory be covered in a more systematic and effective manner. This is especially necessary, as the Roman Catholic mission at Fort Simpson is establishing a hospital there, and it would seem desirable to have this under the eye of a medical man.

One particular feature regarding the appointment of such a man should be borne in mind, and that is, the advisability of appointing a young man, in view of the fact that the work calls for considerable arduous travelling, especially in the winter-time, and such a man must necessarily possess considerable physical strength and endurance.

A doctor stationed at Fort Simpson could visit Forts Wrigley, Norman and Good Hope in the North, and also be within fairly close touch, *i.e.*, about 300 miles, with the posts at Great Slave lake, whilst the doctor at Fort Smith, besides occasionally visiting Fort Resolution, would also have a better opportunity of keeping in touch with Fort Chipewyan, Fond du Lac and Fort McMurray.

The work is too much for Dr. Macdonald to look after alone, as, in order to keep up the standard of health in any locality, it is necessary for the doctor to visit at least twice during the year. This course is an impossibility at present, but when an additional doctor is stationed at Fort Simpson, there should be no difficulty in doing this.

Necessity of Negotiating a Treaty with the Indians inhabiting the country north of Great Slave Lake and along the valleys of the Slave and Mackenzie Rivers.—During my occasional visits to the posts in the territory north of Great Slave lake extending all the way to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, I have been petitioned and earnestly requested by the various chiefs of the different tribes inhabiting this north country to endeavour, if possible, to arrange for their entry into treaty so that they might be on the same footing as the tribes to the south of them.

They seem to be very despondent at the present time, continually hoping that the department will see its way clear to influencing the government to accede to the above request.

I would strongly suggest that this question be immediately considered with a view in the near future of bringing each of these tribes within the scope of treaty administration. The following are the tribes, approximate population, headquarters and territory inhabited that I have reference to :—

Tribe.	Population.	Headquarters.	Territory inhabited.
Slave band	300	Fort Providence	West of Great Slave.
" "	350	Fort Simpson	E. and W. of Mackenzie and Liard.
" "	150	Fort Wrigley	In vicinity of Mackenzie.
Loucheux, Mountain.	300	Fort Norman	E. of Mackenzie toward Great Bear.
Hare	500	Fort Good Hope	N. W. of Great Bear lake.
Loucheux	150	Arctic Red River	S. of Delta and Mackenzie.
Takudah	400	Fort McPherson	S. W. of MacPherson.
Dogrib	1,000	Fort Rae	Nomadic between Great Bear and Great Slave lakes.
Slave	350	Fort Liard	In valley near Liard.

My reasons for making this suggestion are as follows:—

From the point of view of economy in administration I have no hesitation in saying that it would require considerably less appropriation to support these Indians than at present under the existing system of grants from the sick and destitute funds.

2. When once these Indians come under treaty, the department will be in a position to know without any doubt whether cases of destitution and sickness are deserving or not, whereas at the present time there is no system by which this grant can be effectively gauged or controlled.

3. The Indians themselves are extremely anxious to come into treaty, and in such circumstances I am of the opinion that, if their wishes are acceded to, it will be both to their advantage and in the interests of the department.

The necessity for the erection of agency Buildings at Lesser Slave Lake and for the Delimitation of a Reserve to accommodate the Stony Indians settled at present at Moberley Lake.—In view of the facts that the railroad to Lesser Slave lake has been surveyed right clear across the Indian reserve, and it is probable the railway will shortly be completed to the Peace river, although at exactly what location is still problematical, it would seem advisable in the interests of the department and of the Indians at Lesser Slave agency to proceed with the erection of the necessary government buildings at this point. I would, therefore, suggest that the department commence such building as soon as possible, as in all probability a railroad station will be built close by and the necessity of looking after these Indians will become increasingly apparent.

Owing to the gradual diminution of game and fur-bearing animals in this section of the country, the Indians will probably wish to take up cattle-raising and other agricultural pursuits, and I would, therefore, also suggest that a farm instructor be appointed who will not only busy himself with the ordinary duties of his position, but who will also take a vital interest in the welfare of the Indians.

In view of the large territory in this country administered by the department and the difficulty for one agent to properly look after the same, I would suggest that it be divided by placing Lesser Slave Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefish and Sturgeon Lake in one agency, and Little Red River, Vermilion, Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan and St. John in another agency. I would further suggest that the agency buildings be erected on the Indian reserve opposite Green Island, one of the most beautiful spots in the whole western country. I would also suggest that the man appointed as agent should be one of proven ability and experience, and that he have a farm instructor with him to give the necessary assistance to the Indians.

I would respectfully suggest, also, that during next year the government authorize me to inspect this territory and arrange for the establishment of the Hudson, Hope and St. John Indians on the reserve that has already been staked out, but upon which several white settlers have squatted. There are from 100 to 125 Indians who have not taken treaty but who are entitled to do so, and these should be allowed to come in.

Another small band of the Stony Indians of a nomadic character who have been constantly travelling the western country until within the last four years in order to avoid treaty, have now settled at Moberley Lake, a few miles south of St. Johns on the Dominion Lands reservation. They have built themselves good houses, and now express a desire to come under treaty.

In their case, also, white settlers are endeavouring to oust them, and I would suggest that the necessary arrangements be put through so that they may be definitely established on their own reserve and come under the usual treaty regulations.

SURVEY REPORT OF I. J. STEELE.

I have the honour to report as follows on surveys performed by me for the Department of Indian Affairs during the season of 1913.

In accordance with instructions dated June 11, 1913, and which were received on June 18, I proceeded at once to Calgary to take charge of the party working at that

point. I arrived there on June 20, and found the surveys completed and the plans made.

The camp equipment was at once hauled to town and shipped to Athabaska Landing, part of the outfit that was not needed nor economical to ship being left at the Sarcee agency. As the Hudson Bay Company's boat did not leave Athabaska until June 28, I stopped two days in Edmonton to buy some equipment and get information regarding routes to Wabiskaw lake and Heart lake. I arrived in Sawridge on June 30, where I was met by Dr. Donald, Indian agent at Grouard; but, owing to a delay in the arrival of the pack horses from Grouard and difficulty in securing some additional ones, we did not leave for Wabiskaw until July 3, and were several horses short of our requirements even then.

On our arrival at Wabiskaw, the Indians were at once summoned and a meeting was held next day, July 9. We discovered at once that, owing to the way the Indians had their houses scattered about, it would be impossible to include them all in one block. It was decided to divide the reserve into four blocks so situated as to include all the land the Indians desired without interfering with any of the claims of the white settlers.

One block was laid out at the north end of North Wabiskaw lake; another at the southwesterly corner of North Wabiskaw lake. The third was placed on the north side of South Wabiskaw lake close to the Roman Catholic mission. The fourth and largest block was made to extend from the east end of South Wabiskaw lake to Sandy lake.

Owing to the wet weather, the work progressed more slowly than it would have otherwise. I also had difficulty securing men to cut the line. There was an excellent catch of fur the preceding winter, and most of the Indians felt very prosperous and considered it beneath their dignity to work. However, by threatening not to give them a reserve unless they cut the line, I was able to secure a number; but the party was short-handed some of the time.

The work was completed September 10, and the party arrived at Athabaska September 19.

The next day was spent in purchasing supplies and making preparations for the trip to Heart lake. I left Athabaska on Monday, September 22, and arrived at Heart lake on the Saturday evening following. Mr. Hughes, of the Saddle Lake agency, whom I had asked to meet me, arrived the day previous and had the Indians collected. As he was in a hurry to return, we held a meeting that evening and within a few minutes obtained a general idea of what the Indians desired. The next day I spent in travelling around with the chief and his advisers, giving them an opportunity of showing me the land that they most desired. In this way I found out exactly what they wanted, and proceeded immediately to stake out the reserve, using the lines of the subdivision survey as boundaries. This only required two days, and I got back to Athabaska on October 4.

The next work undertaken was the reserve at Witchekan lake. I secured supplies and teams at Battleford and arrived at the lake on October 13. The Indians were all away to a dance at Pelican lake, but they returned on October 15. A council meeting was held at once, and after a discussion for about an hour I came to a general understanding with them. The rest of the afternoon and the next morning was spent in driving over the proposed reserve to see that it included the land that they most wished for. As all the land in this vicinity had been thrown open for homestead entry, I took the precaution while in Battleford of finding out exactly what quarter sections had been filed on. This was fortunate, as the Indians wanted some of the land that had already been homesteaded; but, when told they could not have it, they were satisfied to take other land instead. The work of running the necessary lines and posting the boundaries required two days and a half, and was finished on October 18.

I next proceeded to Highgate, and laid out the townsite at that point in accord-

ance with instructions forwarded from the department. As there was considerable scrub on the land, this work took about two weeks and was completed on November 5.

On November 6 I disbanded the party at Battleford. I then proceeded to Calgary, and with Mr. Fleetham made a valuation of the surrendered portion of the Sarcee reserve.

REPORT OF JOHN HAWKSLEY, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR YUKON TERRITORY.

Having commenced my duties as Indian superintendent so recently, at a time when travelling is both difficult and expensive owing to the state of the roads and rivers, I have not been able, up to date, to visit many of the various bands of Indians scattered over this vast territory.

Reports of the bands I have visited have already been sent in.

The office of this superintendency is located in the offices of the Royal North West Mounted Police headquarters building at Dawson.

The various bands of Indians are centered at the following places:—

Takudah Indians—Rampart House, Forty Mile, Moosehide, Blackstone river, Hart river.

Slave Indians—Lancing Creek, Ross river.

Wood or Stick Indians—Tatalamana lake, Mayo, Coffee Creek, Selkirk.

Salmon Indians—Little Salmon, Big Salmon, Champagnes Landing, Carmacks.

Klinet and Taku Indians—Livingstone creek, Teslin lake, Lake le Berge, Whitehorse, Carcross.

The total number of Indians in the Territory is estimated at 1,500. I am unable to supply the numbers in detail of the bands owing to the fire that occurred at the police headquarters office last April, when documents were destroyed, including the records of the Indian population.

The statements *re* the expenditure of the funds supplied by the department for the Indians are sent in by the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory.

Most of the Indians have log cabins, which they occupy when not away hunting. A few still live in tents or teepees.

The majority of the Indians are fairly industrious. Quite a few of the younger men work as deck-hands on the steamers plying on the Yukon; but the main support of the bands is hunting, fishing, and fur-trapping, which apparently grows more precarious every year; the spread of mining operations drives the game and fur-bearing animals from the country. Near the mining centres they have a good market for their furs, fish, and meat, beyond what they need for themselves.

Unfortunately the Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, although in some places gardens are cultivated with fair success. The climate is somewhat against extensive agricultural operations; however, we hope to see greater developments in this line.

I have good reason to believe that the schools located at some of the villages, conducted chiefly by missionaries, are doing good work among the Indian children. Many of the younger Indians can read and write fairly well and speak comparatively good English.

Efforts are being made to induce personal cleanliness among the natives, also to impress upon them the necessity of keeping their cabins clean and well ventilated. All the cabins erected during the last few years have ventilators in them.

The relationship between the Indians and whites is cordial; they intermingle freely, very few disputes arise, and generally speaking, the dealings between the two are fair and honest.

I regret the lack of data from which to supply the statistical statement, the collection of which requires time in such a large territory where the bands are so scattered and communication slow and difficult.

REPORT OF R. E. LORING, INDIAN AGENT FOR BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Kitselas (Tsimpsean), Kitwangar, Kitwankool, Andimaul, Kitsegukla, Getanmax (Hazelton), Glen Vowell, Kispiax, Kisgegas, Kuldoe, Rocher Deboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency fish, hunt, and trap. Many work about the canneries. Some pack and team freight. Others work in saw-mills. Nearly all keep gardens.

Stock.—All the bands except two keep some stock. These wintered well, and received increased attention.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a few ploughs, mowers, harrows, horse rakes, and wagons, most of the bands have only implements for gardening. Of these they take good care.

Buildings.—Except in the case of one or two reserves, much improvement may be observed in the class of buildings recently erected; they are commodious, well lighted and generally built on high or dry soil. Some of the log houses have fireplaces.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of nearly all the bands has been very good.

On all the reserves sanitary precautions are well, or fairly well, observed. In many cases vaccination has been performed.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the bands in this agency are both temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of those Indians are intelligent, energetic and industrious, and making steady progress in the improvement of their conditions.

REPORT OF IVER FOUGNER, INDIAN AGENT FOR BELLA COOLA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Owekano, Bella Coola and Tallio, Kimsquit, Bella Bella, China Hat, Kitlope, Kitimat, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla and Ulkatcho.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic. The health was generally good. There are a few cases of consumption.

The villages of the Bella Coola and Tallio bands are located on high dry land, and sanitary conditions are fairly good. The building sites of the Bella Bella band are rather wet at certain seasons of the year as are those of the China Hat band. The Kitimat band has a poor water-supply. The Ulkatcho band does not observe sanitary rules, but are nomadic, and nature cleans the surroundings while they are away.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping, logging, and hunting are the chief occupations. They catch salmon and halibut. Some of them farm, do carpenter work and build their own boats.

Buildings.—The Bella Coola, China Hat and Kitimat bands have mostly new frame dwellings, commodious and well painted. An imposing church has been built this year on the Kitimat reserve. The Ulkatcho band lives in small log huts or open

tents. The dwellings of the Kitlope band are small and no improvement is seen; the reason may be that many of them are desirous of moving to another location. The other bands in the agency have small frame buildings of little value.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Only a few bands in this agency have a few cattle, horses and fowls. The land is not suitable for agricultural purposes and, as the majority fish and hunt, only a few have farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing slowly. Quite a number own motor boats. The members of the Kitkatla band earn a great deal of money, but are not of a saving disposition.

Temperance and Morality.—In general the Indians of this agency are temperate and moral, and an improvement is noticed. The members of Owekano band are intemperate. The village of the Kimsquit band is isolated and the conduct of the Indians has at times been bad. They are without teacher or missionary. The members of Kitkatla band are temperate and moral considering their many temptations. The band is in close touch with Prince Rupert, where liquor can often be obtained unless they are closely watched.

REPORT OF W. R. ROBERTSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The principal bands in this agency are Sooke, Cheerno (Beecher Bay), Songhees, Saanich District, Cowichan District, Hellelt, Siccameen and Kulleets, Lyaksun, Penelakut, Nanaimo, Snonowas (Nanoose), Qualicum, Comox, Galiano, Mayne Island and Cowichan Lake.

Occupations.—All the Indians in this agency engage in fishing. Other occupations are: working in the canneries, a little farming, stevedore work, in factories, boat and canoe building, hunting, hop-picking, and as day labourers.

Stock.—On several of the reserves there is some good stock, and as a rule the Indians take good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—On the reserves where farming is done, the Indians have a supply of all necessary implements.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves are of a good class, being of lumber and frame. On a few of the reserves the old rancherie houses are still used.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very good, and sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Temperance and Morality.—Although a few of the Indians in this agency will procure intoxicants whenever possible, it may be said that on the whole they are temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and making steady progress.

REPORT OF JOHN F. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KAMLOOPS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation; they are called Chinook Indians.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Adam's Lake, Ashcroft, Oregon Jack Creek, Bonaparte, Cook's Ferry, Deadman's Creek, Little Shuswap Lake, Neskainlith or Halaut, Kamloops, North Thompson or Chuckuqualk, Lower Nicola, Upper Nicola, and Coldwater.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are: farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping, teaming, and as freighters and labourers.

Stock.—Most of the bands have horses and cattle, in some cases having even large numbers of both kinds of stock.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all the bands are well equipped with the necessary farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the bands in this agency can be described only as fairly temperate.

In most cases their morality is considered good.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are of log. There are, however, quite a number of frame buildings.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of most of the Indians in this agency has been good. There was, however, an epidemic of dysentery on the Little Shuswap Lake reserve last summer, and recently an epidemic of whooping cough on the North Thompson reserve.

On most of the reserves sanitary conditions are good; in regard to two or three it can only be said that sanitary conditions are fairly good.

General Remarks.—The Indians of the agency, taken as a whole, are law-abiding and industrious. They are all making satisfactory progress in the cultivation of their lands, gradually appreciating the value of relying on their own efforts for success in handling their lands.

The majority are neat in their dress and appearance at all times. Some of them own fine turnouts and large bands of both horses and cattle. Nearly all of them own a few cattle and small bands of horses. The young men take great interest in athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at the agricultural fair sports.

Being encouraged by the success that attended the exhibits that were shown at the Provincial Exhibition last year, there will be, during the present year, a healthy rivalry among the several important reserves, to be represented in both the agricultural and horticultural classes this year.

REPORT OF R. L. T. GALBRAITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KOOTENAY AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency:—

St. Mary's, No. 1, Tobacco Plains, No. 2, Lower Columbia, No. 3, Lower Kootenay, No. 4, Shuswap or Kinbaskets, No. 5, and Arrow Lake, No. 6.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no epidemics. The majority of the Indians enjoyed good health. The deaths that occurred in the Shuswap band were amongst the old and infants.

Sanitation is good. St. Eugene village is much improved, old unsanitary shacks being torn down and improved dwellings erected. The village of the Indians of Tobacco Plains is on a dry gravel bench and free from malaria. The Indians of Lower Columbia band, No. 3, use tents and move frequently. The conditions of the Lower Kootenay band, No. 4, are greatly improved owing to the village being on a bench above the swamp-land, and they have a resident physician.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming and stock-raising. A few hunt, fish, trap and freight. The young men work in the lumber camps and assist settlers during the harvesting and threshing seasons, also at herding horses and cattle. As the Creston district is becoming famous for fruit, the Indians of Lower Kootenay band, No. 4, are eagerly sought after by farmers to assist them in harvesting and packing the fruit crop, and they get good wages for this work. The members of Arrow Lake band fish, hunt, pick berries and take contracts for clearing and grubbing land for the settlers along the Arrow lakes. The women of this band are experts at bead and silk embroidery and make excellent moccasins and gloves, which sell readily.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly of log. There are only a few frame houses. It is difficult and expensive to obtain lumber, but it is hoped, when the Kootenay Central Railway is completed, conditions in this respect will change. There are now lumber mills in operation near Tobacco Plains reserve.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency, with the exception of the Arrow Lake band, have horses and cattle, which they take good care of, and they are making an effort to improve. The Lower Columbia band has the best breed of stock in the agency, and their horses and cattle are in demand and bring good prices. During the past year the Arrow Lake band purchased a few cows and horses, but their reserve is not suited for stock-raising.

Implements.—The members of Arrow Lake band have spades, hoes and rakes. The other bands in the agency have wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and sleighs, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive. They keep their farms well cultivated and their fences in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally these Indians are temperate and moral. As the Tobacco Plains band is near the Montana boundary, there is plenty of opportunity to get intoxicants, but the chief and headmen do what they can to suppress the use of liquor.

REPORT OF W. M. HALLIDAY, INDIAN AGENT FOR KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Kwawkewlth and Lackwiltack or Yucaltaw nations.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Kwashela, Nakwakto, Nuwitti, Kwawkewlth, Koskemo, Quatsino and Klaskino Nimkish, Tsawataineuk or Kingcome Inlet, Mamalillikulla, Wawlitsum or Salmon river, Wewaikum or Campbell River, and Wewaiaikai or Cape Mudge.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and working for the canneries, and working in logging camps.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are rather poor, being large and barn-like and badly built. There are a few smaller and more modern.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on all the reserves has been good.

Sanitary conditions also in nearly every case are good.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately many of the bands in this agency are intemperate; even if fairly temperate part of the time, they give way to intemperance when working about the canneries.

Conditions in regard to morality are somewhat similar to those in connection with intemperance. Some of the men exchange wives. Owing to the presence of logging camps, there is a certain amount of prostitution; but fortunately there seems to be a decrease in this evil, in fact a decided improvement in the case of some bands.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of the bands may be called fairly industrious and progressive, and all of them are law-abiding, many of the Indians are indolent and improvident and under the influence of the potlatch.

REPORT OF H. GRAHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR LYTTON AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Cheam, Squawtits, Ohamil, Popeum, Union Bar, Skawahlook, Hope, Yale, Ewawoose, Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Kanaka Bar, Siska, Skuppah, Lytton, Upper and Lower Nicola, Cold-

water, Lillooet, Cayoose Creek, Seton Lake, Anderson Lake, Bridge River, Fountain, High Bar, Pavilion and Clinton.

Tribe or Nation.—The following tribes or nations are represented in this agency: Salish, Thompson, Lillooet and Shuswap.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are fishing, farming, stock-raising, hop-picking, raising fruit and working as cowboys.

Stock.—On three of the reserves in this agency there are a large number of horses, many of them of high grade; and on two of the same reserves there are large herds of cattle, also of high quality. On some of the other reserves there are both horses and cattle, while on a few there is very little stock except the pack horses. The stock is generally well cared for.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are old, and many of them out of repair; but they are generally clean, well kept, and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—There are only a few farm implements in this agency, but they are generally well taken care of.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good. The sanitary conditions on most of the reserves are good.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the bands in this agency may be called temperate; a few are not so owing to temptations that come to them through railway construction.

As a rule the morality is good. Unfortunately the women of one band are believed to be immoral.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are considered industrious, hardworking, progressive, honest and law-abiding. In the case of the High Bar band, agricultural progress is checked owing to lack of water.

REPORT OF C. C. PERRY, INDIAN AGENT FOR NASS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands or Groups.—The Indians of this agency may be dealt with in the following bands or groups: Nass River Indians and Port Simpson, Metlakatla and Port Essington and Kitsumkalum bands.

Health and Sanitation.—Among the Nass River Indians many have died from alcoholic poisoning and tuberculosis during the past few years. They appear to be fairly cleanly. Some of their houses, however, are so unsanitary that the department agreed to supply materials for new houses if the owners would pull down and burn the old ones; but they refused to accept this offer, giving as their reason that they belived that, if the government built houses for them, it would then claim the land on which they were built.

In the Port Simpson band the number of cases of tuberculosis is large in proportion to the population.

In the Metlakatla band health conditions have not improved for want of a physician residing near the reserves.

Sanitary conditions are fairly good in both the Port Simpson and Metlakatla bands.

The health and sanitary conditions of the Port Essington and Kitsumkalum bands are both good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are: fishing, hunting, trapping, logging, boat-building, freighting and marine engineering. Some work in the salmon canneries. The Metlakatla Indians also do some profitable gardening.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept in this agency.

Farm Implements.—Only a few ploughs are kept in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Nass River Indians are sober and industrious; while there are others who manufacture intoxicants and sell to other Indians.

Some of the Port Simpson Indians get transportation on gasoline launches to Prince Rupert, where they obtain intoxicants. Many of them, however, remain on their reserves.

Occasionally there is drinking on the Metlakatla reserve; but cases of drunkenness are rigorously dealt with. Some of the women are prostitutes.

The Indians of Port Essington and Kitsumkalum are fairly temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are many good, conscientious and industrious Indians on the Nass river.

The Port Simpson Indians are among the most advanced of the coast tribes; fairly intelligent, and self-supporting, with few exceptions. They are noted for their honesty.

There is quite a variety of character and condition among the Metlakatla Indians: some are very progressive, while others seem to have no ambition.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the Indians of Port Essington and Kitsumkalum.

General Remarks.—The management of nearly all the bands in this agency, as is the case with many other bands in British Columbia, has become much more difficult of recent years owing to the great agitation that has been going on, a claim being made that the Indians do not own merely the reserves that have been assigned to them, but the whole province. Many of the bands object to control of their affairs by the government, being under the impression that to acknowledge the authority of the government would be to surrender their alleged rights to the land. Unfortunately this agitation is fostered by certain missionaries.

REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: those in Chilliwack district, on Howe sound, Burrard inlet, and Squamish river; Chehalis and Scowlitz, Coquitlam, Douglas, Skookum Chuck, Samahquam and Pemberton Meadows; Homalco and Klahoose, Katzie, Langley and Whonnock; Musqueam, Matsqui, New Westminster, Nicomen and Skuealiam, Semiamu, Sechlet, Sumas, Sliammon, and Tsawassen.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles in two bands, the Indians of this agency have enjoyed good health.

Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, fishing, hop-picking, working in the woods and as farm-hands for white settlers are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some load lumber on ships, and others occupy responsible positions such as driving donkey engines and working as firemen. They usually find ready employment at good wages. The women in a number of bands are expert basket-makers and from this source derive a considerable revenue each year.

Dwellings.—These Indians have comfortable frame dwellings, well lighted and ventilated. Quite a few houses were erected during the year, and some repaired.

Stock.—Most of the Indians have stock, which compares favourably with that kept by white settlers in the surrounding districts.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm and do garden work have good implements, and they take good care of them when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, industrious, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians may be considered temperate and moral. A few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it. It is regretted that a few of them are too fond of their native dance or potlatch.

General Remarks.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency continue to realize more fully the importance of properly cultivating their farms and gardens and giving the necessary attention to their orchards. The restrictions placed on their fishing and hunting operations compel them to do so.

It may, perhaps, be considered by some that their progress along the lines of agricultural pursuits is very slow; but when one considers the heavy cost of clearing and bringing into a state of cultivation some of their land and the fact that the workers generally have large families to support, it must be admitted that their progress is quite as rapid as could reasonably be expected.

REPORT OF J. R. BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—It seems probable that the Indians in this agency belong to the Salish nation. Locally they are called Chinook Indians, and speak two distinct dialects known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Spallumcheen, Okanagan or Nkamaplix, Penticton, Osoyoos (Inkameep) and Upper and Lower Similkameen.

Occupations.—Farming, or mixed farming, is the chief occupation of most of the Indians in this agency. They also hunt, fish, and work as cowboys and teamsters.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency keep live stock; in some cases the horses and cattle are very well bred, one band has some thoroughbred horses.

Farm Implements.—All the Indians in this agency are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, including in one case a spray motor and hose for orchards.

Buildings.—Although consisting only of logs, many of the buildings in this agency are of a good class.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the general health of these Indians has been good.

In nearly all cases sanitary conditions are good.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, these Indians may be called temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of the Okanagan band, whose members work by fits and starts, most of the Indians in this agency are industrious and making fair progress.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It was my privilege and pleasure to accompany the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs on their visit to the different reserves of the Okanagan agency, and I was pleased with the appearance of the different members of the bands who assembled to meet the commissioners at different points.

Mixed farming is and ought to be the mainstay of the Indians, and I am glad that the present demand and high prices of cattle are not unduly tempting them to get out of cattle. They are realizing more and more the value of their hay meadows as a means whereby they can winter their cattle to advantage, and I noticed that quite a number of Indians made application for blocks of land or summer range. The present prices of fruit will have a tendency to dampen any ardour towards branching out into increased planting of fruit-trees.

Last season was a very successful one for the Indians engaged in mixed farming, as, owing to the heavy crop of hay and the fact that the grading on the Kettle Valley railway was nearing completion, the price of that commodity dropped lower than I ever saw it in the valley; but roots maintained a fair price. The returns for cattle were something wonderful, though the demand for horses, owing to the stringency of the money market, was not nearly so great as in the previous year.

Again I repeat that all credit is due to the Indians who, in spite of inherent weaknesses and many temptations, are making an honest effort to better their conditions.

REPORT OF THOMAS DEASY, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MASSETT BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Massett band was not out of the ordinary. No diseases, outside of tuberculosis, appeared. The Massett reserve, where the Indians reside during the winter months and early spring, was kept in a good sanitary condition considering the fact that no water other than that obtained from two wells and rain water from the tops of buildings is available. The fact that families congregate in the houses, where people suffering from consumption reside, and there being no means of disinfecting thoroughly any place where patients die, is against eradicating the disease. A large number of the Indians show signs of consumption and a majority of the deaths, numbering eighteen, were caused by pulmonary troubles. The new council appointed a health committee, and the introduction of by-laws compelling people to keep their premises clean will assist in the future to make the Indians more careful. The drying of fish in the houses and placing fish in the open air without a covering where the flies gather on it and bring disease, is a habit of the Indians. We are preaching and teaching hygiene; but the Indians are not as careful as they should be. Living on the seashore, where the tides carry away all matter deposited below high water mark, it is a rule to make the Indians deposit offal and other filth on the beach or to throw it in the water.

Occupations.—The Massetts are fishermen; the women and larger children work inside the canneries. There are several carpenters in the band, and a number of boat-builders. Every Indian appears able to construct a good house and boat. The women make some money basket-weaving, and a number have small gardens, in which they grow potatoes and turnips. Several of the Indians own gasoline launches, which are used in conveying passengers and freight, while a number own small gasoline launches, for fishing and other purposes.

Buildings.—The houses occupied by the Indians are of frame, from one to two stories in height. Some of the residences compare favourably with those occupied by white residents. There are a number of old residences on the Massett reserve which could be destroyed without doing much injury to the appearance of the village. The Indians paint their houses. They have a lot of old smoke houses along the shore which they use for the curing of fish, and which do not add to the beauty of the place; but they are useful. On the outside reserves, the Indians erect small buildings, without floors, of logs and shakes, which remain open during the fall and winter and are not very comfortable or healthy in the spring-time, when the Indians move to their camps.

Stock.—The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, which graze the year round, and are only kept for stock-raising. Occasionally they kill cattle for local consumption, and the number does not increase materially.

Farm Implements.—The Massetts, being fishermen, do little farming. They have but a few tools, such as picks, shovels, cross-cut saws, mattocks and axes. Only one

Indian has horse-drawn implements, which he cares for. On account of the absence of roads, there is but one horse-drawn vehicle on the reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are beginning to understand that they must be occupied the year round, and take better care of their earnings. The Haidas are a progressive people who learned to trade with the Hudson Bay Company, and are willing only to work at the current rate of wages. They demand the full price for their fish from the canneries, and have their own co-operative stores. They, as a rule, are not conversant with business methods in buying and selling, and some of them are very lax in paying for goods received by them. It is a trait of the Indians to obtain credit, and many neglect to pay. In this respect they should receive no more consideration than the white people. When Indians are able to own their houses, boats, and other articles, and refuse to pay for their purchases, they should be taught to deal honestly, and have no loophole to avoid meeting their just debts. In all other respects the Massett Indians are proud of their record as a law-abiding people. In my opinion the past year has been one that tried them all, and no lonely white settler complained of bad treatment, or lack of good feeling, on the part of the Indians. They are taking quite an interest in music, and there are many good musicians among them. They have a brass band, with a white teacher, and held public entertainments during the winter. In many houses they have musical instruments, and the Indian band leader is an accomplished musician.

Temperance and Morality.—Without in any way attempting to show favouritism, I might state that we have two white constables in the neighbourhood and it has not been their duty to arrest one Indian during the year for any cause. At the Naden Harbour cannery, some Chinese provided Indians with intoxicants, and they received a term of imprisonment for so doing. The Indians are realizing the effects of indulging in intoxicating liquor, and their best men are not only preaching and teaching, but they are also prosecuting any Indian that they know is obtaining liquor. Although the temptation has been greater, with a saloon near the principal reserve, the Indians are more sober and industrious than they were a year ago.

The question of morals is one that brings a great deal of trouble to the Indians, and also to those engaged in uplifting them. There appears to be a laxity about the Indians; whether hereditary, whether through their old tribal customs, or whether they have the old Indian way of looking at our marriage laws, I cannot understand. When the Indians lived on these islands, and no white settlers were present, their marriage customs were altogether different from ours. The missionaries came among them, and married all of those living under the tribal custom. The older people have, since that time, arranged all marriages, and this custom is only another form of carrying out the Indian ways of years ago. The result has not been to bring happiness to the families. The missionaries, and all who are endeavouring to advance the Indian, even to the best of the Indians, are aware that none of the old Indian customs are of any benefit, and the arrangement of a marriage, without even asking the consent of the contracting parties, must bring trouble. Under the new by-laws, the Indian council may deal with immorality and profligacy, and it is possible to bring the Indian to realize that there is a moral line that he cannot overstep. When we find the large majority willing to advance, seeking education and Christian teaching, and all becoming more and more impressed with the fact that the government is doing everything for their advancement, there is hope for these Indians. They may not be perfect; but it is surprising how consistent they are in all they do, and the way so many of them are eager to progress.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—The Skidegate band, located at the south end of Graham island, is a smaller band than the Massetts; but not lacking, in any respect, in their manner of advancing in the way of sanitary precautions. They installed a water-

works plant, which will aid in keeping the village clean. For many years, the water they used had been obtained from streams running through the reserve, and it was noticed that salmon ascended, to spawn, and animals waded through the water and wallowed in it. At the present time, water is brought to their doors, through a four-inch main, from a source away up in the hills. Considering that they did not have sewers, I did not consider it advisable to take the water into the houses, but allowed taps to be placed from which all obtained plenty of water. The Skidegates are, as a rule, exceptionally clean. The resident medical officer is a constant visitor to the houses. The greatest drawback is the presence of consumption, in the homes, and no place in which to isolate patients.

Occupations.—The Skidegates are fishermen and boat-builders. A few of the men are prospectors, and they do some trapping and hunting. A number own launches, and convey passengers and freight to island ports. The Skidegates have an oilery, at which they manufacture dog-fish oil. During the fishing season the men engage in their own boats, at salmon fishing, and some women work in the canneries.

Buildings.—The Indians of Skidegate take a pride in building good frame houses. There are a number of old buildings on the Skidegate reserve; but they are being replaced rapidly by good structures. On the outside reserves the places in which they live would be termed shacks, and are neither healthy nor comfortable. The Indians occupy them only when seeking food, along the shore, or when fishing for home consumption.

Stock.—The Skidegates raise a few cattle, for their own use, and allow the cattle to roam the year round. They have few horses.

Farm Implements.—Being fishermen, they have only implements for small gardens,—no horse-drawn implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Skidegates and Massetts are of the same family, and talk the same language. Although separated by one hundred miles of sea-coast, they seldom visit one another, and there is a certain rivalry among them with respect to their advancement. The older men appear to control affairs in this band, and, although very forward, in many respects, the old customs appear to have a stronger hold than in the Massett band. Like the Massetts also, the Skidegates have a brass band of twenty-six musicians, are good musicians, and take a great pride in the fact that they have carried off the prizes at all Indian contests at which they performed. The younger men, and the children, are breaking away from old customs, and becoming more and more civilized, adopting the dress and ways of the whites, and speaking the English language.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the best of the band are making every effort to suppress the use of intoxicating liquor, there are a few, both young and old, that are addicted to its use. The first convictions of white men for supplying these Indians with intoxicants were made during the year, and the fines imposed were paid by subscription among those living in the neighbourhood. It is passing strange that people who are seeking the advancement of the Indians, and who should consider the evil effects of allowing them to indulge in intoxicants, have any sympathy for those who are both dangerous and of a class that should be suppressed. In this new country, it is deplorable that some whites will assist men who are engaged in this traffic, by keeping them out of prison.

The question of morality is one that the Skidegates have taken up, and the council will deal with it, this year, in a different way from the old custom. As a whole, the Skidegates are moral. There are individual cases of immorality; but the Indians are understanding that the question of morals is one that must receive attention. Those entrusted with the enforcement of the law had little occasion to complain of the Haidas during the year.

REPORT OF W. SCOTT SIMPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR STIKINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Tahltan, Casca, Liard, Fort Grahame nomads, Nelson River nomads, Atlin and Teslin Lake.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians in this agency has been fair, the prevalent disease being tubercular trouble in its varied forms. None of the Indians have been vaccinated during the year.

Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—Hunting is the chief occupation of these Indians. Most of the young men of the Tahltan band engage as packers during the summer months and as guides and cooks to hunting parties, while the older members usually camp at the fisheries during the salmon run and lay up their winter supply.

Buildings.—Only the Tahltan and Casca bands have buildings. These are of logs. Only a small number are occupied, as the Indians are constantly moving from one hunting ground to another.

Stock.—The only band in this agency having any stock is the Tahltan, and in this band only four have any, owing to the fact that horses cannot be purchased in the district. A number are now striving to make the necessary arrangements to have a few shipped in from the south.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Tahltan band are industrious and ambitious, but have extravagant tastes and throw their money away after disposing of a good catch of furs. Most of the other Indians are intelligent and ambitious, but they roam around a great deal and are often poorly clad.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are fond of liquor, but cannot procure it, as there are no licenses granted north of Telegraph Creek. Their moral conduct as a rule is below the average.

REPORT OF W. J. McALLAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR STUART LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Yacutcee, Tatcee, Pintcee, Grand Rapid, Tsislainli, Stuart Lake, Stella, Francois Lake, Chelislatta, Fraser Lake, Stony Creek, Blackwater, Kluskus, Fort George, McLeod's Lake, Fort Graham, Fort Connelly and Naanees.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and gardening.

Stock.—Although not much stock is kept on any of the reserves, nearly every band has a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are not many farm implements in this agency, but nearly every band has a supply of garden tools.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of log; a few, however, have frame fronts.

Health.—In the Stony Creek band there was an epidemic of typhoid fever, and in the Fort Graham band there was considerable sickness, grippe being prevalent. In the case of nearly all the other bands the health of the Indians has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been some drinking on the Stuart Lake, Stony Creek and Fort George reserves. With these exceptions, the Indians of this agency may be called very temperate.

Their morality is good.

NAANEES (Two Bands).

Very little is known of these wanderers, for they are nomads, roaming the territory adjacent to the Nelson and Liard rivers. They live entirely on the game pro-

ducts of the country and their lot is not always a happy one. Latest information indicates that they are decreasing in numbers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

While opportunities for outside work and wage-earning were less favourable than during the preceding year, full advantage was taken of existing conditions, and money earned in outside labour formed a very considerable item of income in the southern part of the agency.

The Stony Creek band has again made splendid headway in agriculture; but these are the only Indians who are attempting soil cultivation in a business-like manner.

The best indicator of progress among Indians is, I find, the extent or otherwise to which they cultivate the land. That and nothing else is the real test of progress. Only in producing something that did not exist before, can the Indian become self-sustaining, as the natural products of the woods—game, fur, etc.—are rapidly disappearing.

Fur prices were disappointingly low, and it may be said that Indians in the remotest parts of Canada have felt the effects of the world-wide financial stringency, for that undoubtedly was the cause of the drop in prices. The season being declared open to catch beaver, however, compensated for this to a very considerable extent.

I cannot say enough in praise of the demeanour and behaviour of the Indians during the year. While thousands of railroaders were swarming through the country, and while murders, shootings and other outrages were of frequent occurrence among the whites, Indians kept the even tenor of their way, minding their own business, and I have again the satisfaction of reporting a total absence of serious crime, minor offences alone having to be dealt with.

In more ways than one the past year can be considered a favourable one.

REPORT OF CHAS. A. COX, INDIAN AGENT FOR WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Chaicclesaht, Ehattisaht, Ucluelet, Hesquiat, Howchucklesit, Kilsemaht, Kyoquot, Matchilaht, Mouchaht, Nitinaht, Noochatlaht, Ohiaht, Opitchesaht, Pacheenaht, Toquaht and Tseshaht.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and sealing off shore, also working about the canneries and trapping. Many engage in hop-picking on the American side.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept in this agency, and it is not well cared for. The cattle belonging to the Ohiat band run wild in the woods all the year round.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two ploughs, these Indians have no farm implements.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings in this agency are nothing but shacks; others on the whole are very creditable.

Health and Sanitation.—With few exceptions, the health of these Indians has been good. There was a slight epidemic of mumps on the Clayoquot reserve. On nearly all the reserves sanitary conditions are good.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, the Indians in this agency are fairly temperate, except when working at the canneries.

The same remark may be made in regard to the morality of the women.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although some of the bands do not appear to be progressing, the majority are industrious, peaceable, law-abiding and making some progress.

REPORT OF ISAAC OGDEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The following tribes are represented in this agency: Shuswap, Chilcotin, and Carrier.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Alkali Lake, Alexandria, Anaham, Canoe Creek, Canim Lake, Dog Creek, Nemiah Valley, Riskie Creek or Toosey, Red Stone, Stone, Quesnel, Soda Creek and Williams Lake or Sugar Cane.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians in this agency are farming, stock-raising, hunting, trapping, and freighting.

Stock.—With the exception of one band, the stock in this agency is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—These Indians take good care of their farm implements.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are of log; there are a few frame.

Health and Sanitation.—On nearly all the reserves the health of the Indians has been good.

The sanitary conditions are fair.

Temperance and Morality.—On some of the reserves there has been some drinking.

The morality of these Indians is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians in this agency may be called industrious and making good progress.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR FOR NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers Inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner, and comprises the following villages: Bella Coola, Bella Bella, Kimsquit, China Hat, Oweekayno, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla, Kitlope and Kitemat.

The chief industries of the Indians of this agency are fishing, trapping, hunting and logging, the last named occupation affording them good remuneration. Several of the Indians own stores, which they conduct at various villages in the agency and do considerable trading. During the canning season many of the Indians, both men and women, are employed at the canneries. On my visit this year I noticed quite an increase in the number of gasoline boats owned by the Indians; these they use for the purpose of travelling between the reserves located near the water, and during the fishing season these are a great aid to them. Very little agriculture is engaged in, owing chiefly to the fact that but a small portion of the land is suitable for that purpose; on my last visit, however, I found that in districts where the quality of the soil permitted, the Indians were beginning to take more interest in this, with the result that there were some particularly good gardens under cultivation, in many of which a large number of vegetables is raised, such as potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc. They depend for the most part, however, on the results of fishing, trapping and hunting, and prefer such means of livelihood to that of tilling the soil.

In the different villages the buildings erected by the Indians are of a good substantial character. At Kitemat a fine new church has been built and at Bella Bella a

new wharf is under construction. Quite an improvement was noticed in the sanitary conditions, but much more could be done in this direction by the installation of better water systems. The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good, as was also their moral conduct. On account of the poor fishing this year, the Indians are not in so prosperous a condition as other years.

At Kimsquit, we had a very sad shooting affair, caused by the Indians receiving liquor from a Chinaman. Constable Tucker is doing good work in trying to suppress this evil, but has been somewhat hampered in the past on account of having to depend on the regular steamers for transportation. With the new gasoline launch which will shortly be put into commission, we are looking forward to a much stricter surveillance and consequently no repetition of such a tragedy.

During the year I accompanied the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs on their visit to the different villages of this agency. The Indians gave a hearty welcome, and at villages where they had brass bands, entertainment was afforded.

NASS AGENCY.

This agency extends from the south bank of the Skeena river to the head-waters of the Nass on the north and along the cross line to Port Essington on the Skeena river. It is comprised of the following principal villages: Essington, Metlakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Gitlakdamiks, Gwinoha, Aiyansh and Lakalsap. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

The principal occupations are fishing, hunting, trapping and logging. Many of the Indians own their own gasoline launches, while others are employed on boats operating on the various waterways. The Indians here are also expert boat-builders, and many follow this occupation.

The houses are in good condition, being principally modern and comfortable. At the village of Metlakatla a great improvement was noticed in the care of the gardens and the up-keep of the fences. The streets in the different villages are being kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and in this respect a great improvement was noticed since my last visit. The health of the Indians is also good.

Many Indians congregate at Prince Rupert now, and Constable Phillipson is doing good work in keeping down intemperance among the Indians of this agency. His summary bringing to justice of law-breakers in this respect has in a great measure overcome the evil. The Indians of the agency are generally moral and law-abiding.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and includes two villages, Massett and Skidegate, both of these having been visited during the year.

The Indians, under the supervison of Indian Agent Thomas Deasy, engage chiefly in fishing as a means of livelihood. Some of them are excellent carpenters, as is shown in the fine condition of their buildings, which are for the most part constructed on modern lines. The villages are exceptionally well managed by the councils, and under the instructions of the agent the streets are kept clean and the buildings sanitary, and in this a great improvement was noticed on my last visit. Skidegate has been supplied with a good water system, and as a result sanitary conditions are now first-class. At Nayden Harbour, where the Massett Indians congregate during the fishing season, the cannery has supplied comfortable houses for the Indians and sanitary conditions are good. This also applies to the houses at Aliford Bay, where members of the Skidegate band are employed.

Constable Hughes is in charge of the agency at present and keeps a strict surveillance at all times.

The agency was visited by the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs during the year, and during their stay at Massett the Indians held an entertainment in their honour.

The people are in the main law-abiding, and have fairly good moral and temperate habits. The health of the people is also very satisfactory.

STICKINE AGENCY.

This agency is situate in the Cassiar district, being north of the Nass and Babine agencies and is in charge of W. S. Simpson.

Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting, while many of the Indians work on pack trains and boats. Some are also employed as guides for the big game hunters, and as such receive good remuneration. Others take an interest in placer mining, especially in the Atlin district, where they have staked numerous claims; unfortunately these have not turned out very favourably. The Indians here, as in the other agencies, take but little interest in tilling the soil. The Indians of this agency have no reservations, and, with the exception of the Tahltans, are nomadic. They are looking forward with pleasure to the visit of the Royal Commission, when they will present their various requests.

The buildings are comfortable and in good repair and sanitary conditions fairly good. The health is also very satisfactory, while the Indians themselves are temperate and their moral character good.

BABINE AGENCY.

The Babine agency is located northeast of the Bella Coola agency and east of the Nass agency, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring, with headquarters at Hazelton, at the head of the Skeena river. The principal villages are Hazelton, Kitselas (New Town), Kitwangar, Andimaul, Glen Vowel, Kishpaiax, Kitseguela, Meanskinisht, Hagalgate and Morris Town.

The Indians chiefly engage in fishing, hunting and trapping. A small number have gardens, and at the time of my visit a number were engaged in teaming work. Many of the villages have saw-mills, and the Indians are busily engaged in getting out logs and sawing up lumber.

The houses are comfortable and kept in fairly good condition. Sanitary conditions are much improved, and the villages present a much cleaner appearance than formerly.

Fruit-trees have been sent up to Glen Vowel and will be planted out this spring. The gardens at this village were particularly well cared for, and under Ensign and Mrs. Sharpe good work has been accomplished in this regard. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe have, since my last visit, been succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

The health of the Indians is good and they are a fairly moral and temperate people. During the construction work on the railway, there has been much drinking among them, but Constable Calkins is doing his best to improve conditions in this respect, and the heavy sentences imposed on offenders have done much to stamp out the evil.

General Remarks.—The Indians of the Northern Inspectorate are, generally speaking, an industrious class of people. They are intelligent and anxious to improve themselves wherever possible so that they may compare favourably with the white people, whom they strive to imitate in every respect. In dress and appearance they are very cleanly. The younger generation wear modern up-to-date clothing, and take great pride in their appearance.

Their houses are for the most part clean and kept in good condition, while many of them are very substantial and comfortable.

The Indians treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy, and on all my visits

I received the utmost kindness from them. In the many meetings held, their complaints and requests were always brought forward in a courteous manner and the meetings conducted in an orderly way.

Some of the Indians are excellent musicians and many of the villages have brass bands. During the visit of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs to the different villages, these bands turned out in full force to provide a royal welcome. These are a very loyal people and never lose an opportunity of displaying their flags and evincing their patriotism.

The Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, although more interest is being evidenced this year than former years, and a noticeable increase in the number of gardens has resulted. It is every man's aim, however, to own a boat or launch, and some of the Indians are in possession of very fine crafts, and become very skilful in the management thereof.

The liquor traffic among the Indians has been a great drawback to their advancement and is responsible for much crime. The various constables in the different agencies are doing good work in trying to suppress this evil, and their summary method of bringing to justice offenders in this respect, together with the heavy sentences imposed, is resulting in more favourable conditions and the gradual suppression of the use of intoxicants by the Indians.

The past year has not been as prosperous as former years on account of the failure in the salmon run, but the Indians are making good progress in nearly every direction, and conditions in the Northern Inspectorate are fairly good.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, New Westminster and West Coast agencies.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

This agency extends from Comox on the north to Sooke on the south, a distance of approximately 200 miles on Vancouver island, and also comprises a number of the islands in the straits of Georgia.

The new agency office, which forms a part of the new public building in the city of Duncan, has been under construction since last fall, is now about completed and ready for occupancy. As soon as the necessary office furniture and fixtures are installed, the agent will be able to take up his duties in the new building.

During the latter part of May and early June every village and reserve in this agency was visited by myself, in company with the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, several visits to different portions of this agency have also been made by myself throughout the year.

With the exception of those reserves situated on islands in the straits of Georgia all the villages are easily reached from the main trunk roads through Vancouver island.

The general health of the Indians has been fair, no epidemics having occurred.

The principal sources of income of these Indians are hunting, fishing, working at canneries, hop-picking, stevedoring, boat and canoe building and general day labour. The amount of revenue obtained from the last named source was not as great as has been the case for some years, as the period of depression affected the Indians in this respect to quite an extent. It is possible that the Indians of this agency, now that an abundance of general labouring work at good wages is no longer to be obtained, will give more attention to the clearing and cultivating of their lands. Where the Indians devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits last year they obtained good

crops. Those who went to the canneries on the Fraser and to the hop-fields at Chilliwack all earned considerable money, as the run of salmon was a big one and the crop of hops was the heaviest for a number of years.

With the exception of the Songhees Indians, the tribes throughout the agency have a poor class of habitations, very little having been done by the Indians during the past year to improve their conditions in this respect. For Indians living so close to civilized centres, they should be much better housed than the great bulk of them are at present.

The reserves at Sooke, Cowichan, on the Saanich peninsula, Nanaimo river, Qualicum and Comox contain a first-class quality of land, and a large amount of cultivation is to be seen at these places. Considerable work in the orchards of the Indians in the matter of pruning and spraying of the trees has been done during the year. Lime and sulphur solution for spraying the trees was supplied by the department to the Indians in the Nanaimo, Cowichan and Saanich districts.

The conduct of the Indians of the Cowichan agency has been, on the whole, very fair during the year, taking into consideration the many temptations they have and opportunities afforded them for obtaining liquor. In this connection the constable for the Cowichan agency, Thos. O'Connell, has done good work in prosecuting both the Indians, for being intoxicated, and the suppliers of intoxicants to Indians. During the past year he has prosecuted 149 cases as follows: April, 12; May, 13; June, 3; July, 11; August, 86; September, 9; November, 5; December, 7; January, 1; February, 2. Of these prosecutions, 40 were made against suppliers of intoxicants to Indians, in 39 of which convictions were secured and heavy penalties inflicted. The number of prosecutions entered by Constable O'Connell under the various clauses of the Indian Act for 1913-14 exceed those of 1912-13 by 20. This is accounted for by the fact that during the fishing season on the lower Fraser river the number of Indians employed at the various canneries was greatly in excess of the previous year, and it will be noted that in the month of August there were 86 prosecutions.

As truant officer Constable O'Connell has, during the year, returned to various boarding and industrial schools 28 pupils who had overstayed their holidays and were picked up at the various centres of Indian employment, at which places Constable O'Connell was doing duty. Six pupils were also returned to day schools.

KEWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

The boundaries of this agency are Smith's inlet on the north to Cape Mudge on the south, including all islands lying between these points and all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northwest from Campbell river to the north end of this island.

The Indians earn a living by fishing for the canneries mostly and working at the logging camps. As the run of salmon was very small last season in the Skeena and Nass rivers, the Indians who went to the canneries at those points earned little money; on the other hand those who came south to the Fraser river did fairly well, as last season was what is known as the big year for the salmon run. A number of the Alert Bay Indians who remained at home and were employed at the British Columbia Packers' cannery at that place did very well indeed. The amount of money earned by the Indians at the logging camps during the past season was small, as a large number of the camps throughout this section of the country were closed down early in the year.

The general health of the Kwawkewlth Indians throughout the whole year was good, no epidemics of any serious nature having taken place amongst them.

The reserves for the most part are heavily timbered and very little attempt has been made by the Indians towards adapting themselves to agricultural pursuits.

In the matter of habitations the Kwawkewlths are making some slight advances; their houses are generally of a poor quality, but, as each year passes, new houses are noticed on the various reserves.

The morals of the Indians in this agency have never been of a high standard. In the southern part, however, there appears to be a slight improvement, and I am pleased to state that no serious crimes have been committed in this agency throughout the year.

The potlatch has received a setback during the year. Prosecutions have been made by the Indian agent, acting under section 149 of the Indian Act. In the month of November two Indians were arrested for taking part in a potlatch and were set up for trial and are now awaiting the hearing of the cases at the spring assizes. If convictions are secured and severe penalties are afflicted on these Indians, it will do more for the uplifting of this nation than all the advice on the part of the agents and missionaries.

The appointment of Dr. T. A. Jamieson, of Campbell River, as medical officer for the Indians in the southern part of the agency during the past year will be very beneficial to the Indians in that part of the country.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

During periods of prosperity the Indians throughout this agency may be said to be in a fair condition; they have in the past been able to earn considerable money at farming, fishing, hop-picking, logging, working in the saw-mills, stevedoring, basket-making and general labourer work. The existing period of depression, however, has cut off several of the sources of their revenue.

In the Fraser valley section of the agency the Indians have done well on their farms, and good crops were obtained. Owing to the exceedingly mild weather, their live stock have also thrived.

A fruit-packing school was opened at Sardis during February with 14 pupils, 8 of whom were Indian boys and girls. The Indians seem to appreciate the value of having fruit properly packed in order that it may be put on the market in a good condition and thus ensure a higher price for the products of their orchards than they have been able to do in the past when it has generally been sold on the trees. Good farms are to be seen at Langley, Katzie, Whonnock, Sumas, Harrison River and at all the reserves at Chilliwack. At Pemberton Meadows the Indians have a large tract of splendid land which is capable of producing first-class crops. The Indians have in the past contented themselves with growing potatoes enough for their own consumption and also raising of live stock. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company is tapping this section of the country and its line will be in close proximity to the reserve. When the railway is in operation the Pemberton Indians should be able to ship to Vancouver a large amount of farm products for which they can obtain a ready sale.

The department has rendered considerable assistance to the Indians of this agency during the past year in the way of horses, wagons, agricultural implements, seeds, fruit-trees, fencing, etc. Material for ten houses at different reserves throughout the agency was also supplied by the department during the year.

The moral conduct of the Indians may be classed as fair; they will, of course, take liquor whenever they can procure it, and have during the past year been able to obtain a considerable amount, for there always appears to be someone low enough in the scale of civilization who considers it the proper thing to do to supply intoxicants to Indians.

The health of the Indians throughout the agency has been very good, no epidemics of any kind having taken place. During the year Dr. Henderson, of Powell River, was appointed medical officer for the Sliammon, Klahoose and Homalco Indians; and Dr. Inglis, of Gibson's Landing, was appointed to look after the health of the Sechelt Indians as well as the pupils of the Sechelt Indian boarding school.

In April last the False Creek sub-band of the Squamish tribe entered into negotiations with H. O. Alexander, of Vancouver, representing the Government of British Columbia, whereby they were to receive a cash consideration and leave their reserve at Vancouver and remove to one of the reserves up the Squamish river. The total amount of cash received by the Indians was $219,750. Nineteen heads of families received $11,250 each, one Indian got $5,000 and $1,000 was paid for the removal of the remains of deceased Indians from the graveyard. No surrender under the Indian Act has been taken by the department's officials for this reserve up to the present time.

On September 27, I took surrenders from part of the Squamish Indians interested in the Yekwaupsum, Ahtsamn, Stawamus, Squamish, Skwulwailum, Mamaquum reserves for 1908 areas of land in the beforementioned reserves, located at the head of Howe sound, which are required by the Pacific Great Eastern Development Company for terminals and townsite purposes. The total amount involved in the transaction was $161,419, of which the Indians will receive 50 per cent in cash and the building of 50 houses on those portions of the Stawamus and Yekwaupsum reserves that the Indians have retained under the agreement, which houses will cost $12,500. The graveyard is also to be fenced and put in a parklike condition. For right-of-way purposes the Pacific Great Eastern Development Company acquired 4½ acres along the waterfront of the Mission reserve at North Vancouver and about 20½ acres through the Kapilano reserve.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The new gasoline launch for this agency, which is now about completed, will be a great service to the agent when visiting the reserves and will permit of more time being spent at the villages on each occasion than he can possibly give under the existing transportation conditions of the West Coast.

The chief employment of the West Coast Indians is working in canneries during the summer and early fall months. After the fishing season is over, a great many of them proceed to the hop-fields at Chilliwack and on the American side. They all earned considerable money at the canneries and at the hop-fields at Chilliwack last season, but those who went to the adjoining states did not fare so well. During the winter and spring months a number are engaged in trapping, and a few seal off shore. The Uchucklesit cannery and cold storage plant is in operation all winter and the Uchucklesit Indians as well as some of the Ohiets and Ucluelets with a few of the Alberni Indians have found steady employment. The whaling stations at Sechart and Kyuquot also afford employment for not a few of the Indians. There are about 20 who obtain employment at the saw-mills at Alberni.

The health of the Indians of the West Coast during the year was very good; there was a slight epidemic of mumps among the Kyuquots, Clayoquots and Kelsomaht Indians, but it died out very quickly and did no harm. Of course, there is a great amount of tuberculosis in different forms amongst these Indians. During the year Dr. D. S. Dixon, who took up his residence at Tofino, was given a portion of the medical work formerly done by Dr. Chas. MacLean, of Uchulet. This will serve a very useful purpose, as those Indians north of Barclay sound will be in much closer touch with Dr. Dixon than they were with Dr. MacLean.

The Indians of the coast part of this agency do nothing in the way of agriculture. The land is poor and it makes even gardening discouraging for them. At practically all the villages each family grows a few potatoes, carrots, turnips and onions. The land of the Opetchisaht and Sechart reserves, which are close to Alberni, is of a much better quality and considerable of it has been cleared. The Indians do not make as much of it as they might, owing to the fact that a considerable part of each year they are away at the canneries.

At most of the reserves the Indians have a fair class of habitations, and quite an improvement is noted with regard to cleanliness. The agent has been endeavouring to have the houses, in the different villages, moved to allow of wide streets and yards around the houses, and hopes next year to be able to make a favourable report on this matter.

There has been a decided improvement with respect to the moral conduct of the Indians during the year. There have been no serious charges against any of them and very few cases of intoxicants.

In the months of October and December a large number of Indians, principally from the West Coast, visited Victoria in connection with filing their claims for compensation before the Pelagic Sealing Commissioner, Hon. Louis Audette. In October it was necessary for them to procure from the shipping master a certificate showing the names of the vessels on which they signed and the number of years they had been engaged in the sealing industry; and in December they had to appear before the Commissioner to give evidence with regard to their claims. The number of claims filed was 928, and involves a sum of $992,280. In both the months above mentioned there were at least 1,000 Indians visiting this city, and it speaks very well for their conduct while here when it is understood that less than a dozen of them were brought before the police magistrate for being intoxicated. While the Commission was in session during December I had Indian Agent Cox come to Victoria to assist the solicitor in getting the cases before the Court, and he rendered valuable services in this respect. I also had Dominion Constable O'Connell on hand to keep an oversight on the Indians while camping around the city, and to him great credit is due for keeping the Indians out of temptation.

REPORT OF TOM WILSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN ORCHARDS.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa,
April 21, 1914.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, on the care of the orchards on the Indian reserves in British Columbia during the year ended March 31, 1914.

In October last I visited several of the reserves on the mainland and on Vancouver island, and was pleased to note the progress which Mr. Wilson records in his report. Having reached a stage where they are able to produce good sound fruit, the Indians now require assistance in disposing of their products. I took this question up with the officers of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, having discussed it fully with Mr. Wilson, who naturally knows the conditions and requirements of the Indians in these respects, and also with Messrs. Byrne and Ditchburne, in order that arrangements might be made whereby the Indians could receive instruction in grading and packing fruit. Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Winslow, Provincial Horticulturist for British Columbia, promised to assist us in the matter. A beginning has already been made and the policy will be continued. Further, provided the Indians are able to comply with the requirements of such bodies, they will be able to join the co-operative associations which have been recently established in British Columbia for the marketing of fruit.

The chain, therefore, is now complete, so far as we can make it. The young Indians are receiving instruction in fruit-growing in the schools, and in packing

and grading should they so wish; the orchards on the reserves are being better cared for and adults can receive instruction in packing and grading. Finally, they could join, provided they fit themselves to do so, the co-operative associations for the marketing of their fruit. There is no reason why the Indians should not, under such conditions, produce as good fruit as the white settlers to whose lands their own are adjacent. Great credit is due to our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, who has charge of the work and through whose zeal we have been able to attain the present encouraging state of affairs. The various agents have also assisted on all occasions in furthering the work. From its original purpose of eradicating insect pests in the Indian orchards, the work has assumed a more progressive aspect and covers the whole subject of fruit-growing. Full details are contained in the report submitted herewith.

I have, etc.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report on work done in connection with the Indian orchards in British Columbia.

I am glad to report a steady advance among our Indians here, along the lines of horticulture and general agriculture, and I look for the time when many of them will take their places with the progressive farmers of the province. By my advice some of them have become members of farming institutes. What they require are encouragement and instruction, the latter I try to the best of my ability to impart, and I know it is having a good effect.

A class was formed at Sardis, near Chilliwack, in which six whites and eight Indians took part, for the purpose of teaching the best methods of apple-packing. The Indians were all pupils or ex-pupils of the Indian schools, and ranged from sixteen to eighteen years of age. Mr. Loveday, who was the instructor, was enthusiastic about the aptitude shown by the Indians, and I have since heard the same good news from Mr. Winslow, the Provincial Horticulturist. In fact, they beat their white competitors, as they are excellent imitators and have sharper eyes for judging size. I hope to have other schools of the same kind carried on in other parts of the fruit-growing districts during the coming season.

Again, very excellent exhibits were sent in to the Westminster fair last year from some of the bands in the Lower Fraser valley, and also from the Kamloops agency; but they were cramped for room and did not show off to the same advantage as if they had been spread over greater space. As a matter of fact, Mr. Smith had more agricultural exhibits under his platform than he could find room for exhibition. Mr. Smith, Mr. Byrne and I went over to the annual meeting of the directors and entered a vigorous protest in the name of the Department of Indian Affairs against the lack of space, and we were assured that more consideration would be accorded in future.

A large number of trees were supplied to Indians last year, partly to replace those which had been cut out by my orders and partly to some ex-pupils of the Kamloops industrial school. I am glad to say that those have turned out an unqualified success.

At Shuswap the land had all been well prepared with plough and disc, and, when I had measured out the different plots, I set the others to planting, showing them how to spread the roots and also to form the head of the trees. So successful was the planting that we had less than half of one per cent failures.

I heard from Mr. Winslow, the Provincial Horticulturist, that some of these same people had since been engaged to put out a demonstration orchard near Chase, and

that it had come in second in scale of cheapness and among the first as to excellence of workmanship.

The trees supplied to the Lytton Indians were distributed in smaller numbers, as the land is more broken up. I have seen them from time to time and they have all done exceedingly well. The fruit raised in that section of the country is of very good quality and finds a ready sale locally.

The trees sent and distributed about Chilliwack and neighbourhood were to replace those which I had cut out, and I am in hopes that in a few years' time the old useless stock will have disappeared and vigorous young clean orchards have taken their places.

The fruit crop in the Lower Fraser valley last season was not by any means large nor was the quality high. On account of the extremely wet weather early in the year and this being succeeded by very hot weather, the fungus diseases almost got the better of things. This applied to whites as well as Indians. We had no serious outbreak of any injurious insects except bud-moths and a few of the leaf-rollers; click beetles also did a little damage among the blossoms of plums and cherries, but timely spraying with arsenate of lead prevented very serious damage.

The Chilliwack Indians are on the whole doing very well. Crops were good and good prices prevailed, and most of these Indians are prosperous and contented. The orchards have all been well cleaned up, and a great difference can be noted in the way that burdocks and other noxious weeds have been kept down. The spray pump did the work.

The Katsee people have been doing a considerable lot of cleaning, but the available amount of good land is small and a great part of their living has to come out of the river.

At Langley good progress is being made, and everything points to the continuance of the same. More land is now being cleared, and one or two new families of Indians have moved on and built good houses and are making further improvements.

The Matsqui Indians remain very much as they were last year. There is considerable sickness and destitution among them. They are doing very little good, although they have a beautiful reserve.

The Indians on Harrison river, both of the Scowlitz and Chehalis bands, are doing well, but some of them lost money by leaving their farms to go hop-picking. The orchards have been well looked after and still more land has been fenced and got ready for cultivation.

The Indians of Katz, Skawitz and Ohamel are all doing well, and land-clearing is proceeding. The orchards are well cared for, and they had fair crops last year, which they disposed of locally. They have two spray pumps, which they make good use of. Visits were paid them from time to time, and they gave me much satisfaction.

Between Yale and Hope several places have been abandoned as residences. In one case the owner died and his widow removed to her old village, and only pays a visit now and again to pick the fruit when it is ripe. On another place both the old people have died and the heirs do nothing with the property.

At Union Bar, which up to last year was almost totally deserted, there is now quite a thriving Indian population and some of them are taking much interest in horticulture. I am in hopes that before long it will assume its old state, which from signs must have been populous and industrious.

The Lytton Indians on both sides of the Fraser river had good crops of everything last year. The apples they sold locally, but in most cases, although prices were fair, they had to take it out in trade. There are very few places of any great extent; the largest, about three acres, was renewed last spring.

The Okanagan Indians have done exceedingly well. At Penticton they had medium crops of excellent fruit; but, as there was a fair crop all round and they were not organized in any way, they had some difficulty in disposing of their early fruit. Later on they sold all their winter fruit in bulk to the local exchanges. As yet they do

not know how to pack, which ignorance militates against them. We hope to have this remedied in future by a packing school, and also a proper organization.

The Osoyoos Indians had some of the finest fruit grown in the country, but their distance from a market (about fifty miles from Penticton) puts them out of business. The nearest point they can sell is at Orville, on the American side, when they have to contend with the duty.

The Nkamaplix band at the head of Okanagan lake have been doing better than before, but I find a disturbing element among them. The orchards are small, and in most cases the varieties poor. We intend this spring to put out some experimental orchards so as to show them the best methods. The same applies to Whiteman Creek, about ten miles further down the lake shore.

In the Similkameen they had the misfortune to lose by death the most progressive chief in the district, Charley Ellison. He had a beautiful orchard, of which he was very proud, and it was always taken care of. The other orchards at Ashnola are smaller, but very fine. In South Similkameen and Chopaka they had some very excellent fruit indeed, which they disposed of at good prices. The spray pumps sent in are used to good advantage.

On the new Songhees reserve near Esquimalt on Vancouver island the people are doing well. The young orchards which were put out last year are being added to and several are now in course of planting. The people do not depend on agriculture for subsistence and the trees have been put out mostly to supply home demand. I have been called in several times for advice, which is usually followed to the letter.

The Esquimalt Indians have their orchards, consisting of a few trees near their homes; but, as they mostly work out, not a great deal of care is taken of them. The trees serve to supply home consumption. Nothing in the way of any dangerous disease is to be seen.

The farms and orchards on Saanich peninsula are all looking well. A great deal of work has been done at Saakim and Tsartlip, quite a number of trees have been put out, which are doing well. The clearing is heavy, but is being continued. Great improvements can be noticed at Tsowat, I had a large number of useless trees and seedlings cut out, and most of the places are now in very good order. Most of the Indians leave their homes in summer and fall and go fishing, so that often the places deteriorate in their absence.

In the neighbourhood of Duncan the best places are on the Koksilla reserve; although none of the orchards are very extensive, the quality that is raised is very good, and the owners can usually sell it to the local merchants. The farms also seem to be better looked after than on some of the other reserves.

A fine amount of work has again been done on Somenos, Quamichan and the other reserves. During the present month (March) the weather has been very favourable for using the spray pump and it has been kept going most of the time. The Indians, except in the case of absentees, always assist is spraying their own places.

At Nanaimo River the Indians are making good progress in agriculture, but last year on account of the very unfavourable season the fruit was of poor quality. In the town camp there has also been a very marked improvement among several individual Indians who have cleared up their places very well, but there remains much to be desired in the way of getting rid of burdocks and other noxious weeds. As part of this reserve lies in the city of Nanaimo, it is very necessary that this should be attended to; but, as most of the men are engaged in different works, mines and saw-mills, it is difficult to get them to attend to this.

In June last a visit was paid to the Babine agency, with a view to finding out the possibilities for horticulture. One hundred and fifty trees were taken up and put out in nursery rows to find out how they would stand the winter.

I saw the remnants of trees that had been put out from time to time, but they were merely struggling for an existence. On making inquiries of several old timers,

I was told that sometimes the temperature went down to 53 below zero, which would preclude the possibility of successful orcharding. I found, however, that strawberries, currants and gooseberries all do well, and judging from the plots of rhubarb in every Indian garden it can be grown to perfection.

I found cut worms of different kinds cutting off such crops as cabbage, peas, spinach and onions, and was told that they had been equally destructive for over twelve years. I was able to give information as to the laying down of poisoned bait. I visited the reserves at Kispiax, Glen Vowel, Hagelget, and also the different places surrounding the agency buildings.

On my return to Prince Rupert, I met Mr. Tyson, the Inspector of Agencies, and accompanied him over the Metlakatla agency, and there marked the progress made by the trees and shrubs which were sent up last year. I found them all in a very satisfactory condition, the growth made having been vigorous and healthy. The Indians have beautiful gardens. Several of them have such shrubs as rhododendron, azalea and spirea, which they have imported from the South.

I have had application from the agents at Bella Coola and Queen Charlotte Islands for shade and ornamental trees and vegetable seeds and fruit-trees; these have been referred to Ottawa.

Visits have been paid from time to time to the different industrial and boarding schools, and instruction in horticultural matters given wherever possible. Many of the ex-pupils are taking kindly to agriculture and horticulture; one I know has been working for two years with a market gardener and florist, and he is as much at home in the greenhouse as he is out in the field. I gave him his first lesson in the business. A new day school has been built near Chilliwack, and, as there is a considerable amount of excellent land adjoining which the Indians have ploughed and harrowed, we hope later on to have the pupils do some gardening—flower and vegetable.

Our spray pumps are now distributed as follows:—1 Sardis, 1 Chilliwack, 1 Cultus Lake, 1 Katsee, 1 Langley, 1 Whonnock, 1 Scowlitz, 1 St. Elmo, 1 Spulmacheen, 1 Head of Lake, 1 Penticton, 1 Kootenay, 1 Alberni, 1 Katz, 2 Saanich, 2 Nanaimo, 1 St. Mary's Mission, 1 Ohamel, 1 Seehelt, 1 Duncan, 1 Trout Creek, 1 North Vancouver, 1 in storage.

In September a suspected attack of fire blight was reported to me at the Kootenay industrial school, and on going there to investigate I found it was a veritable attack. I took immediate steps to have it stamped out. It is strange such an isolated instance of this, as there are no orchards within 8 or 10 miles. Observations will be kept to see there is no further outbreak.

An attempt was made to get the Indians to remove the permanent manure piles which accumulate about their buildings, but only partial success has attended my efforts in this direction.

In conclusion, I have to thank the different inspectors and agents for hearty support and assistance in my work; also several chiefs and individual members of the different bands have helped me most materially, to them my thanks are also due.

I have, etc.,

TOM WILSON,
Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1914.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1914.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

The expenditure for the year from the parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Indian Education.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Ex-Pupils.	Travel and Salaries.	Tuition.	Freight ex-penses.	Mis-cellaneous	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Ontario	33,862 44	50,711 89	45,280 64		271 90	2,112 19	867 29	1,971 84	
Quebec	25,169 37				2,424 44	4,908 48	35 17	1,792 85	
Nova Scotia	13,264 63					419 79	8 44	432 30	
N. Brunswick	13,129 58				520 24	667 97	8 00	551 51	
P. E. Island	439 32					28 48		135 69	
Manitoba	15,926 36	165,584 43	48,838 52	2,274 60		353 87	995 00	2,253 24	
Saskatchewan	35,358 14	65,068 64	36,603 71	3,232 03			346 97	2,027 15	
Alberta	3,340 54	149,692 09	17,528 02	617 58		278 65	219 91	589 24	
North West Territories	100 00	16,116 91						66 86	
Brit. Columbia	26,815 03	35,867 30	78,179 45	527 00		388 50	369 41	1,659 59	
Yukon	4,324 95	7,988 16							
	171,730 36	491,029 42	226,430 34	6,651 21	3,216 58	9,157 93	2,790 19	11,480 27	922,486 30

Many bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Acct. No.	Band.	Interest.	Capital.
		$ c.	$ c.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana	895 76	
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	668 00	
3	" Nawash	1,687 05	
4	" Rama	412 42	
5	" Sarnia	1,838 78	
6	" Saugeen	2,220 99	
7	" Snake Island	201 67	
8	" Thames	1,256 48	
9	" Walpole Island	190 43	
10	" Fort William	6 92	
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River	871 55	
13	" Henvey Inlet	125 00	
14	" Nipissing	1,025 94	
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	697 60	
18	" Credit	485 61	
19	" Rice Lake	75 00	
20	" Mud Lake	375 00	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	2,270 24	
23	Moravians of Thames	852 00	
30	Chippewas of Parry Sound	636 88	
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	7 50	
32	Chippewas of Serpent River	3 00	
33	Six Nations of Grand River	10,103 26	768 00
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River	39 69	
50	Algonquins of River Desert	309 47	
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	480 30	
246	" Shegunandah	413 74	
247	" Sheshegwaning	607 07	
248	" South Bay	316 88	
249	" Sucker Creek	177 04	
251	" West Bay	635 45	
		29,886 22	768 00
	Total		30,654 22

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and equipment; while the expenditure from interest represents the current expenses.

The expenditure for Indian education is further augmented by considerable sums provided by the religious denominations engaged in this work. The exact amount of such contributions is not readily obtainable.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show the relation borne by the schools to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1913 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children said to be enrolled in the day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number given of school age. For example, in the Pierreville agency the number of children of school age is given as 75 and the number enrolled 83; again in the Moravian agency the former number is 55 and the latter 66. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that some children enter the schools before the age of 6 years and remain after they reach 15, but the main reason is that the age limit for pupils of residential schools is 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is published among other statistical tables in Part I of the annual report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of

schools, and a tabular statement is given showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

The progress made last year in educational work has been most encouraging, there having been a noticeable increase in the enrolment and average attendance.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The efforts of the department to increase the efficiency of the day schools is meeting with much success. As higher salaries are now paid, there is not the same difficulty experienced in obtaining qualified teachers. The new buildings erected and the improvements and repairs to the old ones have made the surroundings much more congenial. On some isolated reserves the department has provided living quarters for the teachers, which have added much to their comfort and efficiency. I am pleased to say that, with very few exceptions, teachers have taken a lively interest in their work, which is not wholly confined to the class-room, but includes an earnest endeavour to better the conditions on the reserves. Domestic science, household economy, hygiene and sanitation are given a prominent place in Indian education, with the result that a marked improvement is noticeable in the Indian homes and surroundings. Since the inauguration of school gardens an impetus has been given to agriculture, and the pupils of some of the schools where these gardens are being conducted have received rewards at the local fairs in open competition with their white neighbours.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

The principals and staffs of these schools still continue their zealous efforts to impart useful knowledge to the children committed to their charge, and pay strict attention to their moral and religious welfare. The work of erecting modern, well-equipped schools is still continued, and the buildings lately erected compare most favourably with the best class of government buildings in the Dominion.

Assistance to ex-pupils is still being continued, and last year 43 boy and 23 girl ex-pupils were granted assistance to the extent of about $7,000. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year the sum of $3,252.06. Reports received from agents regarding assisted ex-pupils are encouraging and show that they have made good use of their school training and the assistance given them by the department.

There are a number of orphan and neglected children in the province of Quebec, where there are no residential Indian schools, who have been placed in institutions of this class which have been established by the white communities, for whose maintenance the department allows a per capita grant. The training at these institutions is excellent, and the Indian children benefit from contact with the whites. The number so attending is about 50.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	43
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	20

Rev. John A. McDonald, Indian superintendent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Lennox Island is the only Indian school in my superintendency. It occupies a beautiful site on the island of Lennox overlooking Richmond or Malpeque bay.

The teacher, John J. Sark, is a son of Chief Sark, and was educated by the department at St. Dunstan's college. He is painstaking and enthusiastic in his work, and his zeal is sometimes taken for severity.

For some months the attendance was small, but with the appointment of Matthew Mitchell, as truant officer, attendance has become more regular. The pupils and parents alike appreciate the advantages of education, and it has a marked effect on their appearance and manner of living. Some Indians who do not reside permanently on the reserve are sending their children to school at Miscouche, Colman, and other places.

The public school inspector who visited this school declared that he found it in a high state of efficiency and in many respects superior to several schools attended by white children.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Mr. G. Hoyt, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

There are only ten children of school age in this agency. There are no Indian schools in the agency, but some of the children attend the white schools at Middleton and Lequille.

The children who attend school appear to be very studious and receive every encouragement from their parents.

All the pupils are mannerly.

ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO COUNTIES.

Number of children of school age	53
Number of pupils enrolled	39
Average attendance	28

Mr. John Cameron, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

The new Indian school at the Afton reserve was opened on December 1, last, with an initial attendance of 34 pupils. This number will be increased in the near future. A visitor is impressed with the cleanliness of the pupils, and their apparent desire to take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered them. Measures for the maintaining of sanitary conditions are strictly observed. The pupils are making good progress for the short time school has been open, and the teacher, Mr. Rogers, is painstaking in his efforts. It is of course early to predict the effect of the opening of the school, but I have no hesitation in saying that the general tone of the Indians will be raised. A spirit of independence will be engendered among the Indians and I think they will eventually discontinue their wandering habits, and will feel that they are in the same class as their white brethren.

A few of the Indian children who are living on the Summerside reservation are attending the public white school.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	12
Number of children enrolled	11
Average attendance	6

The Indian agent, Mr. R. H. Smith, reports on educational matters as follows:

Millbrook Day School.

This school has been well attended during the past year and the pupils have made good progress in their studies.

The teacher, Miss J. Scott, does faithful work.

The school grounds were improved last summer by the digging of a drain and the planting of a spruce hedge. This hedge will add greatly to the appearance of the school.

The homes of the Indians are neat and clean and the Indians themselves are thrifty and progressive.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	21
Number of children enrolled	8
Average attendance	4

Mr. A. J. Johnson, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

As there is no Indian school in this county and as the children who attend school are scattered throughout the county, it is rather difficult to give an accurate report.

Miss D. M. Quinn, the teacher at the Franklin Manor white school, reports that the Indian children who attend that school are progressing satisfactorily.

There are 4 children attending the River Hebert public school. Mr. J. H. Fitch, the teacher, informs me that their progress compares favourably with that of the white children, but their attendance is rather irregular.

Miss E. McPherson, teacher at Springfield Junction, reports only one child attending school at that place.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of pupils of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	8

Mr. R. A. Harris, Indian agent, gives the following report on education in his agency:—

Bear River School.

The school is a well constructed wooden building and is equipped with all the necessary apparatus. During the past year the school has been taught by Miss Agatha McGinty and she has proved a very capable teacher. Although the fact that Micmac is the only language spoken in their homes proves a disadvantage to the pupils, still their progress during the past year has been most satisfactory. The benefits of education are shown by the cleanliness displayed by the Indians both in their persons and in their homes.

ESKASONI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	20
Number of pupils enrolled	19
Average attendance	9.2

The agent, Rev. A. R. McDonald, reports on the Eskasoni school as follows:—

For the last two years this school has been in charge of Mr. James D. McNeil.

The pupils are making quite satisfactory progress. During the past year there has been a marked improvement both in the number of pupils enrolled and in the average attendance.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	38
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	9

The Indian agent, Mr. D. Chisholm, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Tuft's Cove Day School.

This school is situated near Dartmouth. The building is well equipped with new desks and all the necessary school furniture.

The teacher, Mr. G. Richardson, is deserving of praise for his earnest efforts on behalf of the pupils.

The attendance is very satisfactory and all the children are making good progress.

General Remarks.—The Indian children at Sheet Harbour attend the white schools. Owing to the irregular attendance they are not making the progress that is desired.

HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	15
Average attendance	8

The Indian agent, Mr. A. Wallace, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Shubenacadie Day School.

This school, which is taught by Miss Mary A. Short, is progressing rapidly.

The atendance is quite satisfactory. The pupils are diligent and learn quickly.

One of the most satisfactory features of education is that the Indians learn English, which is a very great advantage to them in doing business with the whites.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	59
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	16

Whycocomagh School.

The public school inspector, in his semi-annual report of inspection on this school reports as follows:—

The teacher, Mr. John A. Gillies, previous to his taking charge of this school, taught successfully in several of the public schools of the province and has been more successful than any of his predecessors, but under the adverse circumstances in which he is working, satisfactory progress cannot be expected. The irregularity of attendance and the lack of interest of the parents and children are the chief drawbacks to the progress of this school.

Malagawatch School.

This school is in good condition. Mr. Frank Cabot, an Indian, was appointed to take charge for the winter months. The attendance is fair. The night school, which had been in operation during the past few winters, has been discontinued.

KINGS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	7

Mr. C. E. Beckwith, Indian agent, reports on the educational matters of this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, the Indian children attending the white schools at Berwick, Cambridge, Brooklyn Corner, Wolfville and Halfway River. They are quick to learn, and the parents seem anxious for them to attend school. Some of them are as far advanced as grade 10. They are not very regular in attendance, but this can be accounted for by the distance they live from the school. There is a marked improvement in those who have received an education, which is noticeable in their dress and manner of living. Their houses are kept much cleaner, all refuse being carried away and burned. I think that the decrease of that dread disease, consumption, can be attributed in a great measure to the result of education.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	23
Number of pupils enrolled	15
Average attendance	8

The Indian agent, Mr. N. P. Freeman, reports on the eductaional matters in his agency as follows:—

The school on the New Germany reserve is in a very satisfactory condition.

The teacher, Miss. E. A. Julian, is much interested in the pupils and reports that they are making good progress. The buildings are in good repair. New seats were put in the school a year ago.

On the Gold River reserve there is no school, but one or two families send their children to the public school.

The ex-pupils are making good.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	46
Number of pupils enrolled	26
Average attendance	16

Rev. J. D. MacLeod, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Indian Cove Day School.

This school has been in charge of Miss Gertrude McGirr for several years. Satisfactory work has been done and the pupils are progressing. Eight children live so far away in other settlements that it is quite impossible for them to attend school on the reserve. Micmac is the language exclusively spoken at home. When the children first go to school they do not understand a word of English. This necessarily retards progress in the primary grades. There are five pupils in grade VI, and two in grade V.

Former pupils of the school who have grown to adult age are quite intelligent and their influence on the community must necessarily be beneficial.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	14

Rev. R. L. MacDonald, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Salmon River School.

This school is taught by Mr. E. L. McNeil, who is apparently doing satisfactory work.

The discipline in the school is good and the pupils appear eager to advance in their studies.

Preparations were made last fall for the starting of a school garden this spring. The ground was cleaned and ploughed and is now ready for fencing. Under the supervision of the teacher I hope that the working of this garden will arouse a greater interest in agriculture.

General Remarks.

There is no doubt the Indian is beginning to understand the necessity of an English education. Many of those who had not the opportunity of obtaining an education in their youth have told me that they do not want their children to grow up handicapped as they are. A number subscribe for English newspapers and have the children read aloud to them. One influence of education is shown in the better dress and deportment of the Indians.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	4
Number of pupils enrolled	4

The agent, Mr. J. Hipson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The children from this agency attend the public schools and receive the same treatment as the white pupils.

The Indian children, however, do not make as rapid progress as the white children.

SYDNEY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	12

Dr. J. C. Sparrow, the Indian agent, reports on the Sydney school as follows:—

Miss Margaret Hines has been teaching this school since September 1, 1913.

All the pupils are very young, most of them being about seven years of age. They appear to be very bright and upon examination they read and write well.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	25
Number of children enrolled	20
Average attendance	9

The Indian agent, Rev. J. D. McIntosh reports on education as follows:—

MIDDLE RIVER SCHOOL.

Mrs. Annie McNeil, who had been in charge of this school for several years and who had been most successful, resigned last September. She was succeeded by Mr. J. A. McRae, who came highly recommended, and is doing excellent work.

Owing to the indifference of the parents, the attendance is rather irregular. However, most of the pupils have made fair progress during the past year.

A night school has been conducted during the past three months and I think this will stimulate interest in education among the older Indians.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	5
Number of pupils enrolled	3

The agent, Mr. W. H. Whalen, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

Good opportunities for education are offered to the children in this agency. The parents, however, do not take an interest in the school. Those children attending school are very bright and are making good progress.

In future years education will produce good results on this reserve.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age	178
Number of pupils enrolled	125
Average attendance	67

Mr. R. A. Irving, Indian superintendent, submits the following report on the schools in his superintendency:—

There are four Indian day schools in this superintendency, Big Cove, in Kent county, Eel Ground, in Northumberland county, Burnt Church, in Northumberland county, and Eel River, in Restigouche county.

Big Cove School.

This school is nicely located on the Big Cove Indian reserve. The present teacher, Miss A. McLaughlin, holds a second-class teacher's license for the province of New Brunswick. She takes a great interest in the school and is doing good work. The attendance has improved during the past year.

Eel Ground School, Northumberland County.

This school building and the outbuildings are in good condition. It is centrally located and beautifully situated on high ground, close to the Miramichi river. The situation is ideal from a sanitary standpoint, the school obtaining nothing but the purest of air and the best drainage. The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaacs, a Micmac Indian girl, who received her education in the province of Quebec. She is well educated and has had considerable experience in teaching. In addition to the usual subjects, she also teaches the children to sew and do fancy-work, in which great progress is being made. The pupils like the work and the parents take a deep interest in it. Miss Isaacs also instructs the women of the band in cooking and general domestic household work.

Burnt Church School, Northumberland County.

This school was built in the year 1910 and is up-to-date in every respect. It has a fine location overlooking the beautiful Miramichi river. Miss Laura C. Geraghty is in charge. She is a qualified teacher and is making favourable progress with her pupils. In addition to the regular studies, instruction is also given in sewing and fancy-work. The teacher is well liked by her pupils as well as by the band, which she greatly assists by her kind advice and instructions.

Eel River School, Restigouche County.

A trial school was opened upon the Eel River reserve, and the dwelling-house of Peter Prisk upon the said reserve was leased, repaired and fitted up for that purpose. Miss Marie LeBlanc is in charge. The attendance is good and the pupils seem to be making satisfactory progress in the various subjects taught. The good results are much beyond my expectation.

General Remarks.

There are no Indian day schools on the other reserves, but the Indian children are permitted to attend the neighbouring white school upon payment of a small tuition fee. Those that attend school make good progress and I think pick up the English language much more quickly than the Indian children who attend the regular Indian day schools. Their mixing with the white children seems to have a civilizing influence upon them. The results are certainly good.

The deportment of the children for the past year in the different schools was remarkably good, which is due, of course, to the careful training by the teachers, who are disposed to do their very best for their pupils. I find the Indian children quick to learn, and, were it not for the difficulty they have in learning English, and their irregular attendance, their progress would be much more rapid. There is, however, a notable improvement in attendance, although parents show little interest in education and often keep their children home when they might be at school. The appointment of a truant officer for the various schools, whose duty it is to enforce the regulations regarding the education of Indian children, as well as the giving of prizes and treats, has done much to improve the average attendance. At every meeting of the band at which I am present, I impress upon those present the importance of having their children educated and the advantages to be gained by having their children attend school regularly.

The progress of the Indians who have attended school in the past is quite noticeable, even though their education may be quite limited.

Education has a marked effect on reserve life and makes the Indians both industrious and independent.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled	61
Average attendance	39

The Indian agent, Mr. S. P. Waite, reports on the educational work in his agency, as follows:—

Edmundston Day School.

This school has been in operation for the past three years and is taught by Miss V. Dionne.

The pupils are making very satisfactory progress. In addition to the regular studies, instruction is given in sewing, knitting and fancy-work.

A new school building was erected here last year. To celebrate the opening, a public examination and Christmas tree was held in the school and prizes were given to those scholars who had attended school regularly. A number of the parents attended the opening and showed great interest in the work of their children.

Tobique Day School.

The teacher, Miss E. F. McGrand, is doing excellent work at this school.

Miss McGrand insists on the pupils being neat and clean when attending school, and this has a good influence throughout the reserve.

In the evening the teacher conducts classes in domestic science. Meetings are held weekly during the winter months and are attended by several of the parents as well as the children.

Two ex-pupils of this school are taking a course at the University of St. Joseph.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age	81
Number of children enrolled	97
Average attendance	59

The Indian agent, Mr. N. J. Smith, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

Woodstock School.

This school is situated on the Woodstock reserve and is taught by Miss G. Brophy.

During the past year good work has been done at this school, especially when it is considered that none of the children are over 12 years of age.

Kingsclear School.

Miss R. A. Donahoe is still teaching at this school. A new building was erected here last summer.

The interest taken by the parents in their children's education was especially manifested by the large attendance of parents at a public examination held in the school on December 19, last.

St. Mary's School.

Miss M. T. Hughes, who is in charge of this school, is a careful and painstaking teacher.

The children attending the school are bright and intelligent and will compare favourably with white children.

Oromocto School.

The teacher at this school is Miss B. McCaffrey. Owing to the lack of employment at Oromocto, the attendance at the school is rather irregular and progress is retarded to a certain extent.

General Remarks.

The beneficial effect of education is shown both in the home life and the business life of the present generation of Indians. During the past year the health of the children has been very good.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	83
Number of children enrolled	69
Average attendance	42

Jos. F. X. Bosse, M.D., Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in his agency as follows:—

Bersimis School.

This school is devoted to the education of Indian children exclusively.

The school building is rented from the Rev. Eudist Fathers. The interior is divided into two class-rooms, giving sufficient space and pure air for each child.

The Indians are obliged to spend the winter in the woods, hunting, and thus the attendance during the winter is very small. Last summer the sisters in charge of the

school did not take any summer holidays in order that the classes might be open at a time when all the children could attend.

The teachers are the Rev. Sisters of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Sisters St. Frs. Xavier and Marie du Carmel. The children are divided into two classes. The language taught is French, with Indian (Montagnais) as an intermediary.

Several times during the past year I visited the school and I can testify that the sisters take great pains to fulfil their duty to the children.

Escoumains School.

The children on the Escoumains reserve attend the white school of that locality, the department paying an allowance for them. Out of 14 children of school age, 11 are enrolled and attend regularly.

General Remarks.

I have observed more improvement during the past year than the year before, and I trust that there will be still further improvement as a result of the efforts of those who are devoting their lives to the uplifting of the Indians.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	490
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	352
Average attendance at day schools	209
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	8
Number attending Spanish River Industrial	42
Number attending Shingwauk Home	3
Number attending St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa	18
Number attending St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa	12

Mr. L. Letourneau, assistant Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Education is just now the most important subject amongst the Indians of Caughnawaga and a greater interest in the educational welfare of the growing generation has been manifested. From my own general observation, the schools of the reserve have been, and are, beneficial to the Indians. I have come into personal contact with a great number of those who have taken advantage of the training imparted by the schools, some of whom are, at the present time, holding lucrative positions with structural iron concerns, many of them being foremen over whites and handling contracts with blue prints, a circumstance only made possible through the teaching of the reserve schools. There are many other instances which might be cited to prove that the schools are a benefit to the Indian.

There are five schools on the reserve; they are pleasantly situated with ample accommodation for all the children of school age. Two are in the rural districts and three are in the village.

I am glad to say that many of the Indian girls have received a fairly good education and some of them have made it a means of earning their livelihood. A few have obtained positions in offices, but do not remain in them long as they seem more inclined to work in the open air. Education has, however, a most beneficial influence on their conduct and is more appreciated now than formerly. Most of them are bright and intelligent. They marry very young and the good effect of the training they receive in school is shown in the care they take of their homes and children.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	98
Number of pupils enrolled	77
Average attendance	56

Mr. A. O. Bastien, Indian agent, in reporting on the school in his agency, states that, as the parents take their children from school at the age of 14 or 15, their progress is not as good as it should be. During the past year it has been noticed that the parents have shown a greater desire for the education of their children, and the attendance of the pupils has been more regular.

The pupils of the first class are beginning to learn grammar, and they are encouraged to write letters and compositions. They have also mastered the main rules of arithmetic and will soon study percentage and interest. Book-keeping, geography of Canada, deportment, drawing and hygiene are also taught. Special attention is paid to the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion and sacred history.

The pupils like the English language very much and learn it without difficulty.

A half-hour lesson in knitting is given each week to the girls by the nuns.

Every month reports are sent to the parents in order to inform them of the conduct, application and assiduity of their children.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled	34
Average attendance	20

Mr. E. S. Gauthier, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

Congo Bridge School.

This school is situated five miles from Maniwaki village. It is a well equipped elementary day school. The teacher, Miss H. J. White, has had considerable experience and is much devoted to her work. A mid-day meal is served to the pupils.

Owing to the parents' neglect, the attendance at the school is not all that could be desired, but better results are looked for in the near future.

Maniwaki School.

The school is one mile from Maniwaki village. This is also a modern school.

The teacher, Miss M. McCaffrey, has been in charge of this school for the last five years and has been most successful.

The attendance is very satisfactory and splendid results are being obtained.

The department furnishes a mid-day meal to the pupils.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	20

Rev. J. D. Morin, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Maria Day School.

This is an elementary school and has been in existence for more than thirty years The progress during the past four years has been most marked.

Miss J. Audet, the teacher for the past four years, has by her efforts won the esteem of the pupils, and the attendance at the present time is most gratifying.

All the children attending the school at the present time are able to speak English. However, French and Micmac are also taught. Lessons in singing and music are also given.

With the assistance of the department there is no doubt that the present efficiency of the school will be maintained. Apparently the Indians realize the value of education, because two of the young girls are now attending Carleton convent in order to obtain their diploma. Education on this reserve is aiding civilization.

OKA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of children enrolled	41
Average attendance	19
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	17

The agent, Mr. C. F. Bertrand, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

Oka Village School.

The pupils attending this school are taught in the English language by Mrs. L. L. Smith, who is a very good teacher.

Those children who attend regularly are making good progress. The building is kept in good order.

Oka Country School.

At this school instruction is also given in English. The teacher is Miss M. Lunan, who is very earnest in her work. The greatest difficulty at this school is that the pupils do not attend regularly.

The building is kept in excellent order. The above schools are conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

In addition to those attending the above two schools, favourable reports have been received concerning the progress of a number of children who attend outside schools: 3 attend St. Philomene school, 2 at St. Isidore school, 7 at Christian Brothers' school, 9 at Congregation de Notre Dame convent, 1 at Ecole du Plateau, Montreal, 2 at Sisters of Charity, Montreal, 1 at Montreal College, 1 at French Methodist Institute, Westmount, 2 at Feller Institute, Grand Ligne, 4 at St. Benoit convent, and 19 at St. Mary's Mission, Grand Ligne.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled	83
Average attendance	66

The Indian agent, Mr. Jos. Cote, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

St. Joseph's Academy.

This educational establishment has been entrusted since its foundation to the Grey Nuns of the Cross, who use all their zeal and experience for the greatest good of the Indians.

This school is attended by 68 pupils, Abenakis children; the teaching is given in English and in French. Mathematics, book-keeping, typewriting, stenography, etc., are taught successfully. Instrumental music is also taught, as the Abenakis are pas-

sionately fond of music. As a consequence of the good teaching given by the sisters of this academy, I may add that in the year 1913 five pupils, having finished their course, passed the Civil Service examination. These five young people are now in positions in several departments of the Civil Service and are filling these positions most acceptably. Two others expect that there will be places for them in the Civil Service also. I believe that the positions obtained by these young Abenakis constitute the best proof of the advancement and progress of education in the band.

Pierreville Protestant School.

This school, which some ten years ago appeared to be stationary and without progress, deserves to-day to be placed among the number of our good schools. The teacher, who is an Abenakis, is devoted to his work and succeeds very well.

Pointe Bleue Agency.

Number of children of school age	126
Number enrolled at day school	90
Average attendance at day school	60

Mr. A. Tessier, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Pointe Bleue school has been recently painted, and the interior has been improved by the installation of two ventilators.

Sister Marie Antoinette and Sister St. Raphael, of the Order of the Good Counsel, are in charge of this school. By earnest devotion to their work, these teachers are making the pupils polite and studious.

Instruction is given in both the French and the English languages. Special attention is given to religious teaching. On the occasion of the last visit of the county school inspector, this school obtained the note 'Excellent.' Out of 180 schools in this district only four obtained this rank.

General Remarks.

The parents now perceive the advantage of education for their children and make it a duty to send them regularly to school. The parents are becoming more civilized and are keeping their children cleaner. One of the ex-pupils of the Pointe Bleue school is at present preparing to pass her examination for a teacher's certificate before the provincial board of examiners.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	110
Number of pupils enrolled	80
Average attendance	48

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Pitre, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The day school on this reserve is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who have professional qualifications.

In addition to the regular course of studies, special instruction is given in sewing, dressmaking, cooking and general housework.

Particular mention must be made of the progress of the younger girls at sewing.

There are two class-rooms in the building as well as a large attic, which is used as a work-room. All the rooms are well furnished and are kept in first-class condition.

Adjacent to the school is a large yard, which affords the pupils ample playgrounds.

Ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils are making an excellent showing. As a result of education, a great improvement can be noticed in the Indians. One ex-pupil is teaching in New Brunswick, while two others are continuing their studies at a convent.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	312
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	226
Average attendance at day schools	127
Number attending Shingwauk Home	1
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	6
Number attending Spanish River Industrial	10
Number attending St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa	2

Mr. A. E. Taillon, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

General Remarks.

The general effect of education will, no doubt, tend to a better type of Indian by instilling into him higher ideals and encouraging him to adapt himself to the white man's ways and thereby make himself a worthier citizen.

It is quite noticeable, principally among the young, that many of them are able to speak English quite well.

A truant officer has recently been appointed with jurisdiction over the whole reserve and it is anticipated that the attendance will be improved.

Calisthenics, sewing and fancy-work are taught and some of the girls are very good with the needle.

On behalf of the Indians I desire to tender to the officers of the department thanks for the assistance given to the schools. I must also thank the teachers for their hearty co-operation and efforts to improve the standard of the schools and to assist the pupils.

Chetlain School.

This school is of the latest design and was opened on December 3, last. It is equipped with all the necessary school material and has an excellent system of ventilation. The teacher is Miss M. Gallagher, who has had previous experience in Indian schools and is making good progress here.

Chenail School.

Mrs. Sarah Back is again at her duties and is working faithfully to advance the members of her race.

This school has been repaired during vacation and is now in first-class condition.

As an incentive to work, prizes are distributed in order of merit at the close of the year.

Cornwall Island School.

Miss Katie Roundpoint is still teaching at this school and works faithfully for the welfare of her pupils.

Pupils are conveyed to and from the school during the winter. To encourage the pupils prizes are given at Christmas.

Indian students at Caledonia High School, Ont., 1913.

St. Regis Island School.

Miss Elizabeth Burke has charge of this school, having replaced Miss Minnie White, who resigned last September. She is meeting with very good success and it is expected by next June her pupils will have made considerable progress.

Repairs were also made to this school, consisting of a new porch and the painting of the school.

To the worthy ones prizes are given at the end of the school term.

St. Regis Village School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Nellie Keon, who replaced Miss E. E. Gallagher. Miss Keon is an excellent teacher and is meeting with deserved success. Calisthenics and sewing are taught at this school. This school has been recently repaired and painted. A well has also been dug and a pump installed.

Prizes were distributed in June to those deserving of them.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	91
Average attendance	68

Mr. J. A. Renaud, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Timiskaming Day School.

The school on the Timiskaming reserve is located about one mile north of the village of North Timiskaming.

The school is taught by Sister Monica, a member of the Society of the Good Shepherd. The pupils are attentive and are progressing rapidly in their studies. The prizes given by the department greatly encourage the children.

Summer Schools.

During the past year a summer school was conducted during the months of June, July and August at each of the following places: at Abitibi by Miss Mary A. McDonald, at Long Point by Miss Emily Wabie and at Wolf Lake by Miss Agnes Robinson. At Abitibi there was an average attendance of 24 and at Lonog Point an average attendance of 11. I had the pleasure of visiting both Abitibi and Wolf Lake schools aand the department deserves credit for having opened these schools, because they have proved a great benefit to the Indians.

General Remarks.

Education is proving a great advantage to the Indians of this agency. The majority of the ex-pupils can read and write fairly well and newspapers are received in many homes. The parents are now taking more interest in the education of their children.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	43
Number of children enrolled	40
Average attendance	18
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	7
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

Mr W. Lean, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The Alnwick school is in charge of Mr. F. J. Joblin, who has taught here for six years and has given good satisfaction. The attendance and discipline are fair. The school is situated near the centre of the reserve. It is in good repair and the surroundings are clean and orderly. Education is having a most beneficial effect on the Indians. Recent ex-pupils are making a most creditable showing. They are discarding many of the old Indian habits and now compare favourably with their white neighbours.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	73
Number of children enrolled	79
Average attendance	50

The Indian agent, Mr. A. J. Duncan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

No. 1 School, Cape Croker.

The teacher at this school is Miss M. Moffitt. As a result of her earnest efforts, and assisted by Rev. J. Cadot, S.J., who neglects no opportunity of impressing on the Indians the necessity of education, the attendance at this school is most satisfactory.

In addition to the regular studies, instruction is given in agriculture, manual training and domestic science.

The school garden has been in operation for some years. The children take a great interest in this work and made a creditable exhibit last year at the Cape Croker agricultural show.

The pupils also show most creditable progress in manual training.

The girls are given special lessons in sewing and cooking.

No. 2 School, Sidney Bay.

This school is in charge of Miss I. McIvor, who has had several years' experience in Indian schools.

The pupils who attend regularly are making good progress and some are taking entrance work.

The school garden has been carried on for the past two years. Last fall the pupils made a very creditable showing of vegetables, grain and flowers at the fall fair.

Instruction is given in hygiene and calisthenics and the girls are taught sewing and knitting.

The school is almost new and quite modern.

No. 3 School, Port Elgin.

This school is situated at Port Elgin and is taught by Mr. Thos. Jones.

The regular course of studies as taught in the public schools is followed in this school.

General Remarks.

As a result of the education received, the Cape Croker Indians compare favourably with their white neighbours. Almost every family subscribes for a magazine relating to agriculture.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	233
Number of pupils enrolled	178
Average attendance	72
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial school	129
Number enrolled at Mohawk industrial school	12

Mr. H. Janes, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are five schools in this agency: two on the Oneida reserve, and three on the Chippewa reserve.

No. 2 Oneida School.

This school is a frame building, conveniently situated, and is in good repair.

Herbie C. Jamieson, the teacher, is a native of this reserve and holds a third-class certificate. He is doing fairly good work. At Christmas a grant was allowed by the department for the purchase of prizes for those pupils who had attended regularly and had done satisfactory work.

No. 3 Oneida School.

This school is a brick building with basement, furnace and teacher's rooms.

The teacher, Levi Williams, a native of this reserve, has been in charge of this school for the past year, and is doing splendid work.

Bear River School.

This school is situated on the Chippewa reserve and is taught by Miss McDougall, who is doing excellent work.

This building is in good repair, a new slate blackboard having been placed in position last fall.

Miss McDougall and the pupils had a garden in the school ground last summer, and a great variety of vegetables was grown.

Back Settlement School.

This school is also on the Chippewa reserve, and is taught by Lyman Fisher, a Chippewa Indian, who has been very successful. Great interest is taken both by the teacher and the pupils.

River Settlement School.

This school is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames river, Chippewa reserve. The teacher is Miss Vining, who is doing splendid work. In addition to the regular studies, the girls are taught needlework and the boys gardening.

General Remarks.

The parents are beginning to realize the value of education and are making their children attend school regularly.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	46
Number of children enrolled at Chapleau boarding school	29

There are no day schools in this agency. Rev. Geo. Prewer, principal of the Chapleau boarding school, reports on that institution as follows: 'The main build-

ing was built several years ago and a number of additions have been made to it from time to time. The buildings now in use would accommodate 33 pupils and a staff of 5. In the regular studies prescribed by the department the pupils have made good progress. Special efforts have been put forth by the staff to teach the English language and I am pleased to say that these efforts have met with great success. Some vegetables were grown in the garden. The girls are given instruction in all branches of household work. Although most of the ex-pupils have returned to the reserve, they are showing that they profited by the years spent in school.'

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	61
Number of children enrolled	32
Average attendance	18

The Indian agent, Mr. C. J. Picotte, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The school is a frame building and is well equipped. The teacher is Mr. James Oliver, B.A., who is a hard worker. Prizes are given at Christmas in order to encourage the pupils to attend school regularly.

Education is doing the pupils a great deal of good.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	179
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	12
Average attendance at day school	4
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Frances boarding	51

The Indian agent, Mr. J. P. Wright, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Day School.

The school at Manitou Rapids is the only day school in this agency. The school house is an old log building, of very little value. The results obtained at this school have not been very satisfactory owing to the irregular attendance.

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This school is well situated on the shore of Rainy lake. The staff consists of the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I., and five sisters.

During the past year the department has expended a large sum of money on repairs to this school and there is now ample accommodation for 60 pupils.

The principal reports: 'The pupils are making satisfactory progress in the class-room. The girls are carefully instructed in household duties and the boys are taught farming. The attendance during the past year has been very good.'

General Remarks.

I have kept a close observation on the ex-pupils in this agency and I consider that education has an excellent effect on the lives of the Indians. They are more intelligent, dress better and are cleaner and healthier.

FORT WILLIAM AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	338
Number of children enrolled at day schools	103
Average attendance at day schools	38
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	12
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	4

Day Schools.

In this agency the following day schools have been conducted during the past year:—Lake Helen, taught by Miss C. Harrison; Mission Bay, taught by Miss Rose Chaput; and Mountain Village, taught by Miss M. O'Brien.

At each of these schools the attendance during the past year has been most satisfactory and the pupils have made most encouroging progress. The day school at Pic River was closed last June.

Fort William Orphanage.

Sister M. F. Clare, the principal, reports: 'The school is a three-story brick structure and is being enlarged by the addition of two new wings. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is carefully followed. There is a garden in which is grown a large crop of vegetables. The girls are given special instruction in cooking, dressmaking and laundry work. The ex-pupils of this institution are doing well.'

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY

Number of children of school age	25
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	14

Mr. J. R. Bourchier, Indian agent, reports on the school in his agency as follows:—

The school-house is a comfortable frame building on a cement foundation. It has up-to-date seats and desks and everything is kept in good order.

The teacher, Mr. G. Cork, has a first-class provincial certificate and does his very best to impart knowledge to his pupils. He takes considerable satisfaction in stating that, during the quarter ended December 31, the average attendance had been the largest for years.

Ex-pupils.

Ex-pupils write well and correctly and they are doing much better than those who have not enjoyed the advantages of education.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	40
Number of pupils enrolled	34
Average attendance	18

Mr. Patrick Rankins, Indian agent, reports on educational work in this agency as follows:—

Golden Lake Day School.

The teacher at this school is Miss L. M. Schruder. She has given excellent satisfaction during the past six years.

All the pupils are advancing rapidly in their studies.

In addition to the regular subjects, instruction is given in calisthenics, sewing, art and domestic science.

Special mention must be made of the school garden, which was well cultivated and was one of the features of last year's work.

Ex-pupils of this school are very industrious.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	104
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	83
Average attendance at day schools	45

There are three day schools in this agency and the attendance at each during the past year has been quite large and good progress has been reported.

The Sheshegwaning Roman Catholic school is taught by Miss E. C. Leusch. This teacher took the summer course at the Guelph Agricultural College last year and intends to have the children cultivate a garden near the school during the coming summer.

The West Bay school is taught by Miss C. Laferriere, who also took the course at Guelph last year and intends to teach gardening this summer.

The Sheshegwaning Anglican school is tauht by Mr. W. C. Dunn. This school was opened last October and satisfactory progress is being made by the pupils in attendance.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	581
Number enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school	45
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding school	47
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	18
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Fort Frances boarding school	1

Mr. R. S. McKenzie, Indian agent, reports on the schools of this agency as follows:—

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on Shoal lake, about 45 miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Since my last report this school has had a large amount of work done to the buildings, and is now in first-class order, and fitted up with all modern conveniences, and is kept very neat and clean. Fire-appliances are first-class, and fire-drill is practised regularly.

The class-room is one of the finest I have seen, with high ceilings, and well ventilated. The teacher, Miss Tena Brodie, who holds a second-class Ontario certificate, is devoted to her work and is very capable and painstaking and the pupils are making satisfactory progress with their studies; calisthenics and games are practised each day with good results.

Practical instruction is given daily to the boys in farm work and care of stock, and the girls in domestic and general housework. The progress made is very marked in every respect. The management of this school is all that could be desired in every respect. The principal reports that the ex-pupils of this school are law-abiding, industrious and progressive, and are making good use of their education.

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Lake of the Woods, about two miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

This school is well equipped with all modern appliances, water, electric light, and heating apparatus, and is one of the most up-to-date in this district. There are fire-escapes from all parts of the building and fire-drill is practised regularly. The boys are taught farming and care of stock, as well as out-door sports. The girls are instructed in making new garments, mending, knitting and sewing, as well as calisthenics and games.

The class-rooms are in perfect order and well conducted in every way, and the progress made during the year is very marked. The teachers are very devoted to their work and are doing all in their power to make this school first-class.

Ex-Pupils.

The majority of ex-pupils living on the reserves are doing very nicely, and the education they have received at the schools is proving of great benefit to the Indians. They live better, dress more like white men and women, and keep their houses in much better order, and are giving the others a good example generally.

There are no day schools in these agencies.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	430
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	180
Average attendance at day schools	91
Number of pupils enrolled at Shingwauk Home	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Spanish River industrial	147

Mr. Wm. McLeod, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are 7 day schools in this agency:—

Wikwemikong—Miss A. Duhamel, teacher.
Wikwemikongsing—Miss M. I. Mercier, teacher.
South Bay—Miss E. Frawley, teacher.
Buzwah—Miss L. A. Dodd, teacher.
Whitefish Lake—Miss J. Jalbert, jr., teacher.
Sheguiandah—Rev. W. H. Trickett, teacher.
Sucker Creek—Mrs. E. Fairbanks, teacher.

These schools are in charge of good teachers, some of whom have had practical experience as teachers of Indian schools for many years. Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah schools are under the Church of England, the other five schools are conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

At Wikwemikongsing and South Bay the teachers take care, during the week, of several pupils whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to permit regular attendance.

At Wikwemikong, South Bay and Wikwemikongsing, the teachers give the female pupils instruction in cooking, sewing and knitting, and a number of these pupils are capable of making their own garments, for which the department supplies the material.

Buzwah school is situated about one mile from Manitowaning. This school has been closed for the past ten years. Last fall this school was repaired and refurnished, and was re-opened on September 1.

Whitefish Lake school is situated on the Whitefish Lake reserve about four miles from Naughton on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The attendance is fair.

Spanish River Industrial School.

The Wikwemikong industrial school was moved to Spanish, Ont., during the past summer, and is now known as the Spanish River industrial school.

Rev. L. N. Dugas, S.J., the principal, reports: 'This school is constructed of steel and cement and has accommodation for 250 pupils. Since the opening of the school the children have made excellent progress in the usual studies prescribed by the department. The boys receive practical lessons in farming and shoemaking, and the girls are taught sewing and domestic science. Our ex-pupils are making a most satisfactory showing.'

General Remarks.

The Indian parents in this agency are beginning to take more interest in the education of their children and appreciate the encouragement and assistance given by the Department of Indian Affairs.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age in the band	42
Number of pupils enrolled	36
Average attendance	17
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	5
Number of pupils attending Mount Elgin Institute	2

Mr. W. C. Van Loon, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The day school on the reserve is well situated on 15 acres of land, reserved for school and public purposes, near the centre of the reserve.

I am pleased to report an increase in the attendance of pupils. I also notice that more interest is being taken by them. Those who attend regularly make good progress. The ordinary routine of studies is followed. Calisthenics and hygiene are also taught regularly. Since the summer holidays this school has been taught by Gilbert S. Monture, a young Six Nation Indian, who has proved to be a very satisfactory teacher. He takes great interest in his work and gets along well with the pupils.

We look for considerable improvement in the present year.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	59
Average attendance	29
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	5
Number of children attending Mt. Elgin Institute	2

Mr. Ed. Beattie, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The Moraviantown school is a modern brick structure. The teacher is Mr. B. Gardiner, who is making every effort to advance the pupils under his care.

A library, composed of books suitable for children, has been recently installed and should prove very beneficial to the pupils.

The children attending school are bright, well dressed and clean.

Owing to education, there is a noticeable improvement throughout the reserve. Many of the ex-pupils are holding lucrative positions and compare favourably with their white neighbours.

This year special attention will be paid to gardening in order to stimulate interest in the agricultural possibilities of the reserve.

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of children of school age	91
Number of pupils at day schools	106
Average attendance	41
Number enrolled at Spanish River industrial school	2
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial school	3

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Alex. Logan, reports on this superintendency as follows:—

Owing to the closing of Skene school, Parry Island, there are now only four Indian schools in this superintendency. One at Parry Island, one at Henvey Inlet, one at Shawanaga, and one at Gibson reserve, Muskoka.

No. 1, Ryerson School, Parry Island.

This school is at the upper end of the island, about two miles from Parry Sound. Mrs. Yarwood, the teacher, resigned at the end of the year, and a new teacher, Miss Francis Munt, has been engaged. She holds a third-class certificate and has had considerable experience in teaching in old Ontario.

No. 2, Shawanaga.

Shawanaga is about 23 miles from Parry Sound on the Parry Sound-Sudbury Canadian Pacific railway. The teacher is Miss Currie Tutt. She is doing excellent work, and the attendance is improving.

No. 3, Henvey Inlet.

This school is in charge of an Indian teacher, Joseph Partridge, who lives near the school, in a cottage built and furnished by the department. The children that attend do very well with the work, but truancy is very frequent.

No. 4, Gibson School.

This school is located on the reserve, nine miles from the Canadian Pacific railway, and is in charge of a Miss Leona Lutz, who took charge after mid-summer vacation. She seems to take an interest in her Indian pupils and is doing good work.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	70
Number of pupils enrolled	68
Average attendance	29

Mr. C. W. Myers, Indian agent, reports on the Rama day school as follows:—

The new school and teacher's residence was opened on January 26, 1914. It is a large brick structure with a stone foundation and is heated by a hot-air coal furnace.

It is one of the most up-to-date rural schools in the province of Ontario. There are two rooms, one for junior and the other for senior pupils. Miss Waite is in charge of the senior class; while Miss McBain, who has already taught on this reserve for some years, is doing good work with the junior class.

Special attention will be paid this summer to the school gardens.

The Indian children have a natural talent for singing and music. The penmanship of a number of the pupils is excellent.

The parents are now taking an increased interest in the education of their children.

Having had trouble with irregular attendance in the past, a truant officer has been appointed recently.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	57
Number of pupils enrolled	57
Average attendance	37

Mr. R. J. McCamus, Indian agent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Rice Lake School.

This is a union school, both white children and Indians attending it. They agree well and seem to be equal in intelligence. Miss M. E. Throop makes an excellent teacher and the pupils are making rapid progress.

The interest that the children take in the school garden promises to have a far reaching effect on the reserve.

Mud Lake School.

The teacher is Mr. H. C. Buffam, who is making good progress with his pupils. All the children seem very bright.

The ex-pupils are manifesting much interest in the work of the school and further progress can be expected.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	96
Number of pupils enrolled	77
Average attendance	40
Number enrolled at Mt. Elgin Institute	12

Mr. T. Maxwell, the Indian agent, reports on educational work in his agency as follows:—

In this agency there are three schools: St. Clair, taught by Miss A. Matthews; Kettle Point, taught by Mrs. A. George; and Stony Point, taught by Miss A. Weaver.

All these schools have been conducted most satisfactorily during the past year; the great hindrance to more rapid progress being irregularity of attendance.

The teachers are interested in their pupils and are doing all they possibly can for their welfare.

All the schools are well equipped and are surrounded by large playgrounds.

The teachers also give instruction in school gardening.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	80
Number of pupils enrolled	99
Average attendance	77
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial	4
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	2

Mr. T. A. Stout, Indian agent, reports as follows:—

There are three brick schools on this reserve and two teachers' residences.

Saugeen Village School.

This is an exceptionally good building and well equipped, having individual desks and the very best blackboards.

A supply of suitable books furnishes interesting reading for the pupils. Miss Isabel Buxton, the teacher, is meeting with much success.

In addition to the regular subjects, sewing is taught.

Scotch Settlement School.

This building is in good repair. A new library was added last year. Mrs. B. Robb, who has had charge for the last three years, is doing excellent work. Sewing and singing are taught as supplementary subjects. A successful entertainment was held at Christmas.

French Bay School.

This school is in good repair and a library has also been supplied. Mr. G. J. Wallace, the teacher, is meeting with much success. The pupils are very proficient in singing and reciting. The Christmas entertainment was a credit to both teacher and pupils.

General Remarks.

The ex-pupils do not appear to have any ambition for higher education. Still, it is noticed that those who have secured a good primary education can secure good positions.

By the improvement in reserve life, it is quite evident that education has a very beneficial effect on these Indians. A number of the Indians take a weekly paper and some a daily paper, and thus they are kept in touch with the affairs of the country.

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	188
Number of pupils enrolled	153
Average attendance	92
Number of pupils enrolled at Shingwauk Home	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	12
Number of pupils enrolled at Spanish River industrial school	8

Mr. A. D. McNabb, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

Garden River Anglican School.

This school is taught by L. F. Hardyman, who is very painstaking. Special efforts are being made to increase the attendance.

At the Christmas entertainments the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably.

There is a marked improvement in this school during the past year.

Garden River Roman Catholic School.

This school is in charge of Miss I. M. Ryan.

While the attendance has not been good in the past, it will improve in the near future. The children are well trained and are showing progress.

Goulais Bay School.

This school is in charge of Miss Annie Kehoe, who takes great interest in her work. The attendance and discipline are good, and progress is encouraging. I notice a very marked improvement in this school in the past year.

In addition to her regular duties as teacher, Miss Kehoe has been appointed to do field matron work on the reserve, and I find a great improvement in the conditions generally.

Batchawana Bay School.

This school has been in charge of Miss Mary F. Mercier since November 8. I have not visited this school since Miss Mercier took charge, but from reports she is doing fairly well.

Michipicoten School.

Miss Annie O'Connor is in charge of this school. The attendance is not very satisfactory.

As far as I can ascertain, Miss O'Connor is doing all in her power to advance the children in their studies.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	9
Number of pupils enrolled	6
Average attendance	5

Mr. A. W. Williams, Indian agent, reports on the day school as follows:—

This is a union school, both white and Indian children attending it.

The teacher is Miss Bruce, and good progress is being made.

The attendance is small, as the Indians do not seem to realize the value of education, although they are losing many opportunities for advancement by their neglect of the educational facilities provided.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	824
Number of pupils enrolled	478
Average attendance	248
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	126

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, Indian superintendent, submits the following report on the schools in his agency.

Trustees.—The schools are under the management of a school board composed of three whites representing respectively the New England Company, the Methodist and the Anglican Churches, five Indians appointed by the council, and the superintendent, who is ex-officio chairman. Regular meetings were held during the year. An annual grant of $5,450 is made by the council for payment of the salaries of teachers, truant officer and inspector.

T. W. Standing, B.A., public school inspector of Brant county, is engaged as inspector. By a recent decision of the council and board the services of a regular

truant officer were dispensed with and his duties will be undertaken by the Indian trustees.

No. 1 School.

The teacher, Elmer Jamieson, B.A., is an Indian and a graduate of McMaster University.

The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system, and is situated in an advanced portion of the reserve.

No. 2 School.

The teacher of the senior room is John Clark. He has a third-class certificate and has been teaching on the reserve for 14 years. Two of his pupils passed the last entrance examination.

The teacher of the junior room is Miss H. A. VanValkenburg.

The school is a two-roomed brick building with cement basement. It has recently been renovated and repaired and is situated in the village of Ohsweken.

No. 3 School.

The teacher at this school is Miss E. J. Ross. The school is a new fram building with a special ventilation system.

No. 4 School.

The teacher is Mr. Sam Anderson, an Indian. He passed the summer course at the Ontario Agricultural College. One of his pupils, Elvira Garlow, obtained the highest marks of any Indian pupil from reserve schools at the last entrance examination and will receive the council's silver medal. Mr. Anderson is also conducting a successful night school. The school is a new frame building with a special ventilation system. The grounds are ample and well shaded.

No. 5 School.

The teacher is Mr. James D. Moses, an Indian. The building is old, but the council intends to replace it with a new building. The Indians in this section are well advanced.

No. 6 School.

The teacher is John R. Lickers, an Indian, with twenty-five years' experience. In this section it is difficult to get the parents interested, as many of them are berry-pickers and take their children away with them every spring.

No. 7 School.

The teacher is Miss L. C. Dalley, who holds a first-class English certificate. The building is a new frame one with special ventilation system and ample grounds.

No. 8 School.

The building is an old one, but has recently been thoroughly renovated and furnished with a special ventilation system. The teacher is Mr. A. L. Hatzan.

No. 9 School.

The teacher is Miss B. B. White, an Indian, who has had several years' experience. A night school is also conducted by this teacher. The building is brick. The Indians in this section are very progressive.

No. 10 School.

The teacher is Miss J. L. Jamieson.

The building is brick and is surrounded by ample and well shaded grounds. As a number of the Indians in this section are pagans, it is difficult to obtain a regular attendance.

No. 11 School.

The attendance at this school is not all that could be desired. The regular teacher is Mr. T. W. Draper, who is at present attending the normal school, and Miss E. M. Lee is teaching in his place.

Ex-pupils.

Graduates of the reserve schools are obtaining higher education at the following schools: 10 at Caledonia high school, 3 at Brantford collegiate, 2 at Hamilton collegiate, 1 at Waterford high school, 3 at Ontario Agricultural College, at Brantford Conservatory of Music, 1 at Denison University, Granville, Ohio; 1 at McGill Medical College; 1 in Chicago for post graduate medical work; 1 at Alberta Normal School; 3 are training as nurses.

The occupations of some of the others are: 1 teacher on New Credit reserve, 6 teachers on Six Nations reserve, 4 graduate nurses, 2 stenographers, 2 practising medicine in the United States, and 1 clerk in the Indian Office.

Six Indians passed the entrance examination last June, of whom three were prepared in the reserve schools and three in rural public schools.

General Remarks.

The attitude of the council is a fair indication of the feeling towards education. The council has reently built four new schools, and plans are being prepared for two more to replace old buildings. It has also offered five scholarships of $100 each to assist Indians to qualify at Normal Schools. It is willing to pay an increased salary to qualified teachers, but these are hard to obtain owing to the great demand for such among the whites. Some Deists still resist compulsory school attendance, but I believe the opposition is decreasing. Illiteracy is rarely found among the rising generation.

I consider that the day schools are doing good work. The teachers are most faithful.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled	125
Average attendance	68

Mr. George P. Cockburn, Indian agent, reports as follows on the educational work in his agency:—

Nipissing School.

This school is situated on Beaucage bay. The building is large and comfortable, and furnishes ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance as well as living quarters for the teacher. The school is well supplied with all the necessary equipment. Miss Tackney is in charge and takes great interest in her work. The children appear to learn rapidly and are progressing favourably. In addition to the regular studies the children are taught sewing, calisthenics and hygiene. A school garden was one of the features of last year's work.

Garden Village School.

The teacher at this school is Miss McDermott. She takes great interest in the advancement of her pupils.

The school building is comfortable and is surrounded by well fenced playgrounds.

Hygiene, calisthenics and sewing are taught, in addition to the regular course of studies.

Bear Island School, Timagami.

This is a summer school and for the last three years has been in charge of Miss Honan, who is an undergraduate of Queen's University. Miss Honan has done excellent work at this school and the pupils have made most satisfactory progress.

The children residing in Mattawa attend the separate school of that town and are progressing rapidly. The department pays a grant of $250 for the education of these children.

General Remarks.

The Indians are beginning to realize the value of education and are now taking an active interest in the welfare of their children. The benefits of education are shown not only in the pupils themselves, but also in the general improvement in the mode of living of all the Indians on the reserve.

The ex-pupils are proving to be both competent and industrious and are quite equal to their white neighbours.

It is a noteworthy feature that a large number of the Indians now speak English fluently.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	91
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	83
Average attendance at day schools	52
Number enrolled at Spanish River industrial school	32

Mr. Samuel Hagan, Indian agent, reports on the schools of this agency as follows:—

Thessalon Day School.

This school has been satisfactorily taught for the past two years by Miss L. C. Shaddeau. She attended the 1913 summer course at the Guelph Agricultural College and passed her examination with honours. The school is a comfortable building, with up-to-date furnishings. In addition to the regular subjects the pupils are taught knitting, sewing, cooking, horticulture and botany.

Mississagi Day School.

This school is still taught by Miss Lillian McGoey, who continues to be very energetic, and is highly competent.

The school is doing remarkably well. The children are attending regularly and are progressing favourably. They are taught the usual studies, also knitting, sewing and cooking.

The school is very comfortable and contains two extra rooms on the ground floor for the use of the teacher.

Serpent River Day School.

This school is taught by Mrs. G. H. MacKay, who has been in charge for a great many years.

A new roof was placed on the school building in 1913.

The pupils are doing well and are regular in their attendance.

Spanish River Day School.

This school is on the north side of the Spanish River reserve. It is a log building, but is kept in first-class repair.

Arrangements have been made for supplying meals for those pupils who live at a distance from the school. A good attendance is thus obtained. The teacher is Rev. T. H. Young.

Sagamook School.

This school is taught by Miss Rose Fagan, who has had several years' experience. In addition to the regular subjects instruction is given in sewing, knitting, cooking and horticulture. The attendance is improving and the progress is excellent.

Spanish River Industrial School.

This school contains several apartments and has accommodation for 115 pupils.

There is an excellent staff of teachers in charge, and this school will be a great benefit to the district and to the other schools in this agency.

General Remarks.

It is noticeable that education has a refining effect on those families whose children attend school.

I regret that I cannot speak as well for the male ex-pupils as for the females. These young women keep their houses as clean as any of the white people. They are good cooks and most of them make their own clothes.

TYENDINAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	277
Number of children enrolled at day schools	115
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	14

In this agency there are four day schools.

Mission School.

The teacher at this school is Alexander Leveen. The attendance during the past year has been very satisfactory. Public School Inspector H. J. Clarke, in a recent report on this school, states that the teacher is doing good work and that the pupils are progressing rapidly.

Central School.

Miss Florence Fletcher, who has had six years' experience, is in charge of this school. The attendance has been good and the inspector states that the teacher is meeting with deserved success.

Eastern School.

This school is taught by T. Irvine Brant. Owing to the indifference of the parents the attendance at this school has not been as large as it should have been. However, the inspector reports that Mr. Brant takes great interest in his pupils and that the children are doing as well as could be expected under present conditions.

Western School.

The teacher at this school is Miss E. Picard. The attendance has been most satisfactory during the year. The inspector reports that the teacher is doing good work.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	127
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	87
Average attendance at day schools	39
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	6
Number attending Shingwauk Home	14

Mr. T. A. McCallum, Indian agent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

There are two day schools in this agency.

No. 1 school is situated on the west side of Walpole island. Some difficulty has been encountered in obtaining a suitable teacher, but good results are expected from the recent engagement of Miss McRorie as teacher.

No. 2 school is in the southern portion of the island and is taught by Mr. J. Sampson, an Indian. The pupils at this school are making good progress.

General Remarks.

In addition to those who attend Shingwauk Home and Mount Elgin Institute, there are 12 pupils at the industrial school at Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Education is improving the condition of these Indians and is making them law-abiding citizens.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	97
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school	53
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	3
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	3

Mr. G. H. Wheatley, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This institution is situated in the town of Birtle and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The renovations to the building are now completed and the whole school is in first-class order.

The school is in charge of an efficient staff, who have obtained excellent results.

The girls are carefully instructed in housework and sewing. The boys are taught farming, gardening and the care of stock.

In the report submitted to the department, the principal, Rev. D. Iverach, states that the farming operations during the past year were most successful. At the annual fair held at Birtle, the school won a number of prizes for garden products.

Ex-Pupils.—The progress made by the majority of the ex-pupils has been encouraging, although a few have not settled down to farm for themselves, but prefer to

work for farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. These will in time start for themselves when they see the progress made by those who attend closely to their work.

There is no doubt that the example of the ex-pupils has a good effect on all the reserves. The Indians, as a whole, are in favour of having their children educated. The assistance given to ex-pupils by the department is much appreciated and excellent results can be looked for in the future.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	137
Number of pupils enrolled	159
Average attendance	72

The Indian agent, Mr. F. W. R. Colcleugh, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are five day schools and one boarding school in this agency. Some of the children from the old St. Peter's reserve attend the Patapun public school.

Hole River Day School.

This school is in charge of Rev. G. Smith, a Church of England missionary, who is doing good work.

When I visited the school, I found 10 pupils present. The average attendance for the past quarter was 7.

Black River Day School.

This school has been taught by Mr. J. Henderson, an Indian. As the Indians on this reserve have recently refused to send their children to school, this school has been closed.

Upper Fort Alexander Day School.

This school is in charge of Rev. C. H. Fryer, Church of England missionary, who is a very good teacher and takes a great interest in his pupils.

Mr. Fryer is also the medical dispenser on this reserve and is a great assistance to the Indians when they are ill.

There were 21 pupils present on March 13, and the average attendance was 15.

Brokenhead Day School.

Mr. John Sinclair took charge of this school on November 19, 1913. Considering the class of pupils at this school, Mr. Sinclair is doing very good work.

The number on the roll is 16 and the average attendance for the last quarter was 8.

North St. Peter's Day School.

Mr. P. Harper, an Indian, is doing good work as teacher of this school.

There are 45 children of school age in this district and 42 of these are enrolled.

Patapun Public School.

This school is situated on the old St. Peter's reserve and is taught by Miss E. W. Fingland, who is doing very good work.

Last quarter, there was an average attendance of 21, all of whom were from the old St. Peter's reserve.

Fort Alexander Boarding School.

The principal, Rev. A. P. Bousquet, O.M.I., reports:—

A new addition has been built during the past year and the building is now in first-class order. In the class-room the pupils have made excellent progress. A great effort has been made during the past year to increase the acreage under cultivation. The boys are receiving practical instruction in farming. The girls are taught sewing, cooking and general housework. The ex-pupils of this school are doing well.

This institution is doing excellent work.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	501
Number of pupils enrolled	244
Average attendance	93

Mr. T. H. Carter, Indian agent, reports on the schools of this agency as follows:—

South Peguis School (Church of England).

The teacher is Mr. H. J. Francis, who has done good work. I have made several visits to this school and have been pleased with the work and behaviour of the pupils.

North Peguis School (Church of England).

The teacher at this school is Mr. Lionel Francis, who has been in charge since September 1, 1913.

Mr. Francis is well liked and is doing excellent work; the attendance has greatly increased and the children are progressing as well as can be expected.

Fisher River School (Methodist).

This is a very satisfactory day school, well attended and well managed.

The excellent work performed by Miss E. M. Jotcham is being continued by Miss E. N. Royan, who took charge in September, 1913. The pupils are making good progress in the subjects taught, which include calisthenics and singing.

The manners of the children attending this school are a credit to the teachers.

Grand Rapids School (Church of England).

This school is in the charge of the Rev. C. Morris. The attendance is only fair. I was agreeably surprised, when I visited this school in the month of October last, to find the pupils so well up in their studies; calisthenics and singing were especially good. Considering the irregular attendance, Mr. Morris deserves great praise for th progress of the children in his care.

Poplar River School (Methodist).

The teacher of this school is Miss E. Steadman .

Owing to the fact that the people of Poplar River are hunters, and absent a great part of the time, the attendance at the school is very irregular. There were no children attending when I visited the reserve in October, owing to the freezing up of the river, which made crossing unsafe and almost impossible.

Berens River School (Methodist).

I visited this school on March 13, 1913. There were only 7 pupils present.

The work examined was very good. Mr. P. E. Jones was the teacher then, but Mrs. J. H. Lowes is in charge at present, and, I believe, is doing good work.

Bloodvein School (Methodist).

This is a summer school only, and was conducted last year by Mr. Joseph Everett, who gave satisfaction.

Little Grand Rapids School (Methodist).

This was opened for a short time during the summer months and was in charge of Mr. Alf. G. Johnston.

General Remarks.

In the Peguis and Fisher River reserves the desire of many ex-pupils to advance themselves is quite noticeable, but unfortunately the home life is not always conducive to progress, as the parents, generally, have regard for material benefits only.

Indifference to education is characteristic of Indian parents, and is more noticeable in the reserves at a distance from civilization.

Where the parents have received a fair education the home life is refined, the children are kept at school and become bright scholars. Alltogether I consider the school work in this agency encouraging and the results in the future should be very satisfactory.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	66
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	19
Average attendance	12
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial	5
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial	14
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial	6

Mr. Jas. McDonald, Indian agent, reports on education in his agency as follows:—

Oak River Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, and is taught by Miss R. Havard.

As the old school proved inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils who desired to attend, the agency house was remodelled as a school.

There are on the ground floor a large class-room, dining-room and kitchen, while there are also four rooms upstairs. The class-room has been equipped with individual desks and two modern blackboards.

The children coming to school are neat and clean and are progressing wonderfully, especially in writing.

General Remarks.

The Indians are taking a keen interest in the school and are very anxious for their children to attend regularly.

The ex-pupils are beginning to put their education to practical use.

Out of 12 male ex-pupils on the reserve 10 are farmers and are a credit to the schools.

Education is certainly working a beneficial change in the life of the Indian and I expect to see still further improvement in the future.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	935
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	400
Average attendance	60
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial	2
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial	19
Number enrolled at Norway House Meth. boarding school	51
Number enrolled at Norway House Roman Catholic boarding	6

Mr. J. G. Stewart, Indian agent, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

Island Lake.

This school was reopened last fall, with Miss Cunningham as teacher. It is too soon to form an opinion as to the success of this school.

God's Lake.

A school was in operation here for some years, but has been closed owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher.

Pee-Pik-Wah-Choose.

This place is situated 100 miles northeast of God's Lake. There is no school here at present.

Oxford House.

The teacher at this school is Rev. Mr. Niddrie. He is well qualified and has done good work on this reserve.

Split Lake.

The school on this reserve is also closed owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher.

Nelson House.

The school on this reserve is open for part of the year and is taught by the missionary.

Cross Lake.

There are two schools on this reserve, one conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Norway House.

On this reserve there are three day schools and two boarding schools.

Norway House Roman Catholic Boarding.

The principal, Rev. E. Lecoq, O.M.I., reports: 'The children attending this school are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

The girls are also instructed in housekeeping, while the boys are given training in carpentry and blacksmithing.'

Norway House (Methodist Boarding).

The principal, Rev. J. A. Lousley, reports: 'Owing to a disastrous fire the accommodation at this school is rather limited this year, but the progress of those who

are attending has been excellent. A garden was cultivated during the past year with great success. Our new school will likely be finished in the fall.'

There are three day schools on this reserve conducted respectively under the auspices of the Methodist, Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. Satisfactory progress has been made at each of these schools during the past year.

PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	184
Number of pupils enrolled	177
Average attendance	69

Mr. W. R. Taylor, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

There are seven day schools in this agency.

The Pas.

This school has been closed for two years, but was re-opened last December with Mrs. Nicholls, as teacher. As the children attend regularly and as their parents take an interest in the school, I expect considerable progress to be made at this school.

Big Eddy.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who holds a professional third-class certificate, teaches this school. I am pleased to note steady progress. Discipline is well maintained. This is the best school in the agency.

Chemawawin.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a permanent teacher for this school, little progress is noticeable.

Moose Lake.

The teacher, Mr. C. T. Mitchell, is very earnest and the children are progressing. The enforced absence of some of the children during the hunting season is a great hindrance to the school.

Shoal Lake.

The parents are taking an interest in this school and the attendance of pupils is more regular. Slow but steady progress is being made by the children. The teacher is Mr. Louis Young.

Red Earth.

The teacher is Mr. J. G. Kennedy. On account of the absence from school of so many children during the hunting season, progress is very slow.

Cumberland.

Mr. N. Settee took charge of this school on January 1. As he was formerly a successful teacher on this reserve, I expect to see progress made at this school.

General Remarks.

Education has caused a marked improvement in the habits of the Indians in this agency. Day schools offer splendid educational advantages, but progress is much

retarded by the nomadic habits of these Indians. To obtain satisfactory hunting they have to leave the reserve and the children are thus hindered from attending school regularly.

The influence of the ex-pupils from the various boarding and industrial schools tends to advance those who have not had the opportunity of attending such schools. Most of these ex-pupils are now married and it is noticeable that they generally marry among themselves. Without exception they are willing and anxious to work. Their houses are well built and are kept clean. They make every effort to put into practical use the training received at school.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	416
Number of pupils enrolled in day schools	314
Average attendance at day schools	18
Number of pupils enrolled at boarding schools	172

Mr. R. Logan, Indian agent, reports on the schools in these two agencies as follows:—

In Portage la Prairie agency there are three day schools and one boarding school. In Manitowapah agency there are two boarding schools, Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, and also 9 day schools.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Roseau Rapid Day School.

It being impossible to secure a teacher, this school has been closed since September 1. The last teacher, Miss Godon, did excellent work at this school. On my last inspection, the pupils were apparently making rapid progress.

Roseau River Day School.

This school has been closed since last June owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher.

Swan Lake Day School.

The teacher is Miss J. G. Bruce, who has had several years' experience in public schools in the East. The pupils present are bright and intelligent. The mid-day meal provided at the school both encourages regular attendance and affords excellent training for the female pupils.

Portage la Prairie Boarding.

The principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, reports: 'Several improvements have been made to the building during the past year. The attendance has been exceptionally good and all pupils have made most satisfactory progress in their class-room work. The boys are given special instruction in gardening, shoe-repairing and painting, while the girls are taught sewing, cooking and general housework.'

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Lake Manitoba Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Mr. L. E. Martel. The pupils are making very fair progress.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school has been closed since last June owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher. The Indians on this reserve are very anxious to have the school re-opened. The last teacher was doing praiseworthy work.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

Mr. Bruce, the teacher, is a very hard worker and is doing his best for the betterment of his pupils. In addition to the Indian children, there are six non-treaty children at this school.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

This school is also closed owing to the impossibility of obtaining a teacher. The Indians are very anxious that it should be re-opened.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

This school is constructed of logs, but is kept in good repair. Mr. J. E. Favel appears to be making good progress here.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by Colin Sanderson, a treaty Indian. The pupils are well advanced in their studies. The singing of the pupils is a noticeable feature in this school.

Waterhen Day School (Roman Catholic).

A new school was built here last year. The teacher, Miss Adams, is only 19 years of age, but seems capable of teaching an Indian school. The pupils are making good progress. Miss Adams gives particular attention to singing lessons.

Pine Creek Day School.

This school is held in one of the class-rooms of the boarding school and the pupils are making splendid progress.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

The missionary on this reserve takes charge of the school. Rev. T. H. Dobbs, who has conducted the school recently, is a very capable teacher.

Sandy Bay Boarding School.

Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I., principal of this institution, reports: 'A number of alterations and additions have been made to the building during the past year. The heating system was renewed and a new gas generator was installed The pupils have made good progress in their studies during the year. The boys are given special instruction in farming and cattle-raising, and the girls are taught sewing and cooking. Ex-pupils of this school do well when they return to the reserve.'

Pine Creek Boarding School.

Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., principal, reports: 'Several necessary improvements were made to the buildings during the past year. The attendance has been good and the pupils have made such satisfactory progress in the class-room that they were

complimented by Inspector Jackson. The boys are taught farming, shoe-repairing and carpentry. The girls are trained in all branches of housekeeping and dairy work. Ex-pupils of this school are making a most satisfactory showing.'

General Remarks.

As a result of education it is noticed that the Indians are slowly, but nevertheless surely, advancing. It is noted that nearly all the young Indians now read the daily papers and thus keep in touch with what is taking place throughout the world. The day schools being close to the homes of the Indians have an especially beneficial effect on their lives. The teaching of farming at the boarding schools is to be commended, because, as the country becomes more thickly settled, the Indians will be unable to engage in hunting and will naturally turn to agriculture.

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	25
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	5

Mr. T. E. Donnelly, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

This school is situated a short distance from the agency buildings. It is a frame structure with a concrete foundation. In the basement there are a kitchen, dining-room, root cellar and coal bin, as well as a soft water cistern. The teacher's residence is behind the school.

A garden cultivated by the pupils is a feature of this school. The children have individual plots, which creates amongst them a healthy competition as to who will have the best garden. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage and flowers are grown in the garden. The vegetables grown are used for the midday meal. I notice a marked improvement in the gardening.

In addition to the regular studies the girls are taught sewing, cooking and laundry work.

The teacher, Miss Lawrence, takes a keen interest in her work. I find that the children of ex-pupils make faster progress in their studies owing, no doubt, to hearing English spoken in their homes. Their manners are also superior to those of the children who come from the old pagan homes.

Ex-pupils.

There are a number of graduates from industrial and boarding schools on this reserve. Some of them are female members of other bands who have married young men of this band. The assistance given these girls when they commence housekeeping is much appreciated. The department has also granted assistance to a number of the young men to enable them to engage in farming.

While some of these ex-pupils have not made good use of the opportunities offered to them, others have made splendid progress and have substantial houses, good cattle and horses and sufficient farm implements.

General Remarks.

Education improves the morals of the Indians and imbues them with higher ideals. The older now see the necessity of education and are making their children

attend school regularly. Many of the young men are competent tradesmen, while the female graduates are very good housekeepers. The Indians of this agency are very favourable to the day school system, as it enables them to have their children at home during the night and week ends.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	180
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	78
Average attendance	31
Number at Battleford industrial school	47
Number at Duck Lake boarding school	1
Number at Thunderchild's boarding school	25
Number at St. Joseph's industrial school	2

Mr. J. A. Rowland, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Red Pheasant and Stony School.

Previous to 1913 both the Red Pheasant and Stony bands had a school of their own. During the year there was erected an up-to-date school and teachers' residence, centrally situated, to make it easy of access to both bands. This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. It was opened on December 1, under the charge of Mr. J. M. Marshall as teacher, assisted by his wife, who provides the noon meal and also acts as field matron. Under the present management, the school should make good progress.

Littlepine Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspiees of the Church of England. During the year there has been built and equipped a new school and teacher's residence which was opened at the first of the year. I am sure that this will be a great improvement on the former system. A good meal is given to the scholars at noon.

Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It was closed most of the year, but was re-opened in September. We have some very bright pupils on this reserve, and I am sure they would make good if the school were opened the year round. It is very hard to keep a teacher for this school, as there are no living quarters.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The school has been in operation all the year, but the attendance and progress have been disappointing. The pupils' parents are absent most of the year, hunting and fishing, and it does not give the children an opportunity to attend regularly. A new teacher was appointed in September, and I trust that a great improvement will be shown in the future.

Murray Lake Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church for the use of the Moosomin and Saulteaux Indians. The pupils have made fair progress during the year. The teacher also acts as dispenser, and his wife serves the noon-day meal for the pupils.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is located at Delmas. The building is of modern construction, and is well equipped for the accommodation of the scholars. The average attendance during the year was 25. The school is taught and managed by the Sisters of the Assumption, who do their work in a very thorough manner. The school is making steady and satisfactory progress. There has been very little sickness in this school during the year, and the scholars are showing steady and satisfactory progress.

Battleford Industrial School.

This school will be closed on May 31, 1914. The principal, Rev. E. Matheson, reports on last year's work as follows: 'The pupils have made steady progress in their class-room work. The boys have also received instruction in farming, while the girls have been taught sewing and domestic science. The ex-pupils of this institution are making a most gratifying showing.'

Ex-Pupils.

Red Pheasant Band.—There are 12 males and 16 females on this reserve who are graduates of boarding and industrial schools. The young women are nearly all married, and their homes show the result of the teaching they had at school. The young men are fairly industrious, but are very improvident with their earnings. One of the young men belonging to this band is teaching school. Three others are carpenters and others are working for ranchers.

Stony Band.—There are 2 male and 4 female ex-pupils on this reserve. They are not very industrious, and prefer to make their living by carting hay and wood and hunting rather than by their farming and stock-raising. They are handicapped no doubt by the old Indians, who cling to their old customs and ways.

Poundmaker Band.—There are the same number of ex-pupils here as there were last year: 6 males and 4 females. They all show good progress, and are doing well at their farming and stock-raising. The women, who are mostly married, make good housekeepers and keep their homes neat and tidy.

Little Pine Band.—There are 5 male and 3 female ex-pupils on this reserve. They all show satisfactory progress and good results for the time spent on their education.

Thunderchild Band.—There are 7 male and 6 female ex-pupils in this band. Hampered by the older members of the band, who are pagans, the progress of these young people, I regret to say, is very unsatisfactory. Both in their homes and at their work they do not show the advancement that pupils on the other reserves have shown.

Moosomin Band.—There are 7 male and 11 female ex-pupils on this reserve. I am pleased to say that these young men and women are showing progress. They are for the most part steady and industrious workers and show good returns for the time and money spent on their education and training.

Sweet Grass Band.—There are 4 male and 3 female ex-pupils on this reserve. One of the young men is doing very well, while the others are indifferent, and make very little progress. The girls are industrious, and make good housekeepers.

General Remarks.

During the past year, as heretofore, the education of the Indian children in this agency has been conducted under the auspices of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. We have two boarding schools, one at Delmas, under the management of the Sisters of the Assumption, and the other at Battleford, under the Church of

England. Both of these schools have done good work. The day schools have shown considerable progress during the year past, especially in the case of Red Pheasant and Little Pine reserves, where there have been built and equipped modern, up-to-date schools with every convenience, and under capable and qualified instructors. There is still room for great improvement to be made. This is particularly evident at the Thunderchild reserve, where the progress of the pupils is to a great extent hampered by the older Indians, who still cling to their old customs, and are opposed to progress and education. While our results at times are disappointing, yet we can see progress made, and when the older generation has passed away, the younger ones will gradually lean more to the ways of civilization and education. Those Indians who have received an education are eager to give their children all the advantages they can get.

In quite a few cases, the young men of this agency have done well for themselves. Two of them are school teachers, three are carpenters, skilled at their trade, and others have become fairly prosperous at farming and stock-raising. Alltogether the outlook for the future is bright.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	194
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	137
Average attendance	65
Number enrolled at File Hills boarding	2
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial	1

Mr. Borthwick, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are six schools in this agency. Three are under the control of white teachers and their wives, while two are taught by educated Indians.

Sturgeon Lake School.

The teacher, Wm. Godfrey, is giving excellent satisfaction, and I am pleased to state that the attendance for the past year has shown a most gratifying increase. At the Christmas entertainment each article on the Christmas tree was made by some one of the pupils from material supplied by the department. The improved health of the pupils proves the advantages derived from the matron's services.

Mistawasis Day School.

The Rev. C. W. Bryden is proving very successful at this school. The attendance has increased during the past year. In addition to the regular studies particular attention has been given to hygiene, calisthenics and religious instruction. The school garden was also successfully cultivated. The field matron instructs the female pupils in sewing and general housework.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School.

Under the teaching of Mr. H. Hutchinson, the attendance at this school is gradually increasing. Great credit is also due Mrs. Hutchinson, field matron, for the assistance given the sick on the reserve.

Kenemotayoo's Day School.

The teacher, Mr. L. Ahenakew, an educated Indian, deserves credit for the progress made at this school and for the increased attendance. The pupils seem happy and display considerable intelligence.

Montreal Lake Day School.

This school is well situated on the shore of Montreal lake. The teacher, Mr. J. Settee, is very conscientious in his work and good results are being obtained.

General Remarks.

I have much satisfaction in saying that the pupils have made good progress during the past year. It is to be hoped that the Indians will, in the future, endeavour to have their children attend school more regularly and thus even better results can be hoped for.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	139
Number of pupils enrolled at Round Lake boarding	50
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial	15

The agent, Mr. Taylor, reports on educational matters in his agency as follows:—

The educational welfare of the children in this agency has, for the past year, been under the same care as for previous years, namely, schools conducted by the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches.

Round Lake Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This is an old established institution and is in charge of the Rev. H. McKay, D.D., acting principal.

It is pleasing to note that the attendance during the past year has been very regular. With the exception of 2 all the pupils at this school come from this agency.

In his report, Rev. H. McKay says: 'In addition to the regular studies the girls are taught sewing and housework, while the boys are given practical instruction in farming. The pupils have done very good work during the year.'

Cowessess Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I., has the educational welfare of his pupils at heart and is ably assisted by a loyal and devoted staff. Both the boys and the girls are progressing rapidly in their studies. The principal reports: 'In addition to the classroom work the boys are taught farming, carpentry and shoemaking. Our crops last year were very large. A new barn was built last summer.'

Ex-pupils.

All our ex-pupils are progressing slowly but surely. Last year ex-pupils grew 10,000 bushels of grain. A large acreage of new land was broken and there are prospects of a good crop this year. Many ex-pupils have already built substantial dwellings and others are contemplating the erection of new houses.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to report that the present attitude of the Indian parents towards education is most favourable and as a result the attendance at the schools has been very regular.

Education is having an uplifting effect on reserve life, and, as one ex-pupil shows a desire to improve, another follows the good example.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	233
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	95
Average attendance	43
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	1
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	1
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	105

Mr. Pant C. Schmidt, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated near the town of Duck Lake, and about 3 miles from the agency buildings. The principal of the school is Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I. The classes are taught by the Rev. Sisters of the Presentation, who devote themselves entirely and unsparingly to the interests of their pupils. The girls are carefully instructed in housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, washing and all necessary duties of the household which will enable them to become practical housekeepers. The boys are taught all general branches of farming and stock-raising under the supervision of practical men; the school farm and garden being a credit to the institution.

The class-room work in the school is up to the standard. Nothing is left undone which tends to the advancement of the pupils.

The buildings, although only frame structures, are quite comfortable.

Since writing my last report, the waterworks and sewerage system, which has been installed at a considerable expense, has been completed and has proved a success. In the basement are placed two air pressure tanks, having a capacity of 1,000 gallons each, which supply water to all parts of the buildings. These tanks are filled by pumping water from an artesian well with an oil engine. Fire hose and toilet-rooms are found on both floors, and the sewerage system is working satisfactorily. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

The outbuildings comprise large barns, poultry-house, a laundry and a workshop in which are found an up-to-date outfit of carpenter's, blacksmith's and plumber's tools.

John Smith's Day School.

This school is being taught by Mr. P. H. Gentleman, who took up his duties as teacher after the mid-summer holidays. Mrs. Gentleman acts as field matron, her duties being the nursing and taking care of the sick on the reserve and preparing the mid-day meal which is served to the children of the school.

The children attending this school are all from the reserve. The attendance is quite good and they are progressing favourably. The school is a great benefit to the Indians of the reserve.

A number of ex-pupils from the Emmanuel College and from the Regina and Battleford industrial schools are settled here, hence a greater interest is taken in the education of the children than is usual on a reserve, where the parents are heathen or uneducated.

James Smith's Day School, North.

This school is being taught by Mr. Henry W. Shaw, who commenced his work here in November last. Mrs. Shaw acts as field matron. Here, also, the children are given a mid-day meal.

The children attending this school are from the north end of the reserve. The attendance is fair, but irregular. This is caused by the parents leaving the reserve

at times to go digging senega root, trapping and hunting, and taking their children with them.

James Smith's Day School, South.

This school was reopened in December after having been closed for eighteen months. Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Lowe have been engaged as teacher and field matron respectively.

The children attending this school are from the south end of the reserve. Up to the time of writing, the attendance has been very good, and encouraging to the teacher.

General Remarks.

It is almost unnecessary for me to say that education is having a marked effect on the manners and the mode of living of the Indians. When the young men leave school they ask to be supplied with horses and agricultural implements, and a large number of them are making a comfortable living by farming. One must also notice the vast improvement wrought in the homes by the female ex-pupils.

Too much credit cannot be given to those who devote years to the educating and christianizing of the Indian and to making him a peaceful and law-abiding Canadian.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	36
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	25
Average attendance	12
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	1

Mr. T. Cory, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Since my last report there has been a complete change in the staff at this school, which is now in charge of Miss S. J. Porter.

The teacher is paying particular attention to the regular studies. A hot meal is served to the pupils at mid-day.

The school garden has been very successful, a plentiful supply of both vegetables and flowers having been grown.

Some of the ex-pupils, who have received assistance to start farming, are doing very well.

The school has a most beneficial influence on the reserve.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	276
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake C.E. boarding school	15
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake R.C. boarding school	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial	1
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial	1

Mr. W. Sibbald, the agent, reports on the schools at this agency as follows:—

There are two boarding schools in this agency, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the other under the auspices of the Church of England.

Onion Lake R.C. Boarding School.

The Roman Catholic boarding school is presided over by Rev. Father Cunningham, and the teaching is done by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. There are

two class-rooms, one for the higher standard, and one for the lower. Satisfactory progress is being made in the different studies. As an evidence that the children are happy and contended, I might state that there was none of the trouble of pupils running away. They are comfortably dressed and are always very clean.

In his report on this school, the principal makes special reference to the teaching of lessons on the mandolin and piano to a large number of the girls. The girls are also instructed in sewing and housekeeping, while the boys are given practical lessons in farming.

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School.

The principal, Rev. J. R. Matheson, reports: 'The pupils have made excellent progress during the past year, especially so in singing and English. The boys have been instructed in the use of carpenter's tools and in gardening, while the girls receive lessons in sewing and housework. Several necessary improvements were made to the buildings during the year and everything is now in first-class condition.'

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	149
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	29
Average attendance at day schools	16
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekouse boarding school	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding school	46
Number of pupils enrolled at Birtle boarding school	16

Mr. W. G. Blewett, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

Crowstand Boarding School.

This boarding school is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. It is about 3 miles from the town of Kamsack and 10 miles from the agency headquarters. There is a splendid farm in connection with the school and the boys receive a very practical education in all matters pertaining to general farm work, as well as stock raising. Good prices have been obtained for both farm produce and stock, and this has enabled the school to keep on a very creditable financial basis.

The class-room work in this school is good and the children are all getting a splendid education, which will be a great benefit to them in future life. The girls are given daily instruction in all the many useful branches of housekeeping, which will enable them to make good housekeepers when they return to their home.

St. Philip Boarding School.

This school is on the east side of the Keeseekouse reserve and about 6 miles from the agency offices.

It was closed last September.

Valley River Day School.

The school-house is built on a suitable site, about 1 mile from Strevel station on the Canadian Northern railway, and is centrally located. The teacher, Annie Clair Rattlesnake, is an Indian graduate of Birtle boarding school. Good progress is being made here. The teacher has cared for all pupils whose parents go hunting, and in this way has had a very good average attendance. The school-room is always clean and well kept, the pupils are also clean and neatly dressed, and the teacher is very careful to see that they always have their faces and hands washed and their hair brushed before entering the class-room. This school is undenominational.

Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1913.

Key Day School.

This school is well located in the centre of Key reserve. It has been well fixed up for winter and is very comfortable. Mr. Markham, the teacher, still continues to show good results in the school work. He visits the homes of the pupils and urges the parents to send their children to school regularly, and has been successful in getting a good average attendance.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	183
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	80
Number attending File Hills boarding school	12

Mr. H. Nichol, the agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There is no school within the limits of this agency. The Indians send their children to the Qu'Appelle industrial school at Lebret and to the File Hills boarding school at File Hills.

Owing to the change from school discipline to the free life of the reserve, it is sometimes difficult to get some of the ex-pupils to settle down. However, those who engage in farming make very creditable progress in a few years. The ex-pupils are doing fifty per cent of the total farming done in the agency, and are doing the best farming.

As a result of education one can notice a great improvement in reserve life. Almost unconsciously, the older Indians follow the good example of the ex-pupils.

In his report on the Qu'Appelle industrial school, the principal, Rev. J. Hugonard says: 'The main industry taught at this school is farming, but some of the boys are also instructed in carpentry and painting. The attendance during the past year has been very large and the progress of all the pupils has been most satisfactory.'

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	160
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	18
Average attendance	8
Number of children attending Muscowequan's boarding school	51
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school	30
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial	20

Mr. W. Murison, the agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Muscowequan's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the north side of the Muscowequan's reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The building is heated by steam, is lighted by acetylene gas and is well ventilated. The drainage and sanitary conditions are excellent. The school is also suitably protected from fire. Several new outbuildings were erected during the past year.

The garden in connection with the school provides an ample supply of vegetables. The farm grows all the feed grain required.

Excellent facilities for the teaching of farming are provided. The larger pupils spend one half the day in the school-room and the other half at farm or domestic employments.

The principal, Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I., reports: 'The boys are taught farming and the care of stock, while the girls are instructed in household work and dairying.'

Ex-pupils.

A number of these are residing on the Muscowequan's reserve and are making fair progress as farmers. I look for more permanent success in the future. Noticeable features are the erection of better houses and improved methods of housekeeping.

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Gordon's reserve, and is presided over by the Rev. H. W. Atwater, who is assisted by his two daughters, who act as matron and teacher, respectively.

Both Mr. Atwater and his daughter are trained teachers and are accomplishing first-class work at this school. It is especially gratifying to notice the rapidity with which the pupils acquire a knowledge of the English language.

Last season the garden produced an abundant supply of vegetables. In addition, 15 acres of barley and oats were sown to provide feed for the live stock.

Ex-pupils.

The beneficial effect of education is quite noticeable in the conduct of the ex-pupils living on the Gordon's reserve. The girls especially show in their homes the benefit derived from the instruction they received at school.

Day Star's Day School.

This building is very comfortable. The teacher is also provided with a four roomed cottage. The Indians on the Day Star's reserve take a great interest in this school and the attendance is very regular. A mid-day meal is provided for the pupils. A good crop of potatoes was grown in the school garden last season.

The new teacher, Mr. H. G. Montgomery, is very energetic and is doing first-class work.

Ex-pupils.

Nearly all ex-pupils of this school have started farming and are making good progress. Their homes are clean and are improved according to their means.

The Fishing Lake school was not operated this year.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	119
Number enrolled at Crowfoot R. C. boarding school	40
Number enrolled at Old Sun's C. of E. boarding school	38
Number enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial	5

The agent, Mr. J. H. Gooderham, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

During the past year a new building has been erected. The main portion of this

building is 73 x 54 feet, two stories high, with two wings, one story high, each 33 x 26 feet. It is situated 1 mile south of Gleichen and can be plainly seen from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. In addition to the main building there are a laundry, stables and sheds.

The grounds and farming land comprise one-quarter section. During the past season, 4 acres of oats were grown, as well as a good crop of potatoes and vegetables; 24 acres of new land were broken and are ready for this year's crop.

In submitting a report to the department, Rev. M. C. Gandier, principal of this school, states that the girls receive special instruction in sewing and housework, while the boys are taught farming. He also says that the ex-pupils of this institution are making good use of their education.

Crowfoot Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The new building which is in course of erection is situated half a mile west of Cluny. A quarter section of land has been allowed the Church for school purposes. Already land has been broken for next season's crop and they will shortly have an excellent garden.

The girls are instructed in housekeeping and sewing, while the boys are taught farming, gardening and the care of stock.

The sisters in charge, and the resident priest, give every attention to the care and welfare of the pupils.

The principal, Rev. J. L. Levern, reports most favourably on the new building.

General Remarks.

Education is beginning to show its influence on reserve life. Many of the ex-pupils show the good results of their training by their successful farming. Their houses are well kept and the surroundings are in good condition. They also have their homes comfortably furnished. Besides those farming, a number have cattle and horses, and all are making a good living.

Blood Agency.

Number of pupils of school age	219
Number enrolled at Blood Roman Catholic boarding school	50
Number enrolled at Blood Church of England boarding school	47
Number enrolled at St. Josephs industrial school	16

Mr. W. J. Dilworth, the agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

St. Paul's Church of England Boarding.

The principal of this school is the Rev. S. Middleton, who is assisted by a competent staff.

In addition to the usual course of studies, the girls are especially instructed in domestic science, while the boys are given practical lessons in farming, gardening and care of stock.

In his report on this school the principal states that special attention is devoted to farming. He also says that the cadet corps, which is under the command of an ex-pupil, has made a name for itself.

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding.

This school is situated on the Blood reserve, near Standoff. The principal is the Rev. Father Raoux, who is assisted by a competent staff of sisters.

The instruction given at this school is of an exemplary nature. I consider that the best work accomplished at this school is the making of the pupils into men and women who are affable and polite and healthy in mind and body.

On account of the poor soil around this school, it is impossible to attempt any farming and gardening.

The principal reports: 'The usual studies prescribed by the department are taught the pupils. The boys do a great deal of work around the building, while the girls are given a training in housework. Many of our older pupils are transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial.'

General Remarks.

The female ex-pupils are good housekeepers and keep their homes neat and clean. In most instances, the male ex-pupils are industrious and are the pride of their parents and instructors. It is quite noticeable that those ex-pupils who have children are very anxious that their children should enjoy every possible advantage. On every side, ample recompense for the efforts expended in educating the Indians is visible.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	105
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding	87
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding	6
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial	17
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial	4

Mr. G. H. Race, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

There is one school in this agency, the St. Albert boarding school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and conducted by the Grey Nuns, with the assistance of Mr. Viran.

The building is large and very suitable and is conducted in an exceptionally good way.

The pupils are apt to learn and are making splendid progress in their studies.

Rev. Sister M. A. Leduc, principal, reports: 'A class of 15 girls has made good progress in the study of the mandolin, and 20 boys have been trained to play on the different instruments of the brass band. The boys are taught farming, woodworking and shoemaking. The girls are instructed in domestic science.'

General Remarks.

The educational influence of the schools is always carried to the reserves and has a most beneficial effect on the reserve life. The boys who have graduated from the Dunbow industrial are very capable in conducting their business affairs. As each year goes by, the advantage and benefit of education can readily be seen.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	174
Average attendance at day school	12
Number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	50

The Indian agent, Mr. J. Butlin, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This institution is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema siding.

It is conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption, the principal being Father Dauphin, O.M.I.

The building is frame with a cement foundation and is heated by steam. There is ample fire-protection, and fire-drill is carefully practised.

There is a senior and a junior division under different teachers, and the progress made in the class-room during the past year has been very satisfactory. In addition to the regular course of studies, instruction is given in hygiene, calisthenics, instrumental and vocal music, domestic science, sewing, knitting and gardening.

Some of the ex-pupils of this school are making very creditable progress.

Samson's Day School.

This school is situated on Samson's reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist mission.

The building is comfortable and is well equipped.

Miss Aylwin, the teacher, is interested in her work and in addition to the regular studies gives instruction to the girls in knitting and sewing. During the year a number of articles of clothing were made from material furnished by the department.

The pupils are making fair progress. They are transported to and from the school, and a mid-day meal is also provided.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	89
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan C. E. boarding	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan R. C. boarding	21
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial	1

The agent, Mr. H. A. Gunn, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

In this agency there are two boarding schools, one under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Peigan Church of England Boarding.

The staff of this school consists of Rev. W. R. Haynes, acting principal, an assistant principal, a teacher, a matron, a girls' matron, and a cook. The above executive has restored efficiency to the school and is making it a most useful institution.

In the studies prescribed by the department the pupils are making very satisfactory progress. The boys are also instructed in farming, gardening, and the care of stock. The girls are given lessons in cooking, laundry work and the making and repairing of garments. All the children are comfortably clothed and generally healthy. The tuberculin treatment administered by Dr. Gillespie, the medical officer, to a number of the pupils, has proved most efficacious.

The school buildings are in good repair, well heated, well lighted and ventilated.

In his report the principal states that the attendance during the past year has been very good. He also reports that a very bountiful crop has grown in the school farm and garden.

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding.

The principal, Rev. J. Riou, is assisted by a staff consisting of a sister superior, two sisters to look after the boys, two to care for the girls, and a teacher.

Creditable progress is made in all studies. The boys are given instruction in farming, while the girls are taught household duties. All the pupils are well clothed, clean and happy.

This institution has been somewhat hampered by having outgrown the housing accommodation, but, as this handicap will likely be soon remedied, substantial progress may be expected.

General Remarks.

Education, certainly, operates powerfully in stimulating and elevating reserve life. The ex-pupils are anxious to have good homes and are becoming first-class farmers.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	150
Number of pupils at day school	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding school	47

Mr. Chas. Hughes, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters on this reserve as follows:—

Blue Quill's Boarding.

This school is on the western side of the Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is managed by Rev. Father Husson, who is assisted by Rev. Father Balter and a staff of sisters.

The class-room, dormitories and dining-room are well ventilated and are kept in the best of order.

The management is very efficient and good discipline is maintained.

The principal reports: 'Satisfactory progress has been made in the class-room by all the pupils. The boys receive instruction in farming, and the girls are taught domestic science. The ex-pupils of this school are conducting themselves most properly.'

Saddle Lake Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of the reserve. Owing to the small attendance it has been closed for some time.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the east side of Goodfish Lake reserve. It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and is taught by Mrs. Watters.

A number of new desks have been recently placed in the school and a new teacher's residence has been built. The pupils are provided wth a warm mid-day meal.

Good progress can be expected at this school.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school	16

Mr. T. J. Fleetham, Indian agent, reports on educational work in his agency as follows:—

Sarcee Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. The principal is the Ven. Archdeacon J. W. Tims, who is assisted by S. Tims, assistant principal; Miss Tims, teacher; Mrs. Dean, matron; and Miss Quigley, cook.

The new building will soon be completed and good results may be expected from this school. The pupils show a much improved acquaintance with the English language.

The Ven. Archdeacon J. W. Tims, principal, in reporting on the work done at his school, makes special mention of the vocational education given to the children. The girls are instructed in housework, and the boys are given practical lessons in gardening and the care of stock.

Ex-pupils.

There are 29 ex-pupils living on this reserve and all are doing well. A number of the young men have been supplied with farming outfits and are making a good living.

Education is making the Indians cleaner and is helping to civilize them.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic boarding school	18
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Church of England boarding school	7
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Bruno's boarding school	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic boarding school	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake Church of England boarding school	11
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Roman Catholic boarding school	24
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Church of England boarding school	12
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding school	13

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding school	70
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding school	70
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Providence Mission	45

The large district comprised under the heading Treaty No. 8 is divided into three agencies: (1) Lesser Slave Lake, for which Dr. W. B. L. Donald is agent; (2) Fort Simpson, with T. W. Harris, as agent; and (3) Fort Smith, under agent A. J. Bell. The educational matters within this large area are dealt with in reports from these three agents and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald, the agent, reports as follows:—

St. Bernard's Boarding and St. Bruno's Boarding.

St. Bernard's boarding school is situated in the town of Grouard. The pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and geography. The girls also

receive instruction in sewing and cooking. There is an excellent farm and garden, where the pupils receive practical lessons.

The St. Bruno's school, on the shore of Lesser Slave lake, was opened on September 1, 1913. It is a frame building and is well ventilated. A garden will be cultivated next year. Good results are hoped for at this school.

Both these schools are conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

St. Peter's Mission School.

This school is under the charge of Mr. Kent and matrons and is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The building is well lighted and comfortably heated.

In addition to the regular subjects, the girls are instructed in sewing and housework, while the boys receive lessons in gardening and the care of stock.

St. Francis Xavier Mission, Sturgeon Lake.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the shore of Sturgeon lake. The drainage is good and an excellent water-supply is obtained from the lake.

At this school there is a 30-acre farm where the pupils receive practical instruction in agriculture.

In the class-room the regular course of studies is followed.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake.

This is a Church of England school and is situated on the shore of Whitefish lake, from which an abundant supply of water is obtained.

The building, two stories high, is 20 x 24 feet, with a wing 16 x 14 feet. There are also storehouses, carpenter shop and stables. In addition to the usual studies the girls are instructed in housekeeping and sewing, while the boys are taught the care of stock.

Mr. C. D. White is the teacher and his wife is the matron.

St. John's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school is under the management of the Church of England and is taught by Miss Sturt, who is much interested in her work and should prove successful.

The building is 1½ stories high with two wings. The class-room is in a separate building.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and spelling. The boys are also taught gardening, while the girls are instructed in sewing and housework.

Water is secured from Wabiskaw lake.

St. Martin's Roman Catholic Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

The present building, which was built this winter, is three stories high and is 42 x 32 feet, with a wing 24 x 30 feet. Sister Catherine and her assistants teach the children the usual subjects and also give instruction in sewing and gardening.

St. Henri Roman Catholic Boarding School, Vermilion.

This school is situated on the bank of the Peace river at Vermilion. Bishop Jousard is the principal of this school and is assisted by the Sisters of Providence.

The building is frame, 80 x 35 feet, and is surrounded by a farm of 60 acres, where the boys obtain a practical knowledge of agriculture. The girls are taught sewing and housekeeping.

An abundant water-supply is obtained from the Peace river.

Christ Church Mission School, Shaftesbury.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. It is situated at Shaftesbury, 20 miles from Peace River Crossing.

Miss Millen teaches the pupils reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Mrs. Holmes gives instruction in sewing and housekeeping.

In the farm surrounding the school, the boys receive practical instruction in agriculture.

FORT SIMPSON AGENCY.

Mr. T. W. Harris, Indian agent, reports as follows:—

The Roman Catholic boarding school at Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river is the only educational institution in this agency. The building is sufficiently large, having two commodious class-rooms and three dormitories. All the rooms are kept scrupulously clean. There is also ample fire-protection. A bountiful supply of water is secured from the Mackenzie river.

In their scholastic work the pupils are divided into four standards, and I am pleased to say that the currriculum prescribed for Indian schools is faithfully carried out. All the children assist according to their capacity in the work of the farm and garden, while the girls are specially instructed in sewing and cooking. The larger girls make gloves, moccasins, etc., out of moose or deer skins and worked in silk. These are readily sold to tourists passing through Fort Providence in summer. I had the pleasure of being present at the annual entertainment, and, while all the drills and recitations were well executed, special mention must be made of the vocal music. During recreation English and French are spoken, preference being given the former.

It is impossible to praise too highly the care and devotion practised by the reverend sisters and missionaries, who have charge of the educational work in this territory.

Ex-Pupils.

The ex-pupils of this school have been most successful. Four have embraced a religious life. Six are post managers for the Hudson Bay Company, while four others are in the employ of the Northern Trading Company. There are also six employed as interpreters. Fifteen of the girls are married to men holding good positions.

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. J. Bell, reports on education in his agency as follows:—

Fort Chipewyan Boarding School.

This school is situated at Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabaska, Alberta, and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The school is fortunate in having the services of Sister Lafferty, who is a trained nurse.

The buildings are commodious and are kept in first-class condition. Fire-escapes, a force pump and hose provide the necessary fire-protection. Surrounding the school is a good farm and garden.

The pupils are making satisfactory progress and speak English and French well. They obtain practical lessons in agriculture. At the New Year's concert all the children acquitted themselves most creditably.

The Indians of this district are very anxious to have their children educated and this school is accomplishing excellent work.

Fort Resolution Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated at Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake, and is managed by the Grey Nuns, Rev. Sister McQuillan being head mistress.

The buildings are large, and ample fire-protection is provided. There is also a first-class farm and vegetable garden in which the pupils work at times.

The pupils speak English very well, also French. On all my visits to the school I found that very satisfactory progress was being made. The boys were especially good at mental arithmetic, while the sewing and silk work of the girls were excellent. A tastefully laid out flower garden was a noteworthy feature.

Hay River Boarding School.

This school is situated at Hay River, Great Slave lake, and is under the auspices of the Church of England. The principal is the Rev. A. J. Vale, who is assisted by a competent staff.

The buildings will be improved in the near future. Ample fire-protection is provided.

The greater number of the pupils come from the upper Mackenzie river, although some are from near Fort MacPherson. All the children appear happy and healthy and are making good progress. There is a good farm in connection with the school. A neat flower garden was in full bloom at the time of my visit in July.

Ex-pupils.

I have two ex-pupils of this school in my employ and they have proved to be good workers and very intelligent. I am hopeful that in the near future many of the ex-pupils of the boarding schools will be able to suitably fill the many positions open to them with the Hudson Bay and other companies.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. A. CONROY.

Holy Angels Boarding School, Fort Chipewyan.

The school is beautifully situated at the west of Lake Athabaska. The subjects taught comprise the ordinary curriculum: reading, writing, composition, grammar, geography, spelling, etc. The pupils seem to be both intelligent and industrious, and are making good progress, especially in reading and writing. I think that on the whole the children are getting a better grasp of the English language than they were some years ago. The class work follows pretty closely the regulations set down by the department; this may be said of all schools in Treaty 8 territory. The girls are taught sewing and cooking, and the boys are taught general gardening and rough carpentering. Sister Lafferty told me that the girls were given turns at the general housework, and in that manner were given practical experience that stands them in good stead after leaving school. Health and sanitation are good. What pleased me most, however, was the fire-protection. Chemical extinguishers, buckets and ladders are in the most convenient places, and fire-escapes permit easy exit from any part of the building in case of fire.

Resolution Boarding School, Great Slave Lake.

This school I consider one of the best in my district. It is beautifully situated on the south shore of the lake, and seen from some distance surprises the traveller into thinking that he has reached civilization—800 miles north of Edmonton!

The buildings are constructed of lumber cut and sawn in the district. There will be accommodation, when the new wing is completed, for 80 or 90 pupils. The class work follows the regulations of the department, and the same progress was noted here as at Chipewyan. In fact I was surprised to find what progress had been made in English. Sister McQuillan is certainly an excellent teacher, and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress under her management. Health is good, and sanitation excellent. The drainage is easy, and carefully looked after. Though conditions are the best for health, I attribute a good deal to the careful management of the school. The garden is productive, and I have seen many a large crop of potatoes and vegetables.

Fort Providence School, Mackenzie River.

Fort Providence is some 80 miles north of Hay River, and is one of the important posts of the North. It is situated on the banks of the Mackenzie. The Mission has quite a few head of cattle, and cultivates several acres of ground. When I was there they had one of the finest gardens I have ever seen. In fact they grow all the vegetables necessary for their own use. The boys are taught gardening, which is as beneficial instruction as they can receive. They work around the mission and learn rough carpentering, which is most useful to them later on. I think that most of them like that sort of work.

There is accommodation for 80 or 90 pupils. The class work follows the lines laid down by departmental regulations, and the girls are given instruction in general housework. Perhaps the hardest part of the teachers' work is to instill into the children an idea of industry. I am told, however, that once the children become interested, they get on very well, and soon learn the habit of study. Religious instruction is given every day for half an hour. Dr. McDonald tells me that the general health is very good.

Hay River School.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. It is built on the banks of the Hay river, about a quarter of a mile from the lake, where it is protected from the heavy winds. The buildings are not up to the standard required by the department, but it is the intention to rebuild this summer, and add greatly to the present accommodation. The children seem happy, and are always neat and clean, and, I believe, healthy. I do not think there has been more than one death there for a number of years. The class work follows the requirements of the department. The usual subjects are taught, and the boys get a good deal of practical training in the every-day knowledge that will be of most use to them later, while the girls are taught sewing, housework, and given a good idea of the necessity of cleanliness. The school, though hampered at present by lack of accommodation, does excellent work, and should be one of the best when the new buildings are erected. All told, for such a northern district, I think that all the schools in Treaty 8 are a credit to the department and to the people who are devoting their lives to Indian education.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	384
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	315
Average attendance	129
Number enrolled at Port Simpson	1
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza	5
Number enrolled at Crosby Girls' Home	3

Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools of this agency:—

Kitselas (New Town) School.

This school is situated in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about 4 miles below the Kitselas canyon. Through the efforts of the teacher, Mr. Louis Edgar, this school is giving satisfactory results. The school has been supplied with the necessary class-room material.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is centrally located in the village. The teacher is Miss K. E. Tomlinson. Satisfactory progress is being made and a general influence for good is apparent.

Kitwanga School.

This school, situated in the village, is making very good progress. The teacher is Miss Florence B. Kemp. The instruction is very good, and the attendance is large and regular, and the results are highly satisfactory.

Andimaul School.

This school, situated in the centre of the village, has usually a fair attendance. The present teachers are the Misses Halpenny and Hed, and under their management good work is expected.

Kitsegukla School.

This school is situated in the centre of the village of New Kitsegukla. The teacher is Miss Susan J. Edgar. The attendance has improved since the children of school age from the old village now attend this school.

Hazelton School.

This school is situated on the northern boundary of the Hazelton townsite. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. There is usually a good attendance here. The instruction given is of the best and the results are satisfactory.

Glen Vowell School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and is taught by Miss Agnes Law. Steady progress is being made and the results are very encouraging.

Kispiax School.

This school is quite large and is well situated. Surrounding the school there is enough ground for a garden and for a playground for the pupils. The teacher, Mrs. A. L. Fakely, deserves much credit for the interest she takes in her work.

Kisgegas School.

This school is the most northerly in the agency and completes the list of day schools in the Skeena district. The teacher, Mr. Joshua Harvey, who is a native, is exceptionally bright and intelligent. The school is situated in the centre of the village. The teacher, assisted by his wife, is making very fair progress here. The girls are instructed in domestic science.

Rocher de Boulé School.

This school is located on the Tsitsk reserve, on the Bulkley river, about 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton. For the greater part of the year it was closed for the want of a teacher. It was re-opened in January by Mr. Joseph Browning, and, under his management, satisfactory results are expected.

Fort Babine School.

This school was opened in September, 1913. The teacher, Mr. Joseph Morrissey, is a thoroughly competent man. Since the opening of this school the attendance has been regular. At the present rate of progress it is expected that this school will give a very good account of itself.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	319
Number of pupils enrolled	231
Average attendance	88
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute	8
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Home	4

Mr. Iver Fougner, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Bella Coola Day School.

This school has been taught by the same teacher as last year, Miss Adeline Gibson. During the year the attendance has been better than in previous years, and the school grounds have been cleared and fenced. The building, with furniture and surroundings, is one of the best, and the teacher is young and cheerful.

Bella Bella Day School.

Miss Tranter, an able teacher with long experience, taught here this year. The attendance has been better than last year.

China Hat Day School.

As in previous year, this school has been taught by Mr. Read, who is a painstaking man, and a hard worker. He is assisted by his wife, who is also field-nurse at this place. The attendance at school has increased since last year.

Kitimat Day School.

The teacher is Miss Isabelle Clarke. The children from the boarding school attend here. It is thus the best attended and the most successful day school in this agency.

Kitimat Boarding School.

This school is still under the able surperintendence of Miss Ida M. Clarke, assisted by a staff of three lady teachers. Girls only attend and are taught domestic science in addition to the regular course of studies. Miss Clarke, in reporting on this school, states that the girls do a large amount of useful sewing.

The buildings are very pleasantly located with a fine view of the bay.

Hartley Bay School.

This school was re-opened this year with the Rev. H. J. Matthews as teacher. The attendance has been very good. Both teacher and pupils show much interest in their work.

Kitkatla Day School.

This school is situated in the village of Kitkatla and is taught by Mr. M. C. Mustard. Mr. Mustard is well educated and is assisted by his wife, who is also a teacher.

The building is commodious and is furnished with new desks.

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School.

Miss L. M. Deacon, principal, reports: 'The average attendance for the past year has been 22. All the pupils have made good progress in their studies and especially so in English. Special training is given the girls in housework, cooking, and sewing. A vegetable and flower garden is also cultivated by the girls under a teacher's supervision. The ex-pupils of this school have conducted themselves most creditably since their discharge.'

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School.

Rev. G. H. Raley, principal, reports: 'There has been a good average attendance during the past year and the work done in the class-room has been most satisfactory. The boys take great interest in the school garden and it is so well cultivated that the Provincial Horticulturist remarked that he considered our garden to be the experimental garden of the Northwest Coast. The ex-pupils of this school are doing well.'

General Remarks.

The day schools and the boarding schools in this agency have had a good attendance during the past year. The work done at these institutions must have a most beneficial effect on Indian life.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	340
Number of children enrolled at day schools	75
Average attendance	36
Number enrolled at Kuper Island industrial	56
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial	18

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Robertson, reports on education in this agency as follows:—

Kuper Island Industrial School.

The principal of this school is the Rev. W. Lemmens, who is assisted by a devoted staff.

The pupils have made very satisfactory progress during the past year.

A new building will be erected here in the near future.

In a special report to the department, the principal, Rev. W. Lemmens, states: 'In addition to the usual studies the girls are taught sewing and cooking, while the boys are given instruction in farming and the care of stock. They are also taught carpentry and shoemaking. Most of the ex-pupils profit by the lessons received at school.'

Nanaimo Day School.

Miss K. Aspdin is in charge of this school and seems to be taking great interest in her work.

The pupils have made most satisfactory progress during the year.

Koksilah Day School.

Mr. C. A. Dochstader has taught this school for the past year and has been doing good work. He takes a deep interest in the Indians, and the pupils under his tuition are making satisfactory progress.

Quamichan R. C. Day School.

This school was closed on June 30, 1912, but was repaired and re-opened on January 26, 1914. The teacher is Miss C. Ordano, who is assisted by Miss M. Frumento.

There has been a good average attendance during the past quarter and it is hoped that the Indians will show their appreciation of this school by sending their children to school regularly.

Songhees Day School.

This school was opened on September 1, 1913,, on the Songhees reserve at Esquimalt. The teacher is Miss R. A. Quigley.

A new school building was built last summer and the Indians have every reason to be proud of it.

Miss Quigley is much interested in her work, and, although the attendance has not been as large as hoped for, still there is every reason to believe that excellent results will attend the opening of this school.

Tsartlip Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss L. H. Hagan. If the pupils would attend regularly they would make good progress, but it seems hard to make them realize the necessity of attending every day.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	296
Number of children enrolled at Kamloops industrial	66

The agent, Mr. J. F. Smith, reports on educational matters in this agency, as follows:—

Kamloops Industrial School.

This school is situated 3½ miles northeast of the city of Kamloops.

Within the past two years the main buildings have been completely renovated and remodelled, thus improving the sanitary conditions. Last November, an electric light system was installed and the principal's office was connected by telephone with the city of Kamloops. A three and a half horse-power gasoline pump ensures an adequate water-supply.

The principal is the Rev. A. M. Carion, O.M.I. The Sisters of St. Ann teach the girls; and the boys' class-room is in charge of Mr. E. Holloran. The technical instructer is Mr. E. LaCase.

In the girls' departments, instruction is given in reading, writing, sewing, cooking and general housework. Most satisfactory progress is reported by the sisters in charge.

The boys are also doing well in the class-room. In addition, they are given an insight into the several branches of the mechanical arts. Special attention is also given to farming, as this is most essential for the rising generation of Indians.

EX-PUPILS.

The ex-pupils of this school are certainly exercising a good influence on their tribesmen. I took special charge of ten ex-pupils, last spring, and made each of them prepare ten acres of land. Five acres were planted with apple-trees, and the other five acres were sown with seed oats and wheat provided by the department. Vegetables were grown among the trees. I am pleased to report that these ex-pupils gave unremitting attention to their orchards and crops and great success was achieved by all.

The success of these ex-pupils is a great encouragement to the others and a number of other Indians intend to plant orchards this year.

During the past year I have noted a great improvement in the conduct of the ex-pupils and I am able to see the good influence exerted by these ex-pupils among their tribesmen.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	118
Number enrolled at Kootenay industrial	80

Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, Indian agent, reports on educational work as follows:—

Kootenay Industrial.

Since the completion of the new building, work at this school is progressing most satisfactorily. The modern heating plant has been installed and the new laundry has been built.

The pupils have been very attentive and painstaking with their studies during the year and steady improvement is noted. In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught farming, carpentry, shoemaking and harness-repairing. The girls are instructed in sewing, dressmaking, dairying and housekeeping.

I am pleased to state that the parents take an active interest in the welfare of the school.

The members of the staff, under the very efficient supervision of Sister Justinian, discharge their several duties faithfully and zealously.

The ex-pupils continue to give a good account of themselves, and their services are in great demand. Some are employed at farming, while others work at the lumber mills.

The [illegible] taught at the school tend to strengthen the pupils against temptation and enable them to adapt themselves to their surroundings when they leave school.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	179
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	60
Average attendance at day schools	22
Number enrolled at Alert Bay industrial school	34
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school	1

Mr. W. M. Halliday, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1913.

It is a matter of congratulation that more interest has been taken in educational matters by the Indians during the past fiscal year and that great improvement can be noted in the progress of the pupils of all the schools.

Alert Bay Day School.

Up to the end of the Christmas term this school was in charge of Miss M. Clowes, who took a great interest in her work and obtained good results. Miss Ferryman is now teaching here and it is confidently expected that she will do good work.

The school-room is comfortable and commodious.

Cape Mudge Day School.

This school still continues under the management of Mr. J. R. Rendle, the Methodist missionary at that village, and fair progress has been made. Mr. Rendle is both careful and conscientious, but has been considerably handicapped by the fact that the parents are away from home for a considerable length of time and take the children with them. The school is comfortable and well lighted, and the children are, on the whole, a bright and happy-looking lot and are showing improvement.

Alert Bay Boys' Industrial.

Good work has also been done during the past year at the Alert Bay industrial school for boys. This institution is under the control of the Anglican Church. A very great interest in its welfare is taken by the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

The principal is Rev. A. W. Corker, who has proved most efficient in his work. The staff consists of Mrs. Corker, matron, Mr. G. Luther, Mr. E. Hunt, trade instructor, and a teacher. In addition to the regular studies, the boys are instructed in carpentry and gardening. The pupils are also well grounded in religious truths.

Alert Bay Girls' Home.

The Girls' Home at Alert Bay continues to be very satisfactory, and the girls are making very marked improvement not only in the school-room, but also in manners, deportment, and domestic science.

The staff consists of Rev. A. W. Corker, principal, Miss Neville, matron, Miss Roper, assistant matron, and Miss Nixon, teacher. Miss Nixon has been trained in England, has modern methods and is meeting with deserved success.

Although this institution has been in active operation for only a year and a half, still progress has been excellent and the great improvement in the children is a cause for general gratification at the good influence that the school will exert.

Ex-Pupils.

While the conduct of the ex-pupils in the past is not all that could be hoped for, still it is confidently expected that a great improvement will be noticed in the future. One ex-pupil is now a teacher in the industrial school and organist in the church. Another ex-pupil, Edwin Cook, is taking a course training on board the school ship, H.M.S. *Conway,* in Liverpool, England. Late advices state that he is making excellent progress. In deportment and morals there is a marked difference for the better between ex-pupils and the young men who have not attended school.

General Remarks.

From an educational standpoint, things never looked better than they do at the present time. The parents are beginning to realize the value of education and are taking an active interest in the schools. Many people are inclined to criticise the

spending of money on Indian education; but, if they could visit the schools and realize the vast good that these institutions are accomplishing, their views would be materially changed.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	510
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	38
Average attendance	17

The agent, Mr. Graham, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

Lytton Day School.

The teacher, Miss Lilly Blachford, is both capable and painstaking. She speaks the Indian language fluently, takes an interest in both old and young, and is of great assistance to the Indians in many ways. The building is made of logs, but is in good repair.

The studies prescribed by the department are faithfully carried out.

While the attendance has been rather irregular, I consider that great improvement has been made during the past year.

Shulus Day School.

This school is situated on the Nicola Mameet reserve and is in charge of the Anglican missionary, Rev. F. B. Eteson, who is assisted by Miss Williams. Miss Williams takes a great interest in her work and often visits the Indians' homes to teach them how to keep their houses clean.

As many young children attend the school, kindergarten methods are followed, and I am pleased to say that splendid progress has been made during the year.

It is most gratifying to see the number of older Indians who attend the night school and their great ambition is to learn to read and write. The women are specially instructed in sewing.

All Hallows Boarding School.

This school is situated half a mile west of the town of Yale. There is a four-acre garden in which a large quantity of fruit and vegetables are raised. Besides this, each girl has a plot of ground for a flower garden.

The class-room work is carried out as prescribed by the department. The studies now taught enable the pupils to write at the British Columbia high school entrance examination. All the girls are instructed in sewing, laundry work, cooking and general housework. Dr. Elliot gives a series of lectures in second-aid work.

Lytton Industrial School.

This school is situated about two miles from the town of Lytton. The buildings are in excellent condition and are most convenient.

In connection with the school there is a large farm, which permits the teaching of the principles of agriculture to the boys.

Rev. L. Dawson, the principal, reports: 'Special attention is given to the teaching of carpentry, blacksmithing and shoemaking. The attendance during the past year has been large and all the pupils have made most satisfactory progress in their class-room work, which has been under the charge of Mr. Scarrett.'

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	469
Number of children enrolled at day schools	208
Average attendance	83
Number of children enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes	40

Mr. C. C. Perry, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lakkalzap Day School.

The teacher at this school is the Rev. Wm. Crarey.

A good attendance and efficient instruction permit of good results being obtained. The building is new.

Aiyansh Day School.

This school is situated at the village of Aiyansh, 60 miles up the Nass river. The teacher is an Indian.

Kincolith Day School.

A new school was recently erected at Kincolith at the mouth of the Nass river.

The present teacher is Mr. H. Collison. There is a good attendance and satisfactory progress has been made.

Port Simpson Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. J. H. Young, who has done excellent work since he took charge.

There is a good supply of suitable equipment.

The primary class is conducted by Mrs. A. S. Dudoward, a native.

Port Simpson Day School.

This institution ranks among the best of the Methodist educational establishments in Canada.

The present principal is Miss F. E. Hudson, who is assisted by Miss Fanny Gray, Miss Lottie Deacon, Miss Powell and Miss Black.

In addition to the regular school-room work, the girls are specially instructed in deportment, domestic science and general housework.

I am pleased to report first-class progress in all branches.

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School.

This school is also under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Rev. G. H. Raley is principal and is assisted by Miss Smiley, a matron, and Miss Elliott as assistant matron.

The erection of a new building is contemplated at present.

A number of boys educated here have proved to be good and industrious and the school is progressing.

Metlakatla Day School.

This school is capably taught by Miss S. Klippert.

The attendance is good and excellent progress is being made by the pupils.

The building is in first-class condition and the class-room is well equipped.

Port Essington Methodist Day School.

Miss Fanny Noble is in charge of this school.

By her tactful and pleasing manner, she has obtained a good attendance and the pupils are improving rapidly.

The building is practically new and is well furnished.

General Remarks.

Efforts are being made to allow the attendance of Indian children at the white schools at Georgetown and Torrance.

Careful oversight has been kept over all the schools in the agency, and I am pleased to state that most satisfactory progress has been made during the past year. The effect of education on reserve life is decidedly beneficial.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	436
Number of pupils enrolled	140
Daily average	80
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial	87
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish Mission boarding	50
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's Mission boarding	65
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt boarding	42

The Indian agent, Mr. Peter Byrne, reports on the schools in his agency as follows:—

The educational institutions in this agency consist of one industrial school, three boarding schools and three day schools.

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley in the centre of a prosperous and progressive farming community. The children receive a good common school education, and it is the intention of the principal to form an entrance class for the advanced pupils.

In connection with this school there is a large farm which enables the giving of practical lessons in agriculture. The boys are also taught shoe-repairing, baking and carpentry. The girls are instructed in housework, dressmaking and cooking.

There was a very creditable exhibit of hand painting done by the pupils of this institution at the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, held in New Westminster last fall.

The principal, Rev. R. H. Cairns, in his report on the year's work says that the school has enjoyed a most successful year and that the ex-pupils are progressing rapidly.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

At this school, there are two buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls. Both buildings were painted this year. A magnificent view of the surrounding country and the Fraser river is obtainable from the school.

The principal Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., reports: 'The boys are taught agriculture, painting, carpentry and shoemaking. They also assist in the operation of the shingle mill. The girls receive instruction in housework and sewing. In the study of music the pupils show marked ability. The boys generally have a good band in which they take great interest, and the girls acquire considerable efficiency in vocal music. A

moving picture machine has been purchased and installed in the recreation hall. The pupils are much interested by the moving pictures and as educational films are mostly shown, the result is distinctly of good educational value. All reports show that the ex-pupils are doing well and have profited by the education they received.'

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver.

Reverend Sister Mary Amy and a competent staff give the pupils of this school an excellent training in all the branches authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening and fruit-growing, and how to care for and milk the cows that are kept at the institution.

The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, cooking, washing, mending, and also how to make butter. All the care possible is bestowed on these children.

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Sechelt Indian reserve, a short distance from the seashore of Trail bay.

The pupils continue to make good progress in the usual studies authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening and how to care for the stock, which is kept at the institution. Some of them are very handy with carpenter's tools, while others are capable of mending their own and the other pupils' shoes. This seems to be a natural bent, as some of their parents are expert canoemakers and house-builders.

The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, besides buttermaking. Some of them are expert needlewomen; they cut and make their own garments, and those of the other pupils.

Sister Theresine and her devoted assistants attend to the duties connected with this school and also visit the residents of the reserve from time to time, and assist and educate the mothers in looking after their houses and in the care of their children.

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on Aupe reserve, near Bute inlet.

Since the large two-story school building was burned to the ground last summer, school has been carried on in the priest's house. A new school on the site of the old one is nearly completed, and will be occupied in a few weeks.

These Indians fully appreciate the good work of the department in furnishing the material for the new school, and appointing a man to supervise its erection. The Indians themselves are doing the work.

The new building will be large enough for the children to reside in during the absence of their parents, who are obliged to be away from the reserve a great part of the year. The parents provide the necessary food and clothing for the children while there, and the teacher instructs them in cooking, washing and mending, and also in looking after their dormitories.

Mrs. Kathleen Petznick is the teacher. Her husband, Mr. Petznick, will assist her as soon as the school is open in the new building.

There is about one acre of land available for cultivation near the building, and it is the intention to have this made into a garden in the spring. Mr. Petznick will instruct the children in growing vegetables and small fruit.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon Indian reserve, near the village.

The pupils are receiving instruction in the prescribed course of studies and are making fair progress.

The present teacher is Mr. B. Nicholson. His wife visits the homes of the Indians and instructs the mothers in looking after their houses and in caring for their children.

Tsawassen Day School.

This school is situated on the Tsawassen Indian reserve, overlooking the gulf of Georgia, one mile north of the international boundary line. It was opened on November 1, 1913, with Rev. William Chaput as teacher. The Indians provided the building and the furniture. All the children on the reserve attend school regularly and are making good progress.

Skwah Day School.

A new school with accommodation for forty pupils has been built by the department on the Skwah reserve.

The contractor has practically finished the work on this building. A requisition for the necessary material has been forwarded and it is expected to open the school about March 1.

As the Indians of this reserve are taking a great interest in the school, it is confidently expected that excellent progress will be made.

General Remarks.

Ex-pupils, both boys and girls, are doing well and are effecting a marked improvement on reserve life.

In spite of numerous drawbacks, those young men who are farming are fairly successful. Others occupy responsible positions, some being foremen.

The female ex-pupils are good housekeepers, their homes and surroundings being superior to the average Indian home. It is noticeable that they are much more comfortable than those who have not enjoyed the advantages of education.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 184

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but the agent, Mr. R. Brown, reports on educational matters as follows:—

As the Indians at Enderby and Penticton have refused to allow schools on their reserves, those parents who desire education for their children have to send them to the public schools.

At the present time Indian children are attending the white schools at Larkin, Armstrong, Hedley and Similkameen. In some cases the children walk from three to six miles to attend school.

I regret very much that so many of the Indians are so indifferent to education.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age..	109
Number of pupils enrolled..	122
Average attendance	37

The Indian agent, Mr. T. Deasy, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

At Massett there is a well-built, two-roomed school. Single desks have been installed recently and every effort has been made to make the pupils comfortable. During the winter there are two teachers at this school.

As many of the Indians work at the cannery at Naden Harbour during the summer, one of the teachers from the Massett school conducts a school at Naden Harbour while the Indians are working there.

The resident missionary gives instruction to the pupils at certain times on weekdays.

The attendance is fair, but rather irregular.

A day school is also operated on the Skidegate reserve. The parents, here, take a great interest in the school and the attendance during the past year has been very good.

Double desks have been installed recently in this school and the building has been repaired and painted.

The children are very bright and are making satisfactory progress in their studies. Religious instruction is given by the resident missionary.

General Remarks.

The Indians of this agency have two of the best school buildings in the province, and the pupils are advancing rapidly in their studies. The greatest drawback to education is caused by the irregular attendance of the children at school and this is due to the nomadic life of the Indians of the island.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	116
Number of pupils enrolled	45
Average attendance	12

Mr. W. S. Simpson, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Tahltan band has two schools, Telegraph Creek, which is taught by Mr. W. P. Thorman, and Tahltan Mission, which is taught by the Rev. F. P. Thorman.

Both whites and Indians attend Telegraph Creek school, and those Indian children who attend regularly are making good progress. Ex-pupils of this school show a marked improvement over those who have not had the same opportunity.

The Tahltan Mission school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Although it is rather difficult to obtain a regular attendance at all times, progress is noticeable. A pleasing feature is the pride that the parents take in the advancement of their children.

It is a pleasure to meet in their homes the ex-pupils of this school.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	300
Number of pupils at day schools	89
Average attendance	32
Number enrolled at Clayoquot industrial school	51
Number enrolled at Ahousaht boarding	33
Number enrolled at Alberni boarding	51

The Indian agent, Mr. C. A. Cox, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Clayoquot Industrial School.

This school is situated on Meares Island and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The main building is large and modern. It is steam-heated and has a splendid water system.

The ex-pupils of this school are bright and intelligent and are doing well. Two of the boys conduct stores on the reserve.

The principal, Rev. F. Epper, reports: 'The boys are taught farming, carpentry, painting and shoemaking. The girls are instructed in domestic science. All the pupils have made excellent progress during the past year.'

Clayoquot Roman Catholic Day School.

Rev. J. Schindler teaches this school and is doing good work among the Indians of the Opitsat reserve. The attendance recently has shown a marked increase.

Ahousaht Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Maktosis reserve and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal, Rev. J. T. Ross, is assisted by a zealous staff.

The class-room work of the pupils is progressing favourably. The boys are instructed in carpentry and their exhibit of furniture at the local fair won credit from everyone and reflects great credit on their teaching.

All the ex-pupils are showing the good results obtained from their education. The department has assisted some of these ex-pupils and in most cases they have made good use of the help granted them.

Ucluelet Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. W. Vander Veen and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The attendance is not large, but the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

Alberni Boarding School.

This school is on the Ittatsoe reserve and is under the management of the Presbyterian Church. The principal is Mr. H. B. Currie, who is assisted by a competent staff.

The main building is being repaired at the present time. The laundry and bakehouse erected two years ago are conveniently planned. The class-room, which is separate from the main building, is very modern and the best building on the grounds.

The principal is doing good work. He takes an especial interest in all branches of farm work.

All the ex-pupils are workers and are making a first-class showing.

General Remarks.

The general effects of education upon reserve life are encouraging. Still greater benefit will be felt in the next generation.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	157
Number enrolled at Williams Lake industrial	53

The Indian agent, Mr. I. Ogden, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Williams Lake Industrial School.

This school is situated in a valley on the right bank of San Jose creek, and is about four miles from the Williams Lake reserve.

The buildings are large and up-to-date and all are kept in good condition.

During absence of the Rev. H. Boening, the principal, Rev. A. Madden is acting principal and is conducting the school in a most satisfactory manner. The staff takes great interest in the work of the children and I find that the pupils are progressing steadily in all the subjects and especially in reading and writing.

Last year large crops of vegetables and fruits were grown in the school gardens. The boys are given instruction in farming and I am certain that many of them will be successful farmers.

Ex-pupils.

I am pleased to report that the ex-pupils are making satisfactory progress. They have more knowledge of farming than those who have not attended school and are making good use of their education. Some of the ex-pupils were married last winter. It is also noticed that the ex-pupils pay more attention to the instructions of the agent than the older Indians do.

YUKON.

Number enrolled at the day schools	106
Number enrolled at the Carcross boarding school	36

During the past year, day schools have been in operation at Champagne Landing, Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Selkirk and Moosehide. The attendance at each of these schools has been quite satisfactory and the pupils have made good progress.

The boarding school is situated near Carcross. The principal, Rev. W. T. Townsend, reports: 'A number of necessary improvements have been made to the building during the past year. The attendance has been excellent. In addition to the regular class-room work, the boys are instructed in gardening and wood-carving, while the girls are taught cooking and general housework. Special mention must be made of the publication by the pupils of a quarterly paper, which is printed at the school. The progress made by the ex-pupils of this institution is most encouraging.'

The information contained in this report will, it is hoped, be of value to those interested in Indian education and useful as a record of progress.

MARTIN BENSON,
for Superintendent of Indian Education.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1¾ miles from city of Brantford. *P.O. Brantford, Ont.*	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H. consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, &c., North Wing and South Wing a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen blaze killer tubes, axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes $60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex, township Caradoc. *P.O. Muncey, Ont.*	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to each contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-cot hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, &c., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps and piped to all parts of the building.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout the building. Fire extinguishers, pails, and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main buidings, and schoolrooms. lighted by electricity.
Shingwauk Home	Located 1½ miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. *P.O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentaurus township.	Main block comprising 185 x 137 feet building and principal's residence, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a school room; a chapel, hospital, farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	3-inch pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3-inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat—a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

Spanish River Industrial.	1 mile from Spanish river, north shore of Lake Superior. *P.O. Spanish, Ont.*	Between 300 and 400 acres.	Boys' buildings: frame, cement foundation, one 90 x 45, 3-story, the other 106 x 45, 3-story frame. Girls' buildings: main building is solid cement 66 x 50 with two wings, each 56 x 36, 3-story high.	Abundant supply of water.	.....	Heated by hot-water furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Moose Fort.....	On Moose Island, 9 miles, from where the Moose river joins salt water. *P. O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	10 acres of land is leased from Hudson Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building, 2 stories, 40 x 50 feet, principal's house 30 x 30 feet cottage hospital, carpenters-shop, engine house, cow stable, woodshed. The day school building is 40 x 20 feet.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Buckets and barrels, filled, always on hand; two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, ½ mile from town and across lake. *P. O. Chapleau, Ont.*	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared. Belongs to Government.	School building, 40 x 22 feet, dwelling house, 52 x 52 feet; kitchen 20 x 12 feet; also a woodshed. Boat house and chicken house, all frame buildings.	Water obtained from lake for laundry purposes, and from a well for drinking purposes.	Barrels and buckets are kept filled with water; also 2 iron fire-escapes.	Heated with wood stoves, lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William. *P.O. Fort William, Ont.*	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic. Stable 28 x 24 feet, store room 22 x 14 feet and a chicken house, all frame.	City water supply and is conducted throughout building by means of tank and water pipes.	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Ft. Albany Boarding.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea. *P. O. Fort Albany. James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	Belongs to the Hudson Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3 story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter-shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood furnaces. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man *P. O. Elkhorn, Man.*	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter section 5, township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy, and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasoline engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McRobie engine in basement with an 80 gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon. *P.O. Brandon, Man.*	320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of principal meridian..	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other out-buildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.
Birtle Boarding...	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle. *P O. Birtle, Man.*	Owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	Main building 84 x 26 feet, stone; new class room and gymnasium, 58 x 28 feet, frame; old school building, 3 stories and basement; barn, 28 x 36 feet, frame; hog-pen, 20 x 14 feet, concrete; granary, 10 x 12 feet, frame.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C.P.R. in Birtle; 40 lbs. pressure through buildings. Hard water is obtained from well 200 yds. from school and is pumped into a tank by means of a gasoline engine and thence piped to kitchen.	Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top of building. Escapes and extension ladder.	Two large Salford sectional boilers in main building. Acetylene from the Birtle plant
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On south bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve. *P. O. Fort Alexander, Man.*	Land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road nine chains. 1st lot No. 60.	School building is 70 x 40 feet, 3 stories and basement; also a workshop, stable, log barn, implement shed, engine house, and pig-pen.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water, from the Winnipeg river to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasoline engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.
Fort Frances Boarding.	On agency reserve, southwest of Rainy Lake. *P. O. Fort Frances, Ont.*	63 acres, part of the reserve.	Main building of 3 stories 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, ice-house, workshop, stable.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake into 3 tanks in attic of 500 gallons each.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.

Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis near Pine Creek reserve. *P.O. Camperville, Man.*	Section 1, township 35, range 19 west 1st meridian, 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20 west 1st meridian.	School house is a stone building, 115 x 45 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable 100 x 59 feet, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, icehouse.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose.	Heated by steam; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve, on west shore of Lake Manitoba. *P.O. Sandy Bay, Man.*	100 acres, part of section 16, township, 18 range 9, set aside from the Sandy Bay reserve for the purposes of the school.	Building is 3 story frame 70 x 40 feet, on stone foundation, with annex 20x50, containing gasoline engine and plant. Icehouse, barn 30 x 100 feet, piggery and hennery, carpentry and machine shop.	A well and soft water cistern. From lake in winter.	Two fire escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also 15 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville Mission, on Norway House reserve, on Little Playgreen lake. *P.O. Norway House* via *Selkirk, Man.*	A nominal claim on land, partly on reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	Temporary buildings, new building in course of erection.	Obtained from Little Playgreen lake.	Four tubes of Eclipse extinguishers dust hung in convenient spots. Three barrels kept full in kitchen, and one in each play room; also buckets and axes.	Two furnaces and box stoves heat building. Lighted by oil lamps.
Portage la Prairie Boarding.	At the eastern side of the town of Portage la Prairie. *P.O. Portage la Prairie, Man.*	Has 2 acres owned by the Presbyterian Church; also 2 acres of city lots rented, all inside town limits.	New building in course of erection.	Three pumps and a 40 barrel tank in basement.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with town brigade.	Hot air coal furnace, lighted by electricity.
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora. *P.O. Kenora, Ont.*	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D 492, District of Kenora, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario government.	Main building 67 x 38 feet with wing 22 x 30 feet, frame, on stone basement. Also a class room, 43 x 28 feet; principal's residence 46 x 24 feet; a stable and icehouse, stone henhouse and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by gasoline engine into 1,500 gal. tank in attic, thence by pipes throughout the building.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire escapes from dormitories. Fire extinguishers.	Building heated by steam. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kenora Boarding.	Located 3 miles from town of Kenora on a hill commanding view of the lake. *P.O. Kenora, Ont.*	There are 45 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church, Sub-division 1-8, township Jaffrey.	School building 112 x 40 feet, frame, brick veneered, on stone foundation; laundry, carpenter shop and storehouse, 46 x 18 feet; boat-house, ice house, machine shop and shed.	From Lake of the Woods, a 6 H.P. gasoline engine pumps the water in to two tanks.	Have 2 outside fire escapes from dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 pails and 6 axes.	Heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light from the town of Kenora.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford. *P.O. Battleford, Sask.*	A reserve of 566 acres immediately adjacent to school and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of school. Embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, township 43, range 16, west of 3rd meridian.	Main building, principal's residence, 2 cottages, carpenter and blacksmith shops, stables, granary and various outbuidings.	From excellent wells.	There are 4 tanks always filled, iron piping to floors and hose on each. Babcock and dry-dust extinguishers, a McRobie apparatus with hose and escapes from dormitories.	Hot air furnaces and wood stoves used as fuel. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley on the Melville-Reginabranch of the G.T.P. Ry. *P.O. Lebret, Sask.*	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about $\frac{1}{3}$ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120x50 feet, girls' building 80x50 feet, and boys' building 80x50 feet. Also shop buildings stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells: water for domestic uses and fire protection brought from lake into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose; electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings, extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Siche gas system used to light the school buildings, and coal-oil for the shops.
Cowessess Boarding.	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley. *P. O. Marieval, via Grayson, Sask.*	Land consists of 586 acres southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 19 acres; southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 152 acres; northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 4, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 26 acres; northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 34, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 66 acres; section 5, township 19, range 5, west 2nd meridian, 323 acres.	Main building 3 story, 58x38 feet, a priest's house, church, workshop 30 x 20 feet, stable and various outbuildings.	From a well in basement and is pumped by a gasoline engine into a large tank from which it is distributed by pipes throughout the building.	A gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a stand pipe from a tank in attic and connections on each floor; also fire-escapes and buckets.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.

Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley. *P.O., Whitewood, Sask.*	Comprises south ½ section 23 township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast ¼ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining room, waiting rooms, etc., the schoolhouse, barn and stable—al frame.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from well.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowstand Boarding.	Near Coté's reserve, 3½ miles from town of Kamsack, on C.N. railway. *P.O. Kamsack. Sask.*	350 acres, consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of 1st meridian and fractional southeast ¼ section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian.	Main buiding 96 x 38 feet, frame, with two wings 46 x 16 feet and 24 x 18 feet respectively. Principal's residence, granary, stables, and new barn, 99 x 30 feet.	Water is drawn to building from Assiniboine river and stored in tanks in basement.	A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades. Fire-escape ladders from each dormitory.	Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings. Lamps used to light buildings.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located ½ mile from town of Duck Lake *P.O. Duck Lake, Sask.*	550 acres, composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. ½ of subdivision 2, of section 4, in tp. 44, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also ½ sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate fathers.	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stable and barn, 100 x 35 feet, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, granary, 46 x 30 feet, laundry, 30 x 30 feet, milk house, hen house, ice house.	Three artesian wells, conducted throughout the school building by an air pressure tank.	A tank and force pump 4 fire hose and 12 fire extinguishers; pails, axes	Heated by two Gurney steam furnaces and lighted by acetylene.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve. *P.O. Balcarres, Sask.*	East ½ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 410 acres. The government owns 10 acres and the Presbyterian Church 400 acres.	Main building, brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; a hospital annex, 45 x 24 feet; class room frame, 26 x 41 feet on cement foundation; two stables, granary, two root houses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5-roomed cottage for farm instructor	Water is supplied from the lake close by for domestic purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well close to the school.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building and class room heated by steam, lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters. *P.O. Punnichy, Sask.*	Totals 320 acres, comprising east ½ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by government.	Main building stone, 42 x 48 feet, used for school purposes; also laundry, 30 x 18 feet, storehouse, 18 x 16 feet, stables 42 x 18 feet, outbuildings are of log with shingled roof.	A well some 200 yards from school; also rain water.	Two Babcocks, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes, barrels and pails, also coils of rope.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Muscowequan's Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowequan's reserve. *P.O. Lestock, Sask.*	Comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate order.	Main building, three stories on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 52 feet and an addition 17 x 20 feet, a frame stable 116 x 36 feet.	Three large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and water is supplied throughout building. Water is obtained from a well.	Five Babcock fire extinguishers and axes; hose connections from tanks in each hallway.	A furnace, steam heats building and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers. *P. O. Lac la Plonge, via Mistawasis, Sask.*	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3 story, frame, 100 x 33 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storehouse, new stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other outbuildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Plonge river by means of an hydraulic ram.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors opening outward.	Heated by a steam furnace, lighted by electricity.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. *P.O. Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.*	Is mission property, belonging to Church of England and comprises 80 acres.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, storeroom, milk house, hen house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	Two fire-escapes; one 8 feet wide from girls' dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boys' dormitory. Also 18 fire extinguishers.	Heated by box stoves and lighted by coal oil.
Onion Lake R. C. Boarding.	Situated on Seekaskootch reserve, some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt. *P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.*	About 20 acres in section 5, township 55, range 27. Is part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building 45 x 33 feet, 3 stories high. Two buildings for staff, 38 x 25 feet and 36 x 26 feet, respectively. Laundry and bakery combined, 57 x 20 feet, 2 stables, woodsheds and closets.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake C. E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makaoo's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters, *P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.*	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3 story, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, 28 x 24 feet, log cottage, 2 story, 16 x 20 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	From two wells. An ample supply.	Fire-extinguishers in the different rooms, outside stairs and a steel ladder from the dormitory.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.

Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land, ½ mile north of Delmas Station. *P.O. Delmas, Sask.*	4 acres, part of section 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is frame, on stone foundation, 36 x 28, 2½ stories, with annex at south end 36x28, 3 stories; laundry 28 x 12 feet, warehouse, stable and henhouse.	A good well close to buildings.	Two fire-escapes, 12 dry dust fire extinguishers, barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. *P.O. Red Deer, Alta.*	Three quarter sections, being part of section 14, township 38, rge. 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres belonging to Department.	Main building of greystone, a 3 story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables granary, cow stable, workshops and other outbuildings.	Good supply pure water pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 modern fire escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting: 7 gasoline gas lamps used to light the girls' building.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, ¾ mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is DeWinton. 11 miles away. *P.O. Davisburg, Alta.*	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east ½ section 22, township 21, range 28; ½ southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east ½ section 26, township 20, range 27, and ¾ section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian. All land belongs to the Government.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new hen-house, wagon sheds, coal sheds and ice-house.	From High river, water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Two tanks in boys' building and one in girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each flat: 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails, 8 fire axes and 36 fire extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Blood C. E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of MacLeod. *P.O. MacLeod, Alta.*	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river. Northwest ¼ section 30, township 7, range 25, west of 4th meridian and is owned by Diocese of Calgary.	Are arranged in a square; comprise girls' home 45 x 75 feet, the boys' home 66 x 55 feet, the hospital 36 x 24 feet, gymnasium, principal's house 38 x 24 school 45 x 21 feet, 21 x 24 feet; stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	Obtained from 4 wells by means of a pump. Each main building has its own water supply.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of fire extinguishers, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps

SHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Blood R. C. Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. *P. O. Standoff, Alta.*	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, with two wings, 32 x 36 feet, 2 stories; a kitchen 20 x 20 feet, 3 stories, a laundry, stables, storehouse, chicken-house.	Water is supplied throughout building from a well by means of a force pump.	12 fire extinguishers, 12 hand grenades and buckets kept full of water; also four staircases.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is 2 miles southwest of Cluny Station, near Bow river on Blackfoot reserve. *P. O. Cluny, Alta.*	Comprises 40 acres, part of Blackfoot reserve.	Main building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet with two wings, 2 story, 36x32 feet. A building 50 x 30 feet and one 26 x 16 feet used for hospital purposes. A stable, implement shed, ice house and a root house.	Pumped into house from a good well by means of a gasoline engine.	Fire extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Heated by stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located ¼ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert. *P. O. St. Albert, Alta.*	350 acres, property of Sisters of Charity, section 4, township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4 story, brick vencered, 100 x 50; stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and store houses.	From two artesian wells, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine and thence conducted by pipes throughout building.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 2 Economy hot water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Lighted by Siche gas.
Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station. *P. O. Hobbema, Alta.*	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building 44 x 48 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen; Sisters' building 40 x 24 feet, a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious diseases.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings. A good sewerage system installed.	Two fire-escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by steam furnace and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle Lake, on Blue Quill's reserve. *P.O. Sacred Heart, Alta.*	25 acres, a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 2½ story, 90 x 30 feet, divided into necessary departments; 3 stables and a hen-house.	Supplied from a creek 1½ miles distant. Poor supply.	A fire-escape at each end of building leading from top story to ground; also fire-extinguishers.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan. *P. O. Fort Chipewyan, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to R. C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding. (St. Bernard's.)	At Grouard on Buffalo bay, Lesser Slave lake. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	72 acres in connection with school, the property of the Sisters of Providence. Is in section 31, township 75.	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 stories. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 30½ x 24½ feet, for class rooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well and from Buffalo lake.	2 fire-extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the fire protection.	A hot air furnace heats main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal oil used for lighting purposes
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in centre of Sturgeon Lake reserve. *P. O. Calais, via Heatherwood, Alta.*	Some 160 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3 story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2 story, 27 x 20 feet and a wing, 20 x 20 feet, 2 story. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2 story, contains recreation hall and class rooms.	From the lake	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by four wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	At Fort Vermilion on south bank of Peace river, facing Caribou mountain *P. O. Fort Vermilion, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	About 1,060 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers, 400 of which is fenced.	A frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on stone foundation contains all departments. Newly erected.	A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and ladders. Stairs, galleries and exits from all parts of building form only means of protection.	Heated by two hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lake Wabasca C. E. Boarding.	On Wabasca lake, *P. O. Wabasca, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Has never been surveyed or measured. Comprises about 40 acres and runs back ¾ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson Bay Co., and Revillon Bros., posts.	Main building is 32 x 26 feet with kitchen 24 x 20 feet, 1½ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square, building 20 feet square for hospital; storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by oil and candles.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding (St. Bruno's.)	St. Bruno's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake. *P. O. Lesser Slave Lake, via Grouard, Alta.*	10 acres have been cleared.	2 story frame building, 64 x 25 with a wing 18 x 30.	Water from Lesser Slave lake.	Bountiful supply of water..	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—*Continued*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lake Wabasca R. C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabasca lake. *P.O. Wabasca, via Athabasca Landing, Alta.*	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories, a new wing added 18 x 24 feet.	From the lake.	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps and candles.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve. *P. O. Grouard, Alta.*	Not surveyed. School claims about 90 acres.	Main building, log, 30 x 25 feet; with wing, 16 x 18 feet, a storehouse and small stable.	From lake and barrels which catch rain water from roof	Ladders, axes and pails.	Heated by wood stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river. *P. O. Fort Providence, N. W. T., via Athabasca Landing, Alta.*	34 acres under cultivation, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 91 x 30 feet, 3 stories. The walls are logs. A second building 65 x 30 feet, a laundry 22 x 20 feet, hospital 40 x 20 feet; stable, 70 x 27 feet; vegetable cellar and ice-house.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside stairways from dormitories, ladders and barrels filled with water.	Heated by stoves lighted by lamps and candles.
Peigan C.E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 1½ miles from Brocket. *P. O. Brocket, Alta.*	140 acres, being north-east ¼ section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian. Belongs to the school.	Main building, 2 story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet. Also mission church, hospital, school-room, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive well in kitchen with hand pump.	There are 14 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	School heated by 2 hot air furnaces, school-room and open air dormitories heated by stoves · lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan R.C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. *P.O. Brocket, Alta.*	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building 30 x 30 feet, 3 stories, with two wings; east wing 30 x 26 feet, west wing 48 x 26 feet; two additions 16 x 22 feet, used as playrooms and fresh air dormitories; also a laundry 30 x 20 feet, stable 28 x 30 feet.	A good well near the school.	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, 1¼ miles from Gleichen. *P.O. Gleichen, Alta.*	160 acres, n.e. ¼ sec. 1, tp. 22, range 23, west 4th M. Part of reserve.	Residence for pupils and staff, school house, laundry, driving shed, horse stable, cow stable, poultry house.	From a well in basement of laundry, conducted through building by air pressure from tank.	On each floor of residence is a hose and nozzle.	Residence heated by steam, school house by hot air and laundry by stoves; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sarcee Boarding	Located on south-east corner Sarcee reserve. *P.O. Calgary, Alta.*	Some 10 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Main building 75 x 30 feet, chicken house, stables and storehouse.	Well of spring water.	Barrels of water, dry dust fire extinguishers, and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On south bank of Great Slave lake. *P.O. Fort Resolution, N.W.T.*	5 acres, the property of the R. C. mission.	3 story frame building 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 40 x 20 feet, and a new addition 56 x 36 feet, fish house, ice houses, stable, warehouse, storehouse.	A good well in basement.	4 fire extinguishers, outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms, and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay river, in Treaty No. 8. *P.O. Hay River, Great Slave lake, N.W.T.*	Some 10 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling house, 2½ stories, 25 x 23, and various outbuildings, also a new log warehouse and a church.	From the Hay river	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy; fire drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spruce, used to heat all buildings; lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial	On Telegraph bay, southwest side of Kuper island, 5 miles from Chemainus station. *P.O. Kuper Island, B.C.*	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	Twenty in number; are scattered on the southern portion of the land. Most of buildings are old.	Natural springs for drinking and kitchen uses; for other purposes water from the bay; water supplied by hydraulic ram system.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes; a regular system of drill taught pupils.	Heaters and box stoves, using wood; lighted by acetylene gas.
Coqualeetza Home	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack. *P.O. Sardis, B.C.*	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon shed and various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co. pipes.	Exits numerous; all doors opening outward; fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces; lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops. *P.O. Kamloops, B.C.*	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home, each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water obtained from south Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasolene engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose, ladders, buckets and 3 hydrants.	Heated by numerous box stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
ytton Industrial	North of Lytton, 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river. *P.O. Lytton, B.C.*	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. *P.O. St. Eugene, B.C.*	An area of 30 acres belongs to the school, on which buildings are; there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity, cultivated by boys.	Main building recently completed; made of artificial stone; chapel and room for staff in wing.	From Joseph creek: pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; two pipes to which hose can be attached.	Heated by wood stoves and furnace. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert bay, west end of Cormorant Island. *P. O. Alert Bay, B.C.*	There are 410 acres, part of Alert Bay Industrial School reserve; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bedroom. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound west coast of Vancouver Island. *P. O. Kakawis via Victoria, B.C.*	175 acres heavily timbered, the title of which is vested in Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse, hen house and a cottage for instructor.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 135 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San José creek. *P. O. Williams Lake, B.C.*	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San José creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection. Fire axes, fire pails and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. *P. O. Sechelt, B.C.*	Belongs to the band and consists of 4 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a laundry, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Obtained from a creek, 4 miles distant and is piped throughout school building. Poor supply.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building; lighted by coal-oil and gasolene lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver. *P. O. North Vancouver, B.C.*	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus. Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 200 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.

St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver. *P. O. Mission City, B.C.*	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Group 3, township 17 of Mission.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 60 x 35 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry, shingle-mill and church.	Piped from St. Mary's creek, a distance of 1½ miles. Good spring water.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils. Fire-escapes from each dormitory.	Two school buildings and church heated by a 70 h. p. tubular steam boiler. Lighted by electricity from own plant.
All Hallows Boarding.	½ mile west of Yale station, on Fraser river. *P.O. Yale, B.C.*	About 4 acres in township of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, 77 x 27 feet, with two additions, a chapel, 32 x 21 feet, house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 mountain streams. High pressure water system installed which supplies an abundance of water throughout the school building.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and one in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps and gasoline.
Alert Bay Girls' Home.	At Alert Bay. *P.O. Alert Bay, B.C.*	2 acres partly cleared. Is part of the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve.	Main building, 62 x 68 feet, laundry, 21 x 16 feet. Engine and pump house, cow shed and a chicken house.	From a well pumped into a large concrete tank by a gasoline engine and supplied throughout the school building by galvanized pipes.	12 buckets kept filled, 12 fire extinguishers; also 1 iron fire-escape from dormitory.	Heated by steam and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Boys' Home.	At Port Simpson, northeast of Indian village, on the Tsimpshean reserve. *P.O. Port Simpson, B.C.*	A lot 2 chains by 4 chains belonging to Missionary Society of Methodist Church. Acquired from Indians.	Main building, 2 story, frame, is an old building. Necessary outbuildings.	A plentiful supply, furnished by well and tank.	A large tank, hose, extinguishers, buckets, &c.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimpshean reserve. *P.O. Port Simpson, B.C.*	A part of section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building, 3 story with basement and various outbuildings. New play room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank; also a well.	An iron fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 6 chemical fire extinguishers. Drill, &c.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Ahousaht Boarding.	Adjoins Maktosis reserve on Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Island. *P.O. Ahousaht, B.C.*	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet, 2 story frame with wide verandahs; also an outside playroom for girls, 12 x 30 feet, a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new launch house and smoke house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. Force pump and hose, pails, &c. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	Heated by a hot-air furnace, assisted by a stove in cold weather; lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alberni Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Somas river and adjoining the Shesaht reserve. *P.O. Alberni, B.C.*	Some 156 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story; a new class-room, frame 24 x 30 feet; a new combined carpenter shop, laundry and bake-shop, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story, also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	A gasoline engine pumps water from river into a reservoir and it is conducted by gravity through a 2-inch pipe to building.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill Eclipse, buckets, &c.; 300 feet hose can be connected with gasoline engine to pump from river.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.
Kitamaat Boarding	At Kitamaat, on Douglass channel. *P. O. Kitamaat. B.C.*	About an acre. Part of Kitamaat reserve.	The house, a new building, frame, 70 x 40 feet; playhouse 24 x 30 feet; dry shed, root-cellar and stable.	A mountain creek, conducted by pipes to building.	Fire escapes from dormitories, 12 fire extinguishers, 9 fire buckets, axes and hose.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.
Carcross Boarding	2 miles from Carcross. *P.O. Carcross, Y.T.*	160 acres.	Main building 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story; storehouse and ice-house.	From a well conducted through building by a hand force pump.	Tank, stand-pipe and hose connection on each floor, 2 iron fire escapes, 6 fire extinguishers and pails.	Heated by a low pressure steam boiler; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

THE REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Schools.

Previously to 1913, 11 schools were in operation in the province of Nova Scotia. During the past year two new schools were established—one at Tuft's Cove, in Halifax county, and the other at Afton, in Antigonish county.

At Afton, a new building, centrally located and well equipped, was completed last November.

A new school was also built at Fisher's Grant in Pictou county

At Whycocomagh, in Inverness county, a new teacher's residence was constructed.

Attendance of Pupils.

The number of Indian children of school age in Nova Scotia is about 265 and the registers of the different schools show a total enrolment of 287. This large enrolment shows two things: first, that every child of school age attended school during some portion of the year; and, second, that about 22 pupils, who are beyond the age limit, must have taken advantage of the opportunities which are now open to them to obtain the education that they were unable to obtain some years ago.

The average daily attendance in the schools up to the end of March was 145, or 54 per cent of the pupils enrolled, which, I think, compares favourably with the attendance in other day schools in the province.

Teachers.

The department has in its employ in Nova Scotia some excellent teachers.

Some of the lady teachers are graduates of the provincial normal school at Truro. These teachers are doing very satisfactory work.

The Indians are quick to learn and when taught by teachers who take an interest in their work they make as good progress as white children.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

There are 10 schools in my superintendency situated as follows: 2 in York county, 1 in Sunbury, 1 in Victoria, 1 in Madawaska, 1 in Carleton, 1 in Kent county, 2 in Northumberland county, and 1 in Restigouche county.

Burnt Church School.

On October 22, I visited this school and found 21 children present out of an enrolment of 28. The average attendance since the opening of the school was 18. I am pleased to note that the average attendance is increasing.

On examining those present I found that good progress had been made since my last inspection and in consequence there was an improvement in reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic.

The teacher is Miss Laura C. Geraghty, who has a model school diploma. She is painstaking and conscientious and is making a great success of the school. The Indians are also taking a great interest in education.

In addition to the regular studies, sewing, knitting and fancy-work are taught the girls and the specimens shown of their handiwork are very creditable to them.

The principles of hygiene are both taught and practised. The school buildings are in excellent condition and are kept clean and sanitary. There is a large playground for the children.

This year a plot of ground was cultivated as a flower garden. The pupils took great interest in gardening.

Edmundston School.

On the day of inspection there were 13 pupils present. The average attendance since the school opened was 13, which is fairly good.

As a result of examination the pupils proved that they had studied diligently since my last visit. They showed progress both in French and English.

Miss V. Dionne, the teacher, holds a third-class provincial license. She has been in charge of this school for three years, and is earnest and faithful in the discharge of her duties.

The girls are taught sewing and knitting. The majority of the children appeared neat and clean.

I am certain that the new school, when completed, will be commodious and well ventilated. The location is excellent, suitable provision having been made for playgrounds.

Tobique School.

This school was visited on October 30, on which date there were 33 children present out of an enrolment of 38. The attendance at this school is very satisfactory.

In their examination the pupils did very well, good progress being shown since my visit last spring, especially by the older pupils.

The teacher, Miss E. McGrand, holds a second-class provincial license, and continues to do good work. Since taking charge of this school she has been very successful and her pupils are progressing in all their studies.

Greater interest in the school work is being shown yearly by the parents and this, together with the watchful care of the resident clergyman, is a great incentive to the teacher.

The girls are given special instruction in sewing and knitting.

The school building is in good repair and the outbuildings are clean and sanitary.

Big Cove School.

On December 3 I visited this school and found 16 pupils present. The average attendance for the previous three months was 16.

With two exceptions the pupils are very backward. The teacher, Miss K. Sutton, holds a first-class provincial license. Conditions on this reserve are such that it is extremely difficult for a teacher to make a success of the school.

The school building is sufficiently large and the premises are clean and well kept.

Eel Ground School.

At this school I found an attendance of 19. The average attendance for the previous three months was 18, and I consider this very satisfactory.

The pupils passed a creditable examination in the subjects taught, being especially good in spelling.

The teacher is Miss M. Isaacs, and she is giving good satisfaction. Under her management, good progress is being made by the pupils in their class-room work, while the girls are learning sewing and knitting. Some of the children are now able to make their own mitts, scarfs and stockings.

The school building is in good condition and is kept very clean.

A small flower garden was planted and looked after by the children last year.

Eel River School.

This school was opened about a year ago, and the attendance has been most satisfactory.

In the two grades examined the pupils acquitted themselves very well.

The teacher, Miss M. LeBlanc, has done excellent work, and under her management the pupils are progressing rapidly in their studies.

Physical drill is given the pupils.

Woodstock School.

Accompanied by Mr. McMurray, I visited this school on December 16. The attendance continues to be very good.

In reading and spelling the pupils did especially well; they are also progressing satisfactorily in geography, writing and arithmetic.

The teacher, Miss G. Brophy, has taught here for three years, and has done excellent work. Lessons are given in physical drill and hygiene.

The school building is in good condition.

Oromocto School.

The attendance at this school is also satisfactory. I found that the pupils were improving in reading and that they were also progressing in spelling and geography.

The teacher, Miss B. McCaffrey, has done good work here.

The improvement in the appearance of all the children is due to her watchful supervision.

The work of the sewing class is excellent.

The school building and outbuildings are clean and sanitary. The grounds are large and the teacher expects to start a flower garden.

St. Mary's School.

On the date of inspection there were 24 pupils present out of an enrolment of 30. The attendance at this school is splendid, and to the teacher's efforts and the supervision of the resident clergyman is due this happy state of affairs.

The pupils passed a creditable examination in all subjects, but the older pupils were especially good in mental arithmetic and drawing.

The teacher, Miss M. Hughes, is certainly doing excellent work.

The older girls are taught sewing. Calisthenic exercises are given regularly.

The school building is new and is in first-class condition. During the past year, a new fence was placed around the school grounds.

Kingsclear School.

I visited this school on February 3, and found a good attendance. The pupils did well in all subjects of examination, especially in arithmetic and geography.

Miss R. Donohue has been teaching here for the last six years, and is doing very good work.

The girls are given special instruction in sewing and knitting. Lessons in hygiene and physical drill are also given.

A new building has been erected on this reserve and will soon be used.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.

I paid a visit to this institution in order to ascertain how the two Indian children were progressing. These children, John and Maria Sapier, are from the Kingsclear reserve.

The principal, Mr. Keating, examined these children before me, and I am pleased to say that they are making good progress. These two children were neatly clad and appeared to be both healthy and happy.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to say that I can again report that good work is being done in the Indian schools of New Brunswick.

Neatness of dress and deportment are quite evident in the Indian girls and these improvements are no doubt due to the teaching of sewing and physical drill in the schools.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.

Fort Alexander Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the principal being Rev. Father Bousquet, O.M.I., who is assisted by a competent staff.

The 60 pupils who are attending this school are healthy and bright, and are making good progress in their studies.

The school buildings are in good condition. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort of both the pupils and the staff.

The farm and garden in connection with the school are well managed by the farmer and his assistant. The older boys are also given practical lessons in farming.

The girls are given practical instruction in sewing and general housekeeping.

I must express satisfaction with all I saw during my visit to this school.

Fisher River Day School.

This school was visited on March 30.

The average attendance for the past three months was 40·68. The teacher, Miss Emily N. Royan, holds a second-class professional certificate from Manchester, England, and is doing good work.

The children were neat and clean and, when examined, showed satisfactory results in reading, writing and spelling.

The school building is rather small, but is well lighted and ventilated. The equipment was ample.

Peguis North Day School (Church of England).

The teacher is Mr. L. G. Francis, who received his education in Portsmouth, England, and is making a success of his work at this school.

Examination tests in writing, spelling, reading and elementary art showed that the pupils were making fair progress.

Peguis South Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected on March 31, 22 pupils being present.

Discipline at this school is good and the pupils are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

The building is commodious and well lighted and is kept clean. The equipment is ample.

The teacher at this school is Mr. H. F. Francis and his work is very satisfactory.

North St. Peter's School (Church of England).

The teacher at this school is Mr. P. Harper, a member of St. Peter's band.

The work is presented to the pupils, in the elementary grades, in a careful and attractive manner. Those in the higher grades showed a fair knowledge of reading, spelling and writing, and exhibited proficiency in arithmetic and geography.

The building, although built of logs, is comfortable and well lighted. The equipment is ample and is kept in good order.

Grand Rapids Day School (Church of England).

This school was repaired during the past year, and is now in good condition.

The pupils are improving in their work, and showed fair results in writing and spelling.

The teacher is Mr. C. S. Morris, who is assisted by his wife.

Fort Alexander Upper Day School (Church of England).

Examination tests gave fair results. Nearly all the pupils are in the lower grades.

The teacher is Mr. C. H. Fryer, who takes great interest in his work and enjoys the confidence of the pupils and parents.

The building is comfortable and is furnished with all the necessary material.

Fort Alexander Lower Day School (Church of England).

This school has been closed. It is almost impossible to obtain a teacher for this school, as it is so difficult to secure suitable living quarters for a teacher.

Black River Day School (Church of England).

This school was closed in the early part of February. This is another place where it is difficult to get a suitable teacher to remain.

Brokenhead Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected on March 17, on which date there were 6 pupils present.

Examination tests showed that the pupils were doing fairly well in their work. The teacher, Mr. J. Sinclair, has had a long experience in Indian schools and is doing good work.

The building has been recently repaired and is quite comfortable.

Hollowwater Day School (Church of England).

Rev. George Smith is in charge of this school, and I consider that he will be successful. As a number of the Indians have moved away, the school population is only 12. The average attendance has been 7.

Poplar River Day School (Methodist).

Owing to the indifference of the parents, the attendance at this school is very small and the results are discouraging.

The teacher is Miss E. Stedman, who is well qualified to do good work, but is handicapped by the irregular attendance.

The building is kept clean and is well furnished.

General Remarks.

The work of teaching in Indian day schools is very arduous and requires great patience. It is difficult to enforce discipline, as the Indians resent the punishment of their children.

However, as the result of perseverance, our Indian day schools are doing a great deal of good.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE.

At the present there are one day school and three boarding schools in active operation in this inspectorate.

The day school is situated at Manitou Rapids and is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. I inspected this school twice during the past year and regret that I cannot report as good progress as I should desire.

It is difficult to make day schools a success in this inspectorate owing to the irregular attendance, caused by the nomadic habits of the Indians and their resentment of the teaching of religion in the schools.

However, it gives me pleasure to report that the work being done in the three boarding schools is worthy of the greatest praise. Detailed reports on these schools follow.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Fort Frances Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected January 20 to 23, 1914. It is located immediately west of the Couchiching Half-breed reserve, one mile north of Pither's Point park and three miles from the town of Fort Frances, Ont.

A new extension was added in 1913 to the north of the old building and immediately adjoining it. The extra accommodation thus afforded was much needed and is greatly appreciated.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the principal being Rev. Father Valis, O.M.I., who is assisted by one brother and five sisters.

The number of children in attendance was 57 all told. Twenty-one of these are in Standard I, 8 in Standard II, 17 in Standard III, and 11 in Standard IV.

The amount of land in use is 63 acres, of which area 20 acres are uncultivated.

The boys receive instruction in the care of cattle, in farm work, in shoemaking and in blacksmith work.

The girls are taught cooking, baking, buttermaking, laundry work and sewing.

The school owns 2 teams of horses, 2 colts, 5 cows, 2 bulls, 4 calves and 200 hens.

From careful inquiry as to existing conditions from both the principal and the matron, I learned that the children were very obedient to their superiors and that there had been no cases of insubordination during the past year.

The good influences of the devoted Sisters of Charity upon those under their care, is deserving of every compliment. They not only teach the children in the classes, but their good influence after hours is freely given for the betterment of all the pupils.

The devotion of the Sister Superior to the sick under her charge was specially worthy of mention.

It is found that the graduates who return to pagan homes, sometimes return to the ways of their fathers. On the other hand, those who go back to the homes of Christian parents make good use of the education they received at school.

The supply of fresh water is obtained from Rainy lake. About 1,500 gallons a day are dumped into the tanks. For fire-protection, the older part of the building is well supplied with hose. There is a fire-escape at the girl's end of the building and a perpendicular ladder at the boys' side. The main building is also well ventilated. At nearly all times the school is adequately heated. There is an acetylene gas plant to produce light for the school.

The crops raised last year consisted of 600 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of turnips, 200 bushels of mangles, 12 bushels of onions, and 49 tons of hay.

The barn is about 200 yards to the rear of the school proper, and is 64 feet long. It has two wings, each 15 feet in width and the full length of the main part, and has storing capacity for 50 tons of hay; 6 double stalls for horses, and 7 double stalls for cattle are located in the wings.

The school building, outbuildings and grounds are well adapted for the carrying out of the department's purposes in establishing an educational centre of this sort and the Indian parents are very grateful for the good work that is being done for their children.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the shore of Shoal lake adjacent to reserve No. 40 in the province of Ontario.

The principal in charge is the Rev. F. T. Dodds, and the matron is Mrs. C. C. Kay, and they have under them four instructors.

The total number of children in attendance was 45, and these were classified as follows: Standard I, 27; Standard II, 3; Standard III, 4; Standard IV, 3; Standard V, 7; Standard VI, 1.

The amount of land occupied is 210 acres, only 7 acres of which is cultivated.

The boys assist at cutting and hauling hay, caring for stock, cutting wood, and feeding furnaces.

The girls are taught baking, serving tables, sewing, knitting, laundry work and general housework.

There are 2 cows, 2 oxen, 1 bull, 6 pigs, 9 young stock, and 70 hens in the well-kept stables.

The school exercises were satisfactory, the children are improving. The teacher is an enthusiast, and the school-room is a model one in every respect.

Principal Dodds supervises all work, inside and out, personally. In summer he captains his own steamer and freights all supplies from Kenora. His hours are from half-past six in the morning until half-past eight in the evening. Few men work harder than he.

The matron is a marvel of activity and devotion, and enjoys the affection of the pupils.

The ex-pupils have made a very creditable record for themselves, which reflects considerable honour upon the good influences of the teachers in charge.

The health of the children was perfect at the time of inspection and had been so throughout the past year.

The water-supply is from the famous shoal lake, from which the city of Winnipeg is preparing to draw its future supply. The compressed air tank sends the streams through the building with great force.

The fire appliances are adequate and in good order, but the fire-escapes are not yet placed in position.

Ventilation is very good, and the officers see to it that the whole building is flooded with fresh air once a day, at least.

The crops last year were: 200 bushels of potatoes, 35 of turnips, 7 of beets, 4 of carrots, 2 of parsnips and 200 cabbages.

It must be said in conclusion that the staff enjoys every facility for carrying on the work and that they are making the best use of their advantages to further the department's purpose.

The Kenora Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This institution was inspected February 16 and 17, 1914.

It is situated on a prominent hillside facing the Lake of the Woods, and is two miles south of Kenora, in the province of Ontario.

Th staff is composed of the Rev. Father Dorais, who has under his direction one brother and seven other assistants.

The school site is composed of 46 acres, only 4 of which are fit for cultivation.

There are no trades taught at this school, but the boys engage in gardening and stock-raising, while the girls do housework, laundry work and baking.

The live stock kept consists of 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 3 pigs and 120 hens.

The examination of the school was very satisfactory. In reading, writing, spelling, and elementary arithmetic, as well as in singing, declamation, and knowledge of English, an excellent showing was made.

The reverend principal is a thorough disciplinarian. He teaches respect for law and deference for those in authority, and demands that all orders shall be carried out promptly.

The school has been rather unfortunate this year in the matter of health. There have been 29 cases of small-pox treated, but not a single death has resulted. This may be attributed to the vigilance of the medical officer, the devotion of the Sisters of Charity, and to the good providence of God.

The building is well heated, well lighted and well ventilated, and is clean and orderly throughout.

There is accommodation for five members of staff, and beds for fifty pupils.

The site of the institution is such as to afford the very best of drainage.

Nature has provided every facility for the amusement of the pupils. Coasting in winter and boating in summer, besides the numerous indoor games practised, should afford ample recreation.

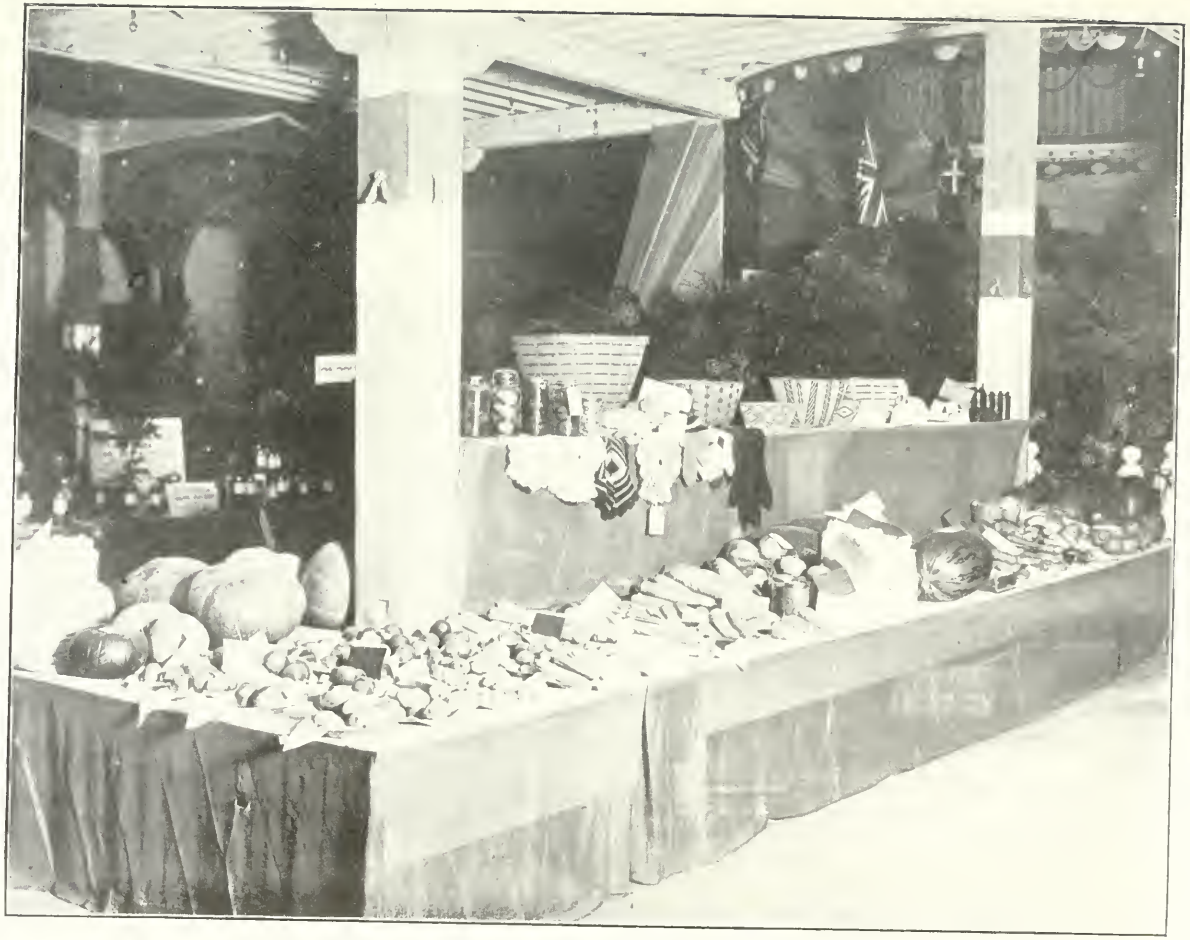
I cannot speak too highly of the wise provision made by the department for the happiness of the Indian children resident here. The unity, energy and devotion of the teachers, also merit high praise, and this is cheerfully given.

The welcome given to the inspector was very gratifying and will not be easily forgotten.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.

Upper Fairford Day School (Church of England).

There is no progress to be reported from this school, and the greatest indifference prevails on the part of the Indians as to the sending of their children to school.



Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1913.

The teacher reports that were it not for the non-treaty children, the attendance would be most discouraging.

The school buildings, and also the outbuildings, are in a good state of repair. The school is kept neat and tidy, the material is ample for the requirements of the school, which is the best kept school in the agency.

Lake St. Martin's Day School (Anglican).

Mr. John E. Favel, teacher.

The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, was 9.83. This school has been steadily going back in attendance since my last inspection, attributed by the teacher to the Shaker religion, which appears to be getting a strong hold on the band. Mr. Favel, the teacher, informs me that he cannot get the children out.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

This school was closed at the date of my visit, June 28, for want of a teacher, and from letters received was still without any teacher in January, 1914. The difficulty about getting a white teacher on this reserve is the want of any place (outside Indian) where he or she could reside. These Indians are anxious to have their children educated, they have kept the Shakers off their reserve, and would send their children to school if a good teacher were employed. For several years the teachers on this reserve have been very poor from the teaching standpoint; they have enough general knowledge, but have made failures from the lack of normal training.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

Colin Sanderson, teacher.

There are 24 children on the roll, 15 boys and 9 girls.

Mr. Sanderson is very much discouraged with the irregular attendance, making it very hard for him to show any progress from year to year. No sooner is a pupil beginning to make some progress than the parents take him away for a month or two, and when he comes back he has to start all over again.

Crane River Day School (Anglican).

This school is still closed. The old school building is in a fair state of repair.

Waterhen River Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on Saturday, July 5, when the teacher got together all the children available so that the agent could examine them. Miss Adam has been doing very good work, and I regret to know that she left the school at the end of the December quarter.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

Rev. T. H. Dobbs, teacher. I visited this school on July 14, and found on the roll 29 pupils, 17 boys and 12 girls. The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30, was 13.3. Mr. Dobbs has been transferred by the Church to Fairford, and his father is now teaching at this school.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on Monday, June 23, and found 11 pupils present, 5 boys and 6 girls. The teacher, Miss Shannon, is making some progress at this school.

Dog Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on Friday, June 20, and found no children present, as the holidays were on. The teacher, Mr. Martell, reports the attendance at this school as being very irregular and he is not able to report much progress in the different classes.

Shoal Lake Day School (Church of England).

I visited this school on July 21, and found present 8 boys and 8 girls, a total of 16.

The roll contains the names of 19 pupils classified as follows: Standard I, 15; Standard II, 4; total, 19.

These children are doing very well in all the classes and the teacher is painstaking and careful and appears anxious to have the children make progress.

This teacher, Louis Young, is an Indian, a member of the Shoal Lake band.

Red Earth Day School (Church of England).

I visited this school on Tuesday, July 22, and found on the roll 10 boys and 8 girls, a total of 18, classified as follows: Standard I, 8; Standard II, 7; Standard III, 3; total, 18.

Mr. Kennedy, the teacher, says that the attendance has been very bad for some time, and there does not appear to be any remedy for this state of affairs. When the Indian goes away hunting, or on any other business, he generally takes the whole family with him, and consequently the attendance suffers.

Quite a number of the children at this school read very well in the first, second, and third books; they also write well, and do small sums up to division.

Chemawawin Day School (Church of England).

Rev. S. C. Deacon, teacher.

I visited this school on July 28, and found present 27 pupils, 13 boys and 14 girls. On the register were 30 pupils, classified as follows: Standard I, 19; Standard II, 11; total 30.

I can report some progress in this school since my last visit, though the advancement of the children is not very great, but if the attendance can be kept up for the coming year, I hope to be able to report good progress.

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 20 was 21.

Moose Lake Day School (Church of England).

C. T. Mitchell, teacher.

I visited this school on July 30, and found present 9 pupils, 5 boys and 4 girls. There are on the roll 19, 10 boys and 9 girls, all in Standard I.

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30 was only 3.57, which is attributed to the spring hunt, and the attendance for the quarter ended December 31 was only 2.12, owing to the fall hunt for rats.

Mr. Mitchell regrets not being able to show some progress in this school with the treaty children, all of them being still in Standard I.

Most of the children read nicely in the first primer, and do small sums in addition. The teacher is still keeping up his work in calisthenics in this class and progress can be noticed.

Cumberland Day School (Church of England).

There are 23 pupils on the roll, classified as follows: Standard I, 16; Standard II, 3; Standard III, 4.

Standards II and III read very well in the second and third books, respectively. The teacher at this school is Mr. Keddie.

Oak River Day School (Church of England).

On the roll I found 11 boys and 10 girls, all being in Standard I.

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30 was 16.9. Miss Havard has taught for eleven years in government schools in England and was nine years in her last school. None of her pupils had previously attended school, and from what I saw of her work I think she will make good on this reserve.

Clearwater Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is still without a teacher, at the date of my visit, Thursday, November 6.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

This school was closed at the date of my visit, November 18, the late teacher, Miss Godon, having resigned.

Roseau Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on November 18, and found that it had been closed for some time. The late teacher, Mrs. E. Kepplin, showed me the roll and I found that there were 8 boys and 12 girls enrolled, who were classified as follows: Standard I, 19; Standard II, 1; total, 20.

At the date of this report, Mrs. Jerome Martin has taken charge of this school.

Swan Lake Improved Day School (Presbyterian).

Miss Jessie G. Bruce, teacher.

The pupils enrolled were classified as follows: Standard I, 7; Standard II, 4; Standard III, 5; Standard IV, 1; total, 17.

Miss Bruce is taking a great interest in this school, and I can see that the pupils are progressing. Miss Bruce has her sister to aid her in looking after the housework. I saw the children taking their noon meal, and they were enjoying it very much. All the classes at the school are doing well, and speak better than the children at most of the Indian day schools. They also write well in their copy-books, and do sums in arithmetic up to long division. The Presbyterian ladies in the East send supplies of various kinds for the use of the children who attend this school.

Big Eddy Day School (Church of England).

I visited at the school twice during the spring months shortly after Mr. J. Chamberlain had taken charge, and, from what I saw of his work I feel certain he is a capable teacher.

In December he had on the roll 17 boys and 8 girls, who were classified as follows: Standard I, 19; Standard II, 3; Standard III, 2; Standard IV, 1; total, 25.

The average attendance for the quarter ended December 31, was 9.28. This teacher is a graduate of one of the Indian boarding schools, and received normal training at Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan.

The Pas Day School (Church of England).

This day school has been closed for some time, but was reopened shortly after my August visit to the reserve, with Miss Nichols as the teacher.

On the December roll are 36 pupils, 17 boys and 19 girls, classified as follows: Standard I, 29; Standard II, 5; Standard III, 2; total, 36. Average attendance for the quarter ended December 31, 15.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

A. E. Wilson, principal.

The principal is doing excellent work and is ably assisted by Mr. L. Ingram, the assistant principal. Mr. Ingram has paid particular attention to beautifying the grounds by planting trees and flower gardens. The pupils under his direction raised a very ample supply of vegetables. A newly organized cadet corps gives the boys practice in physical exercise.

Under the direction of the matron, Miss Vidal, the girls made 1,283 pounds of butter during the year, and cured a large quantity of bacon and hams. In the sewing room the girls have been very industrious and as a result a large amount of clothing was made.

In the junior room, the pupils under Miss M. Wilson are making splendid progress. In the senior room, Miss M. V. Lapp is meeting with good success and her pupils show marked improvement.

I am also pleased to state that there was no serious sickness among the pupils during the year.

Some necessary improvements were made to the buildings during the year, among these being a new laundry.

Brandon Industrial School.

The principal, Rev. T. Ferrier, has everything in good condition and gives personal supervision to every branch of the work.

In connection with this school there is a farm of 960 acres. The larger boys take great interest in the farm work and under the guidance of the farmer good crops were grown last year. As a result of their practical instruction many of the boys should become excellent farmers when they leave the school.

The buildings are in good condition and are looked after very carefully. A new barn was built during the year.

In the senior class-room I found the senior pupils under Miss Strum making excellent progress. On the roll there were 41 pupils classified as follows: Standard IV, 26; Standard V, 11; Standard VI, 4.

In the junior room, the 31 pupils were classified as follows: Standard I, 12; Standard II, 5; Standard III, 10; Standard IV, 4.

All these pupils are showing marked improvement, most of them being especially good writers.

Sandy Bay Roman Catholic Boarding School.

Rev. O. Chagnon, principal.

I inspected this school on March 13, and found 21 girls and 10 boys in Standard I, in the junior class-room. All these children appeared to be making suitable progress.

The pupils in the senior class-room were classified as follows: Standard II, 7 boys, 6 girls; Standard III, 4 boys, 4 girls; Standard IV, 2 boys, 4 girls; total, 13 boys, 14 girls.

These pupils are doing excellent work and are advancing rapidly.

The main building is substantial and in good repair. On the northwest corner of the main building there is a one story addition. Additional wings have recently been built on the north end and the southwest end of the old building. All the buildings are frame with stone foundation.

The buildings are comfortably heated and well ventilated.

An acetylene gas plant furnishes the necessary light. In addition to the studies in the class-rooms, the boys are taught general farming and the care of stock, while the girls are given instruction in housekeeping and sewing.

All the pupils have enjoyed good health during the year.

In the junior room there were 48 pupils enrolled. These are also progressing rapidly and are showing improvement in writing and reading.

The school buildings are well heated and suitably ventilated. All the buildings are lighted by electricity. Sufficient fire-protection is afforded by fire-extinguishers, water tanks, fire hose and fire-escapes. The school has an excellent supply of spring water.

In the gardens a large quantity of fruit is grown each year. A large number of very fine shade-trees adds to the appearance and comfort of the buildings.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School.

At this school there were 15 boys and 17 girls enrolled and classified as follows: Standard I, 3; Standard II, 10; Standard III, 6; Standard IV, 6; Standard V, 7.

All the pupils are doing well and are making progress both in education and general appearance.

The principal, Mr. W. A. Hendrie, is assisted by a competent staff. The health of the pupils during the year has been very good.

Pine Creek Boarding School..

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the principal being Rev. G. Leonard.

The building is constructed of stone and is three stories high, with a basement. The inside of the building is in good condition. Excellent provision has been made for protection against fire. The building is lighted by acetylene gas.

Around the school there is a farm of 318 acres, while three miles away there is another farm of 320 acres. Special instruction in farming and gardening is given to the pupils. Last year large crops were raised.

In the junior room I found 50 pupils in Standard I. All the pupils are doing well at their studies under the guidance of Sister Frances.

Birtle Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Rev. David Iveraeh, principal.

I visited this school on March 20, and found the pupils classified as follows: Standard I, 22; Standard II, 10; Standard III, 5; Standard IV, 8; Standard V, 8; total, 53.

The pupils in the lower standards read and write very well. Those in the higher standards also write and read most acceptably and show a good knowledge of arithmetic.

This school has been greatly improved during the year and now ranks with the best of the Indian boarding schools. The old attic has been replaced by a one-story addition, and at the northwest corner there has been erected a frame class-room with a concrete basement, which will be used as a gymnasium.

REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

Lac la Plonge Boarding School.

This school is situated on the north bank of the Beaver river near Lac la Plonge.

The principal, Rev. F. Ancel, O.M.I., is assisted by a staff of ten.

The attendance at the school is 50. The examination of those present showed that they were fairly advanced in their studies.

Industrial training, though limited, is quite thorough. The dairy work is extensive. A large garden is also cultivated and a supply of vegetables, sufficient for the school, is grown.

A saw-mill, shingle-mill and planer are operated by water-power on the school grounds. By the same power a dynamo is operated, and this supplies electricity for all the buildings.

Steam heating has been installed recently throughout the main building.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Battleford agency.

The principal, Rev. A. Watelle, O.M.I., is assisted by a staff of nine.

The examination showed that the 25 pupils who were present were making good progress in their studies. A fact worthy of special mention is that all the pupils have a fair command of the English language. All the children appeared to be healthy.

The main building has been extensively improved during the past year. A concrete floor was placed in the basement and the ventilation facilities were improved.

Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Onion Lake agency and is about 35 miles north of Lloydminster.

The staff is composed of Rev. E. J. Cunningham, principal, and nine sisters.

At the time of inspection there were 38 children present. All showed a fair command of English. They seem to be making fair progress in their class-room work.

The main building is very commodious. All the buildings are located on a site most favourable for drainage.

Fire-escapes are placed in convenient places around the building and fire drill is practised regularly.

Onion Lake Church of England Boarding School.

This school is also situated in the Onion Lake agency.

The principal, Rev. J. R. Matheson, is assisted by a competent staff, which includes his wife and daughters.

The buildings and premises were in fair order. The class-room was well lighted, heated and ventilated.

The pupils showed very good progress in their studies. All speak English freely, and also write it very well.

Battleford Industrial School.

Rev. Canon Matheson, the principal, is assisted by a staff of five.

The class-room work is being conducted successfully by Miss Salmon.

As this school will be closed on May 31, no effort has been made for some time to recruit pupils. The present enrolment is 36.

The good results of the work done by this institution are shown in the lives of many of the Indians residing on the different reserves in the Battleford agency. The female ex-pupils, especially, show the effects of the good influence of this school.

Red Pheasant's Day School.

This school is situated near the boundary between the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves, and is intended to serve the educational needs of both bands.

New buildings were erected last summer, and the classes were started on December 1, last.

The teacher, Mr. J. M. Marshall, has had considerable experience and holds a professional certificate.

The present attendance is 25. The children are transported to and from the school.

All the pupils are in Standards I and II, but there is every prospect of their advancing rapidly.

Moosomin Day School.

This school is situated on the Moosomin reserve, and is 30 miles north of Battleford.

Fairly good results have been obtained at this school.

The school was formerly taught by Mr. A. E. Rotsey.

Little Pine's Day School.

The teacher at this school is Rev. W. H. English, who is both competent and experienced.

The attendance at this school is increasing most satisfactorily. All the pupils appear quite bright. Those in the second standard read very well.

New buildings were erected here last summer. They are situated on a site that affords excellent drainage.

Poundmaker's Day School.

This school was re-opened last October, and Mrs. Tierney was appointed teacher. As she has had several years' experience and is also very tactful with the pupils, she should be quite successful.

All the pupils in attendance are in Standard I and seem to be progressing favourably.

The building used for the school is the mission chapel.

Mistawasis Day School.

This school is taught by the Rev. C. W. Bryden, whose faithful efforts are meeting with a great deal of success.

The pupils are transported to and from the school. There were 24 pupils present when the school was inspected.

Hygiene is taught and drill and calisthenics are regularly practised.

A vegetable garden and a flower garden were planted and cared for by the pupils last year.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School.

The daily average attendance at this school during the past year was 18, which shows improvement.

The teacher is Mr. H. Hutchinson.

From many indications on the reserve, I consider that this school is well conducted, and valuable results are being obtained.

Kenemotayoo's Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. L. Ahenakew, a member of the Ahtahkakoop band.

The system of transporting the pupils is also used on this reserve, and is meeting with satisfactory results.

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

Mr. Wm. Godfrey is still conducting this school, and is assisted by Mrs. Godfrey, as field matron.

The average attendance for the past year was 23, which is quite satisfactory.

As a result of the earnest efforts of the teachers, the pupils are making good progress. The parents are also taking a great interest in the work of the school.

John Smith's Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. P. H. Gentleman, who has had several years' experience in Indian schools.

Out of a total school population of 35, there were 28 enrolled during the September quarter.

All the pupils are making good progress.

General Remarks.

The mid-day meal that is served to the pupils at the different schools is proving very beneficial to the children.

The recent expenditure involved in the reorganization and improvement of the day schools in this inspectorate will certainly be justified by the good results obtained.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal is Rev. W. McWhinney, who is assisted by a staff of six.

The work in the class-room of this institution has always been satisfactory. This branch of the work is under the charge of Miss McLaren, who is much interested in her work. The children are well clothed and fed.

The school has a splendid farm, which is profitably managed by the principal. The proceeds are used for the benefit of the school.

The school is an old frame building. The barns and stable are in first-class condition.

St. Andrew's Day School.

This school is taught by Mr. G. Markham, who is quite interested in his work. Repairs have been made to the building recently. The teacher experiences some difficulty, as the Indians do not take the interest in the school that they should.

Assiniboine Day School.

I visited this school on September 12, and was particularly pleased with the progress that the children were making.

The mid-day meal system works perfectly here. Everything is scrupulously clean.

Each child has a garden plot and takes great interest in gardening. Vegetables for the mid-day meal are grown in the school garden.

The class-room was in excellent order, while the surroundings are well kept.

The school is doing splendid work, and the teacher, Miss Lawrence, is to be congratulated on her management.

Round Lake Boarding School.

This school it situated beside Round lake, north of Whitewood. It is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The principal is Rev. H. McKay, who is assisted by a staff of four. The children were clean and looked very healthy. The school is fortunate in having a first-class matron and assistant.

The farm surrounding the school consists of 130 acres, of which 100 were under crop last year. The following grain was grown: 2,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats and 50 bushels of barley.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is Rev. J. Hugonard, who is assisted by a staff of twenty-one.

There are five class-rooms, three for girls and two for boys. Good work is being done in all the classes.

The children were well clad in a neat uniform and appeared to be quite healthy.

The class-rooms are well ventilated and scrupulously clean. The hospital, which is conducted by Rev. Sister D'Aoust, a trained nurse, enables any sick child to receive careful treatment.

In connection with the school, there is an excellent farm, which is profitably managed.

File Hills Boarding School.

This school is situated near the File Hills agency and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal, Rev. H. C. Sweet, is assisted by a staff of six.

The building is, undoubtedly, the finest in the inspectorate. There is an open-air sleeping compartment for delicate children and also good hospital accommodation.

The children are well fed and clothed and are well taken care of by the matron, Mrs. Sweet.

Miss Morris is the teacher in the class-room, and the children under her charge are very bright.

The buildings and the surroundings are kept in good order.

Cowessess Boarding School.

This school is situated at the east end of Crooked lake, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal, Rev. Father Beys, is assisted by a staff of two brothers of the Oblate order and six sisters.

In their class-room work, the children are very bright, particularly in spelling and grammar. The regulations regarding calisthenics are strictly carried out.

The children are well fed and clothed, and appear to be very healthy.

The school has a complete water system and a satisfactory lighting plant.

In connection with the school there is a good farm. A splendid new barn was built last summer.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

Crowfoot Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve, near Cluny. The principal, Rev. Father Levern, is assisted by a competent staff.

At the time of inspection there were 41 pupils present, and all made a good showing in their class-room work.

Sufficient roots and vegetables were grown in the garden to supply the needs of the institution.

The building is new and modernly equipped.

Old Sun's Boarding School (Church of England).

This school is situated on the Blackfoot Indian reserve, one mile from the town of Gleichen. The principal, Rev. M. C. Gandier, is assisted by a staff of five. At the time of inspection there were 37 pupils enrolled. They are making fair progress in their studies.

The school is surrounded by a farm of 160 acres of good land.

Ermineskin's Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Ermineskin's reserve. The principal is Rev. Father Moulin, who is assisted by a large staff.

In all branches of class work this school is as efficient as any school in my inspectorate.

As usual the buildings and yards were a model of cleanliness. Sufficient vegetables are grown to supply the staff.

Samson's Day School (Methodist).

This school is situated on Samson's reserve in the Hobbema agency.

The pupils are transported to and from the school each day. A plain lunch is served to them at mid-day.

The teacher is Miss Abbie Aylwin.

St. Albert Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in the town of Prince Albert.

At the time of inspection there were 84 children present.

The principal, Rev. Sister M. A. Leduc, is assisted by a staff of five teachers and thirteen others.

There are 280 acres of land under cultivation at this school. An ample opportunity for learning farming is thus afforded to the older boys.

The girls assist in the housework and are also taught sewing, knitting and fancy work.

The building is a modern brick one and is kept scrupulously clean.

Immaculate Conception Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Blood reserve.

At the time of inspection there were 24 boys and 19 girls present.

The boys and girls are taught in separate rooms.

All the children are making reasonable progress in their studies.

The principal, Rev. Father Ruaux, is assisted by a staff of eight.

St. Paul's Boarding School (Church of England).

This school is situated in the Blood agency. Forty-six pupils were present at the time of inspection.

The principal is Rev. S. Middleton, who is assisted by a staff of five.

The school is surrounded by a farm of 160 acres. A good supply of vegetables is grown annually.

A gymnasium proves of much benefit to the pupils.

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Peigan reserve. The staff consists of Rev. Father Riou, principal, and five sisters.

There were 13 boys and 9 girls present at the time of inspection.

The children passed a very creditable examination and apparently are making fair progress in their studies.

The land around this institution is not very suitable for farming. However, vegetables are grown for the use of the school.

Peigan Church of England Boarding School.

This school is situated just outside the western boundary of the Peigan reserve.

The main building is frame with wings at both ends. Although not modern, the building is in fair condition. There is, also, a small isolation hospital.

The principal, Mr. H. A. Reeder, is assisted by a staff of four.

The pupils have made good progress under the teacher, Miss Ball. The school has an enrollment of 29.

Sarcee Boarding School (Church of England).

Ven. Archdeacon Tims is the principal of this institution, and he is assisted by a staff of five.

A new building was erected here during the past year. It is well furnished and modern in every respect.

The water system of this school is in excellent condition.

A good supply of roots and vegetables was grown on the school farm last season.

Blue Quill's Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is in the Saddle Lake agency. The principal, Rev. Father Husson, is assisted by a staff of six sisters.

At the time of inspection there were 45 pupils enrolled.

The children in the different classes gave evidence of careful training. The class-rooms were well arranged and perfectly clean.

About 18 acres are under cultivation and vegetables for the use of the school are grown. There is a well kept flower garden in front of the main building.

Goodfish Day School (Methodist).

This school was recently re-opened, with Mrs. Waters in charge, and Mrs. Webber as assistant.

A new building has been erected for the accommodation of the staff.

A mid-day meal is supplied to the pupils attending school. They are also driven to and from the school.

At the time of the inspection there were 36 pupils present, 29 being in Standard I and 7 in Standard II.

Red Deer Industrial School (Methodist).

Rev. J. Woodsworth is the principal of this institution, and he is assisted by a staff of six male and five female members.

There are 47 boys and 35 girls enrolled at this school.

All the pupils are obedient and are apparently striving to gain a good education. The half-day system is followed and the older pupils work on the farm and at housework.

In connection with the school there is a farm of 1,120 acres, of which 250 acres are under cultivation.

St. Joseph's Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

At the time of inspection there were 68 children enrolled.

Rev. Father Nordmann is the principal, and is assisted by a staff of fourteen members.

Boys and girls are taught in separate buildings and by different teachers. In both class-rooms the pupils showed proficiency in all grades and reflected credit on their teachers.

In connection with this school there are 1,870 acres of land, of which 180 acres were cultivated, 250 acres summer-fallowed, and the remainder devoted to pasturage, last season.

The half-day system is in vogue at this school. The older boys assist with the farm work and the care of the stock. I have noticed good results from the knowledge of farming obtained by the pupils.

A brass band is maintained under the leadership of Joseph Divine, an ex-pupil.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NASS AGENCY.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited July 26. Mrs. Dudoward has charge of the junior division, and Mr. J. H. Young the senior, and report that the children are making good progress. The building is in fairly good condition and well equipped with the necessary furniture.

Port Simpson Boarding School for Boys (Methodist).

As reported last year, this building is not suitable and should be replaced. The sanitary conditions are poor and the ventilation bad. Playgrounds should also be provided, and a school-room included in the living quarters. About 20 boys are in the school at present, and are being taught by Mr. Young, who reports satisfactory progress.

Port Simpson Boarding School for Girls (Methodist).

This school was also inspected July 26, and everything found satisfactory. The sanitary conditions are good; the girls all appear clean and healthy. Proper discipline is being enforced, with the result that the pupils are making good progress in all lines. There is an excellent playground in connection with the school, as well as an open air gymnasium.

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Mekhetts Day School (Church of England).

Miss Klippert, the teacher in charge, seems to be doing good work with the children. The building is a first-class one and well equipped. The average attendance is being kept up and the children progressing favourably.

DAVIS AGENCY.

Hucriau Day School (Church of England).

Miss Soal is the teacher in charge. The building is in good repair and the sanitary conditions first class. The school is also well equipped with the necessary furnishings. The teacher reports a good attendance and that the children are making good progress.

Glen Vowell Day School (Salvation Army).

Miss Law is in charge of the school and is doing good work with the children. The building belongs to the Salvation Army, and is in good repair and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Roche Harbour Day School (Roman Catholic).

The school was closed for want of a teacher, but has since been opened, with Mr. J. Browning in charge, and we are looking forward to good results.

SPUZZUM AGENCY.

Tahltan Day School (Church of England).

The teacher, Rev. Mr. Thurman, is doing excellent work, though somewhat handicapped by the irregular attendance. The building is kept in excellent repair.

Telegraph Creek Day School (Undenominational).

As this is a public school, quite a number of children from the Tahltan band who live at Dry Town are in attendance here. The building is well equipped. Mr. William Thorman is the teacher in charge and is doing good work.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Masset Day School (Church of England).

Mr. Clayburg was in charge of the school at the time of my visit, but has since resigned, and been succeeded by Mr. Traynor. Sanitary conditions are good here and the building in good repair. Attendance during the winter months is exceptionally good and the result is that the children are making splendid progress.

Skidegate Day School (Methodist).

Mr. Brown, the teacher in charge, reports that the children are doing good work, and that the average attendance is fair. Since the repairs suggested in my last report have been made, the school is now in first-class condition and compares favourably with any in the northern inspectorate.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Miss Gibson, the teacher in charge, reports a better attendance this year and that the children are doing good work. The building is in good condition and well

equipped. Sanitary conditions are good and the ventilation also. Since my last visit the grounds have been improved, by clearing and fencing, so that the school presents a much better appearance than last year.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Rev. George Reid is the teacher in charge and is doing good work. The building is in excellent repair.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

The building is fairly good and well ventilated. Sanitary conditions are also good. A marked improvement was noticed here in the average attendance and in the work of the children.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

This school had been closed for some time, the former teacher, Mr. Kelly, having resigned and gone back to college. Mr. Matthews, who had recently arrived to take up the work, reports the attendance good, and that satisfactory results are being accomplished. The building is equipped with the necessary furnishings.

Kitkatla Day School (Church of England).

At the time of my visit the school was closed for want of a teacher, but has since been opened with Mr. M. C. Mustard in charge. His Lordship Bishop de Vernet reports that the children are doing good work. The building is first-class and well equipped with school furnishings.

Kitamaat Day School (Methodist).

Miss I. Clarke is in charge of this school and doing excellent work. The building is first-class, and the attendance up to the mark.

Kitamaat Boarding School (Methodist).

The teacher, Miss Ida M. Clark, is doing good work. The building is good and the sanitary conditions first-class. This is a school for girls, who are taught domestic science as well as the ordinary school studies. All appear healthy and clean and making satisfactory progress in the work.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to report that the children attending the various Indian schools visited impressed me by their bright and healthy appearance. They all appeared to be clean and comfortably clad, and to take a keen interest in the work.

With one or two exceptions, the school buildings are in good condition, and a credit to the department. Much has been done this year in the way of providing better playgrounds for the children.

In the various boarding schools it was noted that the fire-fighting appliances furnished were being kept in proper place for use in case of necessity.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School.

At present the staff in charge of this school is: Rev. W. Lemmens, principal; Rev. A. Murphy, boys' teacher; Sister Mary Rogation, superior; Sister Mary Albert, laundress; Sister Mary Moiese, girls' teacher; Sister Mary Barnaby, cook; Brother L. Cromm, trade instructor; and Brother Monett, farm instructor.

When the new school is completed and in operation it will do much to enhance the department's educational system in the Cowichan agency, as there has been for some time past considerable prejudice existing amongst the Indians against the old school on account of so many deaths having occurred among the pupils, and for this reason they have been very loath to have their children committed to the institution.

The present buildings are poorly ventilated There is, however, a good sewerage system and a plentiful water-supply.

The progress made by the pupils had been fair during the first six months of the year. The general health of the pupils had been all that could be desired and no deaths had occurred up to that time.

There is a fine farm in connection with the school, consisting of about 70 acres of first-class land, upon which were grown during the summer 5 tons wheat, 3 tons oats, 30 tons hay, 10 tons potatoes, 3 tons carrots, 2 tons mangolds and 2 tons turnips, thus giving the school all the vegetables that were needed. The orchard produced approximately 50 tons of apples and pears.

The boys receive instruction in farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, and shoe-repairing, and the girls are taught housework, plain and fancy sewing, cooking and laundry work, as well as the regular studies.

The live stock consists of 3 horses, 13 head of cattle, 7 pigs and 200 chickens.

Nanaimo Indian Day School (Methodist).

This school, which is located on the city reserve at Nanaimo, has had a fair average attendance throughout the year. Miss M. Rogers, who had been teaching for the past two years, resigned at the end of November and has been succeeded by Miss Asbden.

The total number of children of school age on the reserve is 14, and the average attendance for the last quarter was 12; five of the pupils of this school were admitted to the Coqualeetza Industrial Institute at Chilliwack during the year 1913. The children have been making excellent progress in their studies.

The building is in a good state of repair and the sanitary arrangements are all that is necessary.

The health of the pupils at the school has been first-class. This school lost a fine teacher in Miss Rogers. However, I am pleased to learn that the children and Miss Asbden are getting along very well together.

Koksilah Indian Day School (Methodist).

The teacher at this school is Rev. C. A. Dockstader, who is very painstaking in his work with the Indian children.

I visited this school during the month of September, but the children were all away at the hop-fields with their parents. On November 5 I again visited the school and found nine pupils on the roll, all of whom were present. All were in the primary class and their progress could not be estimated. Four pupils of this school were admitted to the Coqualeetza Institute during the year.

Songhees Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school has been erected on the new Songhees reserve at Esquimalt, and was paid for by the Indians out of their trust funds.

Miss R. Quigley is the teacher. There are 10 pupils on the roll, but the average attendance has not been what it should be. When the children attend school regularly, the teacher reports that their progress is very good.

West Saanich Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

At this school Miss M. Hagan is the teacher. There has been a very poor attendance during the past year, and at times the school has been closed on account of lack of pupils. There are nine children of school age on the reserve, who, when at home, should be compelled to attend regularly.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Anglican).

This school was visited on January 8. The staff consists of Rev. A. W. Corker, principal; Mrs. Corker, matron; Miss Ingrim, assistant matron; George M. Luther and J. Phillips, teachers; and Eli Hunt, trade instructor.

There were 34 boys on the roll, all of whom were reported by the principal to have been making excellent progress in their studies, especially in English literature and arithmetic.

The building is old, but has been kept in a good state of repair.

With the exception of one case of pneumonia in August last, and a slight epidemic of mumps in October, the health of the pupils was reported to have been very good for the whole of the year, no deaths having taken place.

The amount of land for garden purposes at this school is not very large, there only being about three acres. Another acre was being cleared in January, and when fenced and put under cultivation should be of great assistance to the school for the growing of the necessary vegetables.

Besides their studies in the class-room, the boys are taught carpentry, joining and general handiwork. Lessons are given regularly in hygiene and fire drill.

Alert Bay Indian Girls' Home (Anglican).

Rev. A. W. Corker, principal of the industrial school, has supervision also over this institution. The establishment of this home for girls is bound to prove of great benefit to the Kwawkewlth Indians in the future. As the girl pupils of this school grow up, become educated and christianized, they should make very good wives for the pupils of the boys' school, to whom they would be married according to civilized customs.

This school has now been open slightly over a year and a half, and there are 27 pupils on the roll. The girls are all doing nicely with their studies, besides which they are also taught general housework, sewing and cooking.

The building has first-class equipment throughout. New desks were placed in the class-room during the year.

At this school the health of the pupils during the year had not been all that could be desired. There had been an epidemic of mumps, another of tonsilitis and one case of diphtheria.

During the summer months the water-supply proved to be very short; but it is expected that this inconvenience will have been overcome before the next dry season, as the department has devoted a sum of money to be used for the purpose of locating a more plentiful source.

Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C., 1913.

There are two acres of land used for garden purposes, upon which are grown potatoes and other vegetables. In fact, with the exception of potatoes, all the vegetables required by the school are grown on this piece of ground.

Alert Bay Indian Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Miss E. W. Ferryman.

There were 32 pupils on the roll, and at the time of inspection there were 22 present. The average for the last quarter of 1913 had been 18.05, as compared with 9.96 for the previous quarter.

The school is in a good state of repair. The class-room is fine and airy with a good high ceiling.

All the pupils are in the first standard. The children seemed happy and were taking quite an interest in their studies. Progress, however, at this stage of their education is naturally slow. They were reported as having been quite healthy during the year.

Cape Mudge Indian Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected on January 13. Mr. J. E. Rendle is the teacher and missionary at the Cape Mudge reserve, on which this school is located. He takes a great interest in his work among the Indians generally, and, when the children attend school regularly they make good progress under his tuition.

There were 22 pupils on the roll, 14 being present at the time of my visit.

Throughout the year the health of the pupils had been very good, no epidemics having taken place.

The class-room is large and airy, and the sanitary conditions are all that can be desired.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

This school was visited on April 24, and September 5. Rev. R. H. Cairns is principal.

This building is well ventilated, and heated with hot air; the sanitary arrangements are good, the dormitories and class-room being both large and airy.

The pupils have been making excellent progress in the class-room throughout the year.

There has been no sickness worth mentioning amongst the pupils and no deaths had occurred since February, 1913.

In connection with the school there is a farm of 80 or 90 acres, upon which are grown all the vegetables used at the school. On this farm the boys are taught agriculture in all its branches.

There are ample fire-fighting appliances at the school and the pupils are given fire drill at regular intervals.

The water-supply is secured from the city. In the boys' lavatory new basins have been placed, and a considerable amount of plumbing done throughout the year.

St. Mary's Mission Indian Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on September 4. Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., is principal.

There were 62 pupils on the roll and all had made very good progress in their studies and had done well at the examinations which were held in July. Up to the time of my visit the pupils had enjoyed the best of health.

The buildings are in a good state of repair and there has been a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises. They are steam-heated and lighted with electric light. The ventilation of the buildings is obtained by means of leaving the windows open.

A large farm yielded a good crop of vegetables last fall, though the fruit crop was considerably less than the average, having been affected by the early frosts.

Two new septic tanks were installed, one for each of the buildings, and a considerable amount of painting as well as fencing was done during the summer.

In the orchard 320 new fruit-trees were planted in the spring under the supervision of Mr. T. Wilson, Inspector of Indian Orchards.

One Holstein bull, 4 heifers and 1 bull-calf were procured from the Experimental Farm at Agassiz and added to the list of live stock, which made the list up to 35 head of cattle, 5 horses, 4 colts, 40 sheep, 20 pigs and over 100 chickens.

Squamish Mission Indian Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on November 20. Rev. Sister Mary Amy is the superior.

The pupils were all reported as having made excellent progress in their studies, and their health had been all that could be desired, there having been no deaths.

The building is in a first-class condition and the sanitary arrangements are good. There is a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises.

There are 14 acres of land for garden, in which all the vegetables and fruit for the use of the school were produced during the summer. The apple crop, however, was not a big one, though there was no complaint with respect to the amount of smaller fruits that were grown.

Besides their regular studies in the class-rooms, the boys are taught gardening, and the girls are made proficient in plain and fancy sewing and general housework.

There are ample fire-fighting appliances always in readiness on the premises.

Sechelt Indian Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Sister Theresine is the principal.

There were 43 pupils on the roll, 19 boys and 24 girls.

The buildings are in first-class condition, and improvements have been made by the addition of several cupboards, in which are stored the clothing of the pupils. A new building was being erected on the grounds, the upper story of which is to be used as a dormitory for novices; the lower part to be used as a recreation hall for the girls. When this building is completed and occupied, it will then allow two large rooms in the main building to be used as a hospital as well as giving an extra dormitory for the boys, which was very much needed.

There are about four acres of land used for a garden, from which a good supply of vegetables and small fruits were obtained.

The children of this school appear to be making very good progress with their studies, and in their reading they use a clear and distinct pronunciation.

The live stock consists of 4 cows and 100 chickens.

Homalco Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

The Homalco day school was destroyed by fire last year, but was rebuilt during the past summer, the department supplying the material and paying the wages of a foreman, the Indians themselves doing the remainder of the work. They have now a very nice school, which is classified as a semi-boarding school, most of the children living on the premises, their food being supplied by their parents. In this manner it ensures a good attendance while their parents are away from the reserve. There are 35 children on the roll and the daily average is about 20.

The teacher is Miss C. Pitznick, and the pupils have been making excellent progress in their studies.

Sliammon Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the Sliammon reserve, and the teacher is Bazil Nicholson, a married man, whose wife also lives on the reserve. Mr. Nicholson only took charge of the school early in November last.

There are 35 pupils on the roll, the daily average being slightly over 14. Good progress is being made by them in their studies, and their health has been very fair.

Tsawassen Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

A school was opened on the Tsawassen reserve in charge of the Roman Catholic missionary. From the reports I have received with respect to this school, it is filling the place of a much-felt want. There are 19 pupils on the roll and the daily average has been 15.

Chilliwack Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

A new school was under construction on the Skwah reserve at Chilliwack during the latter part of 1913, and is now completed.

This school has a capacity for 40 pupils and should serve a very useful purpose. As the Chilliwack Indians do not move away from their reserves for any length of time, there should be a good average attendance.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Indian Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Mr. H. B. Currie is the principal. Miss Trew, the teacher, holds a second-class Saskatchewan certificate, and was only appointed in December last. She is doing very good work in the class-room and takes a great interest in the education of her pupils, numbering 51, 28 being boys and 23 girls.

The buildings are in a very good condition and considerable new work was done on them during the year. A new cement basement was about completed at the time of my visit and two of the small dormitories had been papered with sanitary paper; one of the other dormitories had been kalsomined. The buildings are well ventilated and heated throughout with hot air. There is also a good sewerage system.

There has been no sickness of any kind among the pupils during the year.

On Sunday, November 30, a fire broke out in the attic of the main building as the result of a defective chimney. For a time the buildings were threatened with total destruction; but owing to the effective work done by the pupils and staff with their excellent fire-fighting equipment, the fire was got under control and finally extinguished.

There are 17 acres of land under cultivation, and, as Mr. Currie is a practical farmer, he is able to give the Indian boys excellent instruction in this work. On this land were produced good crops of small fruits, oats, peas and hay.

The live stock consists of 9 head of cattle, 3 horses and 100 chickens.

Ahousaht Indian Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Rev. J. T. Ross is the principal.

There were 33 pupils on the roll and they were all making excellent progress in their studies under Miss L. McIvor, the teacher.

The building is in first-class condition and is well ventilated and heated. The sewerage system is first-class.

There has been no sickness of any kind amongst the pupils during the year.

The amount of land used for garden purposes is about 15 acres, but is of a poor quality and is not yet in a condition for extensive cultivation. A fair crop of garden vegetables and small fruits was produced last year on this land.

Besides their regular studies in the class-room the boys are taught joiner work by Mr. Ross himself and had some very creditable work at the school. The girls are taught general housework, also plain and fancy sewing.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Rev. Father Epper, O.S.B., is the principal.

This is a very fine institution, up-to-date in all its appointments; sanitary plumbing throughout the building and heated with hot water furnaces. There is also a splendid water-system at the school.

There were 54 on the roll at the time of my visit, 33 being boys and 21 girls. The progress made by the children in the class-room during the year was all that could be desired.

With the exception of an epidemic of mumps and grippe, the children enjoyed good health during the year.

The amount of land used for garden purposes at this school consists of about three acres, and this is not considered enough to enable the pupils to learn practical farming. It is the intention of the reverend principal to endeavour to add another trade instructor to the staff, and this will allow the boys to be taught carpentry and joiner work of a high grade. Instruction in this work would prove of much use to the pupils after they have left the school.

The live stock consists of 1 bull, 4 cows, 2 heifers and 100 chickens. A new barn, with cement foundation, 46 x 22 feet, was built by the pupils during the past summer.

Clayoquot Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the Opitsat Indian reserve at Clayoquot. The teacher is Rev. Joseph Schindler, O.S.B.

The number of pupils on the roll is 35 and at the time of my visit, on February 6, there were 15 present. The average during the last quarter had been 18.4. The teacher reported that the children had been making fair progress with their studies, more especially when they attended regularly.

During the month of January there had been two deaths of the pupils at their homes, one from pneumonia and one from bronchitis. An epidemic of whooping-cough had also prevailed amongst the children on the reserve.

The class-room is of good size and very comfortable.

Ucluelet Indian Day School (Presbyterian).

H. W. Vander Veen is the missionary and teacher at this school.

The number of pupils on the roll is 19. During the quarter ended December 31, the average had been 6.67. This average was much smaller than it should have been, the Indians of Ucluelet having to leave their reserves and come to Victoria to get out their sealing certificates.

The progress made by the pupils has been all that could be expected where the attendance is so irregular.

There had been very little sickness on the reserve and all the children had been well.

The school-room is a good one and is ventilated by keeping the door and windows open as much as possible.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS, SASK.

The colony contains a total area of 19,000 acres, of which I should say about 15,000 acres are suitable for cultivation. There are at present 33 farmers on the colony and a total population of 134 souls. Many of the children of these ex-pupils are now attending the industrial and boarding schools at Lebret and File Hills, and I receive most encouraging reports of them from time to time. It is claimed by those who should know that the children of ex-pupils show more intelligence than do the children of parents who have never received any educational training. Another interesting fact is that the Indian graduates, not only here but throughout the district, are raising larger and healthier families than do the parents who have not been at school.

The year just ended has been a prosperous one for these people. Their crop was without doubt the best paying one since the colony has been in existence. The amount of grain was considerably in excess of what it was last year, the total being 97,209 bushels. After several years of experimenting, it was decided to grow oats for the main crop, as it was found there was too much risk in depending almost entirely on wheat. It has been proven beyond doubt that there is as much money in growing oats as there is in wheat, provided the preparation of the land is the same.

The season of 1913 was a most favourable one for grain-growing, not only here, but throughout the whole grain-growing area of this province, and the people here who now realize the great importance of preparing the land properly, using good seed, and getting it in early, have shared with their white neighbours in one of the most profitable crops that was ever harvested in this province. The day has passed, I think, for blaming climatic conditions for crop failures, as a great deal of the trouble in most places is due to the style of farming and not weather conditions.

One has seen this colony grow from a very small beginning in 1902 to what it is to-day,—a thrifty settlement producing as much per acre as is done by the surrounding white farmers, and in many cases individuals have an acreage under cultivation equal to that of the best white farmers.

It will, perhaps, be interesting if I quote some cases of individual prosperity that I think prove beyond a doubt that the Indians are not only holding their own with the average white farmer, but in some cases are surpassing them.

Joseph Ironquil.—This man has been farming eight years and this year his crop amounted to 9,578 bushels of good grain. He had 235 acres in crop, broke 40 acres and summer fallowed 37,—making a total of 312 acres under cultivation. His fields this year were a magnificent sight. This man has shipped 3 car-loads of grain, and I have already received returns for him amounting to $1,547. In addition to this he has also sold considerable grain by the load. He owns 10 head of heavy horses, 20 head of cattle, besides pigs, poultry, etc. Realizing that there is much to be made from cattle, he purchased 10 head of stock last month. He has splendid buildings, his barn being a frame structure, 50 feet long, with hip roof. It is nicely painted and has his name nicely lettered on the front of it. He is well equipped with machinery, is out of debt and has a private bank account. His wife has been a patient in the hospital for insane at Brandon for the last five years, and he manages his home by employing a white man and wife the year round, for which services I understand he pays them $500. To a large extent Ironquil manages his own affairs. Aside from occasional advice, he gets no assistance whatever, and has had no help from the department except his education.

John Bellegarde.—This man had the record crop for 1913. He grew 9,662 bushels of good grain. He has so far only shipped one car of oats, which was to pay his current expenses, and is holding the balance for a rise in the market, which will probably take place in April. He has 280 acres under cultivation, and owns 15 head of cattle, 15 good

horses, pigs, poultry, etc. He has a comfortable home, good buildings, is out of debt, and has a private bank account. He had no assistance from the department. What he has is the result of his own efforts, but he is always willing to be guided and take advice.

Frederick Deiter.—This man grew 6,388 bushels of grain, but was much disappointed at not getting more. He experimented with a new variety of oats, which did not yield anything like he expected. He has splendid buildings, in fact they would be a credit to any white farmer. He owns 9 good work horses, 6 head of cattle, pigs and poultry. He farms 290 acres of land, 90 of which was under fallow last season.

Francis Dumont.—This young man started out without any assistance whatever from the department. He has made steady and substantial progress every year. He grew 6,776 bushels of grain this year; has under cultivation 246 acres, 75 of which were under summer fallow this year. He has a fine home and owns the following stock: 5 head of cattle, 8 horses, pigs and poultry. He is a hard worker, willing to take advice, manages his affairs well, and is no trouble whatever.

I might mention a few others who had large crops this year: J. R. Thomas, 4,201 bushels; Ben Stonechild, 5,738 bushels; C. Pinay, 3,232 bushels; Moise Bellegarde, 3,385 bushels; J. McKay, 3,552 bushels; and F. Fisher, 3,461 bushels.

I can give most encouraging reports as to the manner in which these young people live. Without doubt there is a marked improvement as each year goes by. Their houses, in a great many cases, are furnished as well as prosperous white homes, and as they make progress I notice a marked change in the home comforts. Pictures, clocks, sewing-machines, rugs and different articles of furniture are to be found in most homes. Many of the women milk cows and make butter, and I am told that this winter many of the fresh eggs that are received by the stores are brought from the colony.

The Indians are not good gardeners as a rule and do not take the interest in this work that they should; but I am pleased to report that there is improvement in this respect and last year every one had a garden, some of which were very good. Every home has an ample supply of vegetables to carry them through the winter months. I noticed in one or two cases flower gardens, which goes to show they are taking pride in beautifying their grounds, and I look for further improvement in this line. Whitewash and paint are freely used on their houses and I think that from a sanitary standpoint they are doing exceptionally well. Of course there are cases where the houses are poorly kept, but these are few.

After close observation I find that many young couples starting up in married life go through a period of from two to three years in which they appear to be indifferent as to whether they get along or not. They are extravagant through not knowing the value of money, but this is to be expected, as they have always had other people to do the providing for them at schools, and have never had a training that would teach them the value of money. However, it is only a matter of time before they learn that in order to have comforts they must provide them with their own efforts.

A noticeable feature is the manner in which these young people clothe themselves and their children. They take pride in keeping them well dressed.

Situated on this colony are two churches, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian. The attendance at both churches is fairly regular.

There is quite a lot of social intercourse between the different families. For pastime and amusement they enjoy almost all the privileges that white people enjoy. The band, which was organized two years ago, is a good one and affords a great deal of pleasure to those who are members of it, as well as to many who are not.

One of the most pleasing features of this colony is that it is practically out of debt. The whole guaranteed indebtedness to merchants at the time of writing this report does not amount to $275. I doubt whether there is a community of white farmers that could make such a showing.

Another matter that I wish to bring to the notice of the department is that fully two-thirds of the doctor's visits to this colony are paid for by the Indians themselves. This, to my mind, shows independence and advancement. They were told that those who could pay would have to do so, and they are carrying out these instructions.

There has been no serious epidemic during the past year and I find that when there is sickness they are always most anxious to call in a doctor. As a rule, the water on the colony is good, and nearly every farm has a well. I think this accounts to some extent for the good health they enjoy. During the year there has been one death and ten births.

The members of this colony own a very complete outfit of all kinds of farming machinery, which includes two threshing outfits.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1914

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA.
PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1915

[No. 28—1915.]

To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,

President of the Council.

DECEMBER 2, 1914.

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, SASK., November 1, 1914.

To The Right Honourable,
Sir ROBERT BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc.,
President of the Privy Council.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1914.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 55 officers, 1,213 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 835 horses.

Compared with last year there is an increase of 505 non-commissioned officers and constables, and an increase of 263 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta	....	1	5	14	1	....	16	32	35	165	35	304	274	19
Saskatchewan	1	1	5	17	1	1	23	36	52	701	32	870	538	34
Northwest Territories	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	3	7	1	15	....	12
Yukon Territory	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	6	3	34	3	53	23	25
New Manitoba	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	1	16	3	26	....	49
Total	1	2	13	36	2	1	43	79	94	923	74	1,268	835	139

The strength in the different provinces is increased as follows: Alberta, 14; Saskatchewan, 480; New Manitoba, 4; Northwest Territories, 3; Yukon Territory, 4.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war on August 4, instructions were issued by you to increase the strength by 500 men in order that the peace and good order of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan might be assured. According to the census of 1911 there are 173,568 Germans and Austrians in these provinces, widely distributed and intermingled, not only with people of British origin, but with other nationalities whose countries are allies of Great Britain. Antagonism between races often grows acute during a great war, and it was felt that an increase of the force was necessary to impress upon all races that good order would be preserved, and that our alien enemies who quietly pursued their ordinary vocations and observed strictly their obligations as residents of this country, would receive adequate protection.

The distribution of the force has been considerably changed since 30th September, and all districts have been largely reinforced.

All divisions now approximate 100 men, except those in the Far North, and a new division called the Reserve, 150 strong, has been organized and stationed at Regina. Any disturbed district will be strengthened from the reserve when required.

On the 30th September, 1914, the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta	5	97
Saskatchewan	4	101
Yukon Territory	1	10
Northwest Territories	..	5
New Manitoba	1	7
Total	11	220

A further increase of the outposts is now being made and more thorough patrols being carried out. Closer touch will be kept with the isolated settlements, and accurate information of conditions will be promptly secured.

The arrangements between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the services of the force will terminate on the first of April, 1916. I venture to suggest that it would be in the interests of the force and the country, if the question of the continuance of our services could be definitely settled. I have hesitated submitting for your consideration any recommendation for the improvement of the service which would entail large, and probably wasted, expenditures if the force was withdrawn.

With regard to Manitoba, as the arrangement for policing the northern portion of that province had expired, I was instructed by you to interview the Attorney General of that province, as to his intentions. This I did on 25th March, when the Attorney General informed me that the Government of Manitoba wished to continue the arrangement for five years from 1st January.

In the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the force is on a different footing. The Dominion authorities are responsible for law and order in those territories, and the force is only performing the duties for which it was originally constituted.

The force is responsible to varied authorities in connection with its work, and I desire to acknowledge the assistance, co-operation, and support given by the Department of Justice and the Departments of the Attorneys General of the provinces.

CRIME.

A classified summary of the cases entered, and the convictions secured, is attached.

This does not include summary convictions in municipalities having their own police, but does include all indictable offences dealt with by the Supreme and District Courts.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against the Person—										
Murder	20	12	1	7	20	19	8	7	4	19
Murder, attempted	14	6	2	6	14	17	6	6	5	17
Manslaughter	24	15	8	1	24	3	1	2	...	3
Threatening to kill	10	6	4	....	10	2	2	...	.....	2
Shooting with intent	8	5	1	2	8	6	4	1	1	6
Wounding	7	6	....	1	7	12	8	3	1	12
Assault, common	1,028	868	154	6	1,028	704	586	118	.....	704
" aggravated	8	6	2	....	8	3	3	....	....	3
" causing bodily harm	54	41	11	2	54	40	26	7	7	40
" indecent	48	35	10	3	48	16	8	5	3	16
Rape and attempted	26	7	12	7	26	20	4	11	5	20
Abortion	5	3	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	8	6	1	1	8	1	1	....	....	1
Abduction and aiding	12	6	5	1	12	4	3	1	.....	4
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	28	18	7	3	28	5	3	....	2	5
Attempted carnal knowledge of girl under 14	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	7	2	14
Carnal knowledge and attempted	4	...	3	1	4	4	3	....	1	4
Concealment of birth	4	.....	4	..	4	1	1	....	.....	1
Illegal solemnization of marriage	2	.....	1	1	2	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-support of wife and family	31	23	6	2	31	25	17	8	.....	25
Wife desertion	2	1	1	....	2	2	2	...	...	2
Cruelty to children	1	....	1	....	1	4	4	...	.....	4
Child desertion	9	9	...	....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wife beating	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	...	.....	1
Criminal neglect	5	2	2	1	5	7	5	2	....	7
Intimidating and threatening	26	15	9	2	26	26	18	8	...	26
Libel	3	2	1	....	3	2	.....	1	1	2
Extortion and attempted	5	1	4	...	5	3	.....	2	1	3
Attempted suicide	10	5	4	1	10	6	3	1	2	6
Leaving excavation unguarded	13	13	.....	....	13	6	5	1	.....	6
Cohabitation	2	....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	15	11	4	....	15	6	3	3	....	6
Offences against Property—										
Theft	1,094	770	283	41	1,094	794	590	172	32	794
" from person	9	3	5	1	9	15	9	3	3	15
" by juvenile	15	12	3	....	15	4	4	....	....	4
" by conversion	6	4	2	...	6	4	.....	3	1	4
" from dwelling	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
" from H. M. mails	2	.....	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse stealing	54	32	17	5	54	66	32	24	10	66
Cattle stealing	40	10	22	8	40	44	22	14	8	44
" killing	8	....	5	3	8	10	3	4	3	10
" shooting or wounding	28	16	10	2	28	22	5	10	7	22
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	8	3	5	....	8	1	1	....	....	1
Cruelty to animals	120	106	14	....	120	87	68	18	1	87
House and shop breaking	37	28	8	1	37	17	11	6	..	17
Burglary and attempted	24	21	3	....	24	46	34	5	7	46
Burglary tools in possession	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Fraud and intent to defraud	19	5	12	2	19	33	21	10	2	33
False pretences	155	106	33	16	155	192	126	48	18	192
Forgery and uttering	44	27	9	8	44	44	36	8	...	44
Embezzlement	19	13	5	1	19	2	1	1	.....	2
Robbery	11	5	6	....	11	4	3	1	.....	4
Robbery with violence	9	8	1	...	9	5	2	3	....	5
Receiving stolen property	47	28	15	4	47	24	13	10	1	24
Having stolen property in possession	6	5	1	....	6	11	9	2	..	11

made from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

Yukon.					N.W.T.					New Manitoba.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
2	1	1		2											41
															31
															27
2		2		2											14
															14
															19
23	14	9		23						12	10	2		12	1,767
															11
5	3	1	1	5											99
										1	1			1	65
															46
															5
															9
															16
															33
															3
															14
															8
															5
															2
															56
															4
															5
															9
															1
															12
3		3		3											55
															5
2	1	1		2											10
															16
															19
															2
															21
11	6	5		11						14	10	3	1	14	1,913
															24
															19
															10
7	6	1		7											7
															2
															120
															84
															18
															50
															9
1	1			1						2	2			2	210
															54
															70
															1
															52
										2	2			2	349
															88
															21
															15
										1			1	1	15
															71
															17

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	Saskatchewan.					Alberta.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Property—*Con.*										
Wilful damage	56	45	10	1	56	54	43	11		54
Mischief	73	53	18	2	73	82	57	25		82
Arson and attempted	25	7	13	5	25	13	5	3	5	13
Killing and wounding dogs	7	6	1		7	14	9	5		14
Keeping savage dogs						5	4	1		5
Dogging cattle	3	1	2		3	6	5	1		6
Trespass	3	2	1		3					
Miscellaneous	4	3	1		4	7	6	1		7
Offences Against Public Order—										
Carrying concealed weapons	61	57	4		61	71	68	3		71
Pointing firearms	30	22	8		30	19	15	4		19
Discharging firearms	5	4	1		5	9	9			9
Having firearms in possession when arrested	1	1			1	1	1			1
Carrying explosives	2	1	1		2	1	1			1
Selling firearms without permit						2	2			2
Carrying pistol without permit						2	2			2
Miscellaneous	5	4	1		5	2	2			2
Offences Against Religion and Morals—										
Vagrancy	906	845	61		906	917	886	31		917
Drunk and disorderly	777	751	26		777	465	449	16		465
Causing disturbance	130	122	8		130	127	119	8		127
Swearing, threatening and obscene language	58	51	7		58	39	36	3		39
Indecent acts and attempted	14	13	1		14	8	7		1	8
Indecent publications						10	5	5		10
Indecent exposure	20	20			20	15	15			15
Buggery and attempted	4	2	2		4	4	2	2		4
Incest	11	6	4	1	11	5	2	3		5
Seduction	11	2	8	1	11	24	13	9	2	24
" under promise of marriage	1		1		1	3	1	2		3
" of ward						1			1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	28	25	3		28	64	64			64
Inmates of house of ill-fame	43	37	6		43	40	39	1		40
Frequenters of house of ill-fame	37	36	1		37	62	62			62
Prostitution	20	20			20	5	5			5
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1			1	6	4	2		6
Procuring	2	1	1		2	18	11	2	5	18
Keeping gaming house						4	4			4
Frequenters of gaming house	2	2			2	17	17			17
Gambling	27	27			27	7	7			7
Nuisance	7	5	2		7	4	4			
Disturbing public worship	4	2	2		4					
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	1	3	4	4			4
Misleading Justice—										
Perjury	17	6	5	6	17	26	15	9	2	26
Miscellaneous						3	1	2		3
Corruption and Disobedience										
Disobeying summons	6	6			6					
Contempt of court	11	7	4		11	8	7	1		8
Escaping from custody and attempted	17	10	6	1	17	19	16	2	1	19
Obstructing peace officer	49	41	7	1	49	11	10	1		11
Assaulting peace officer	19	19			19	13	11	2		13
Impersonating peace officer	2		2		2	3	2	1		3
Bribery and attempted	4	1	2	1	4	4		3	1	4
Resisting arrest	8	8			8	11	10		1	11
Miscellaneous	6	5	1		6	5	3	2		5

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from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.—*Continued.*

Yukon.					N.W.T.					New Manitoba.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
2	2			2						1	1			1	113
															155
															38
										1	1			1	22
															5
															9
															3
															11
1	1			1						1	1			1	134
															49
															14
															2
															3
															2
															2
															7
1	1			1						43	33	10		43	1,867
53	49	4		53						21	21			21	1,316
															257
2	2			2											99
															22
															10
															35
															8
															16
															35
															4
															1
2	1		1	2						2	2			2	96
															83
										15	15			15	114
															25
1		1		1											8
															20
1	1			1											5
22	8	14		22											41
9	9			9											43
															11
															4
2		2		2											9
															43
															3
															6
															19
															36
1	1			1											61
															32
															5
															8
3	3			3											22
															11

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	Saskatchewan.					Alberta.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences Against Railway Act—										
Stealing rides	363	360	3		363	77	77			77
Trespass	149	143	6		149	94	74	20		94
Employees drunk on duty						1	1			1
Mischief on railway						5	4	1		5
Changing railway signal						1	1			1
Gambling on railway train						2	2			2
Attempting to wreck train	3	3			3					
Miscellaneous						1	1			1
Offences Against Customs Act—										
Smuggling	4	4			4					
Offences against Indian Act—										
Supplying liquor to Indians	73	67	6		73	68	61	7		68
Indians intoxicated	20	20			20	61	58	3		61
Intoxicated on reserve	59	58	1		59	116	112	4		116
Trespassing on reserve	1	1			1	1	1			1
Liquor in possession	1	1			1	20	20			20
Liquor in possession on reserve	14	13	1		14	2	2			2
Truant school children						2	2			2
Prostituting Indian women	1	1			1	1	1			1
Miscellaneous	4	4			4	10	9	1		10
Offences against—										
Lord's Day Act	13	13			13					
Fisheries Act	40	40			40	34	33	1		34
Mining Act						5	5			5
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations						122	117	5		122
Immigration Act						7	7			7
Juvenile Tobacco Act						3	3			3
Opium Act						12	12			12
Militia Act	1	1			1					
Public Works Act	2		2		2	2	2			2
Ticket-of-Leave Act						1	1			1
Prison Act						3		3		3
N. W. Territories Act						7	7			7
Shipping Act										
Animals' Contagious Disease Act	2	2			2					
War Measures Act	3	3			3	15	15			15
Election Act	1		1		1					
Post Office Act						2	2			2
Seed Control Act						5	5			5
Canada Grain Act	1	1			1					
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—										
Masters and servants	1,134	1,008	126		1,134	555	471	84		555
Game	253	230	23		253	179	153	26		179
Hide and brand	16	16			16	4	3	1		4
Prairie and forest fires	311	272	39		311	121	108	12	1	121
Liquor license	160	146	14		160	327	291	36		327
Insanity	228	211	17		228	149	136	13		149
Horsebreeders	122	113	9		122					
Estray animals	48	41	7		48	62	51	11		62
Pound	61	42	19		61	16	15	1		16
Pool room	12	9	3		12	26	23	3		26
Village	11	9	2		11	2	1	1		2
Living stables	34	32	2		34	3	3			3
Public works	4	4			4	1	1			1

from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.—*Continued.*

Yukon.					N. W. T.					New Manitoba.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
															440
															243
															1
															5
															1
															2
															3
															1
															4
10	8	2		10						9	8	1		9	160
13	12	1		13						8	8			8	102
															175
															2
8	6	2		8											29
										5	5			5	21
															2
															2
1	1			1						9	9			9	24
															13
															74
															5
															122
3	3			3											10
															3
															12
															1
										26	25	1		26	30
															1
															3
					64	53	11		64						71
2	2			2											2
															2
															18
															1
															2
															5
															1
9	8	1		9						24	17	7		24	1,722
1			1	1											433
															20
															432
16	14	2		16						21	20	1		21	524
3	2	1		3											380
															122
															110
															77
															38
															13
															37
															5

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordnances—*Con.*										
Dental profession						1	1			1
Medical profession	3	2	1		3	4	3	1		4
Veterinary surgeons	3	3			3	1	1			1
Druggists	1	1			1	8	7	1		8
Public health	18	15	3		18	17	13	4		17
School	4	4			4	9	9			9
Hawkers and peddlers	23	23			23	10	10			10
Noxious weeds	16	14	2		16	25	22	3		25
Pollution of streams	3	3			3	2	2			2
Steam boilers	58	52	6		58	10	10			10
Motor vehicles	136	130	6		136	34	31	3		34
Children's protection	19	18	1		19	42	40	2		42
Entire animals						4	3	1		4
Highways						7	7			7
Stock inspection	20	19	1		20	9	9			9
Auctioneers	3	3			3					
Theatre						6	6			6
Hotelkeepers	4	4			4	31	31			31
Slaughter house						1	1			1
Vital statistics	1	1			1	1	1			1
City by-laws (Dawson, Y.T.)										
Boarding-house keepers	31	29	2		31					
Miscellaneous	18	14	4		18	20	16	4		20
	9,217	7,805	1,250	162	9,217	6,995	5,896	951	148	6,995

from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.—*Continued.*

Yukon.					N.W.T.					New Manitoba.					Grand Total.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total	
															1
															7
															4
															9
															35
															13
															33
															41
															6
1	1			1											68
															170
															61
															4
															7
															25
															33
															6
															35
															1
															12
2	2			2											31
															46
2	2			2											
227	171	53	3	227	64	53	11	....	64	218	191	25	2	218	16,721

RECAPITULATION of Summary Cases entered and Convictions made in Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Manitoba and Yukon from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

Place.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	9,217	7,805	1,250	162
Province of Alberta	6,995	5,896	951	148
Yukon Territory	227	171	53	3
Northwest Territories	64	53	11	
Province of New Manitoba	218	191	25	2
Grand Total	16,721	14,116	2,290	315

A total of 14,116 convictions are recorded, an increase of 1,131 over last year, and of 10,651 over the number ten years ago, or about four times as many.

This is proportionate to the increase of the population, and it indicates why such a strain has been thrown upon the force with its fixed strength. In the tabulated statistics of crime, forty-one cases of murder are recorded. Twenty-seven new cases were dealt with during the past twelve months; and fourteen carried over from the year preceding (1913). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:— Three convicted as charged; five convicted of manslaughter; two, jury acquitted on grounds of insanity; four, jury acquitted.

And, as to the disposition of the twenty-seven new cases entered this year: Eleven are at present awaiting trial; seven convicted as charged; three convicted of manslaughter; two, jury acquitted on grounds of insanity; one, stay of proceedings ordered on grounds of insanity; three not yet brought to justice.

The three cases unsolved occurred in Alberta, and in two it is hoped that the perpetrators will shortly be brought to justice.

In 1913, there were forty-four charges of murder as against twenty-seven this year.

I regret to again refer to the number of offences against females. This sordid class of case is on the increase. Too often they arise through carelessness and neglect of the parents of young girls in not controlling and watching over them, and often because of improper housing. Some salutary punishments have been inflicted by judges and magistrates, but the true prevention rests with the parents.

The offences against property number 2,469. Petty theft accounts for more than half the number. There were sixty-four convictions for horse stealing, thirty-two for cattle stealing, three for cattle killing, and twenty-one for wounding or shooting stock. There were 176 convictions for cruelty to animals.

There were 127 convictions for carrying concealed weapons. The amendment of the Criminal Code has enabled the police to check and control this dangerous practice.

The convictions against religion and morals number 3,867, chiefly under the vagrancy sections of the code, which cover minor offences against peace and good order, such as drunk and disorderly, vagrancy, and causing disturbances.

There is a decided increase in the number of cases dealt with under the Railway Act. There were 666 convictions, principally for stealing rides and trespassing on the right of way. The increase is due to the lack of work in the West, which led to large numbers of unemployed drifting along the railway lines, east and west, in search of work.

Also a considerable percentage was of the genuine tramp class. Instructions were issued that the law was not to be harshly enforced, but that in every case careful inquiry was to be made before proceedings were taken, and that discrimination was to be made between the unemployed and the "hobo."

Offences under provincial and territorial laws account for 4,011 convictions. Of these, 1,722 were under the Masters and Servants Act. These are really civil cases.

There were 382 convictions under the Game laws, 380 under the Prevention of Prairie Fire Acts, and 471 under the Liquor License Acts.

A total of 349 insane persons, as against 320 last year, were conveyed to the institutions provided by the different Governments. The province of Saskatchewan opened at Battleford, in December last, a hospital for the care of these unfortunates, and the patients, hitherto treated in the Brandon hospital, were transferred there. It is a commodious, modern institution, and ensures that every care and comfort with skilled medical attention will be given.

The province of Alberta has a similar institution at Ponoka.

The patients from the Yukon have to be conveyed to the Westminster hospital. This is a long and exhausting journey, but owing to the small numbers of patients in the Yukon, no other course is practicable.

Speaking generally with regard to crime in the area over which this force exercises jurisdiction, I have no occasion to call your attention to any special feature. Every effort has been made to deal with all cases. Many of the cases have required the highest detective skill and prolonged investigations over periods, in some cases of years.

The finger print system has now been in use for a number of years. Its value has been established. We are indebted to the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police for very effective aid in discovering old offenders, no matter under what name they operate.

I have brought to your attention during the year, the good services of different members of the force whom you have been good enough to reward by money grants from the funds for that purpose, or by special commendation.

The usual arduous patrols have been carried out in the Far North. Among the most noteworthy are: Inspector French and party from The Pas to Churchill, a distance of 1,300 miles, occupying fifty days; Staff Sergeant Harper, in pursuit of a criminal into the Rocky Mountains, occupying eighty-one days; Sergeant Dempster and Corporal Hocking, from Dawson to Fort McPherson and return, 1,000 miles, and taking forty-seven days; and Staff Sergeant Prime, from Prince Albert to Gull lake, 264 miles, occupying fifteen days. These trips were made in midwinter under trying conditions, but were accomplished without accident, although some were at times short of food.

The Hillcrest mine explosion, which occurred on 20th June, caused the loss of 189 lives. The disaster called forth the highest qualities, and both men and women exhibited the greatest courage and fortitude. Inspector Junget, with Corporal Mead and Constables Grant and Hancock, rendered good service. I heard from many sources of their admirable work, and you were good enough to express your appreciation.

SCHEDULE OF PRISONERS committed to and released from R. N. W. M. Police Guard-rooms between October 1, 1913, and September 30, 1914.

	Saskatchewan.					Alberta.							Yukon Territory.			Grand Total.
	Regina Guard Rooms No. 1 and 2.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Edmonton.	Lethbridge.	Athabasca.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, October 1, 1913	114	7	12	18	151	43	76	60	15	36	4	231	11	1	12	397
Total number of prisoners received during the year	1,880	166	216	231	2,493	581	874	271	1,176	663	96	3,661	84	46	130	6,284
Total number of prisoners discharged during year	1,954	164	211	244	2,573	540	930	331	1,169	678	98	3,746	92	44	136	6,455
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, September 30, 1914	40	9	17	5	71	84	20	...	22	21	2	149	3	3	6	226

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of PRISONERS received into R. N. W. M. Police Guard rooms between Years 1900 and 1914.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909. *	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received	6,284	5,626	3,935	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	54

*11 months.

JAILS.

During the year, 6,284 prisoners passed through our guard-rooms, and on the 30th September, 226 were confined therein.

In the province of Saskatchewan, the pressure upon our guard-rooms has been much relieved. The Government have just completed a modern jail. They also opened a temporary place of detention at Wolseley. As a result, the supplementary guard-room at Regina was closed for the reception of prisoners on the 30th September. The guard-rooms at Regina, Battleford, Maple Creek, and Yorkton, are still in use, but I expect that before very long we shall be relieved of our jail duties in the province.

In Alberta, the Government took over our post at Fort Saskatchewan on 9th March, having purchased it for use as a jail. They are now erecting a modern building and the conditions of prison accommodation will be much improved.

On the 7th May, our police post at Calgary was vacated, and on the 11th May a Grand Trunk Pacific Company representative was appointed to take over.

As our guard-room at that point was in use as a prison, negotiations were opened with the province by the comptroller, and it was finally arranged that they would grant us the use of one of their public buildings in Calgary for barrack purposes, and that the police should provide extra accommodation for male and female prisoners at Macleod, a fair proportion of the expense to be borne by each Government.

This arrangement was carried out, and the male and female prisoners were transferred on the 30th April, 1914.

In addition, the guard-rooms at Lethbridge, Edmonton, and Grouard are still utilized.

In the Yukon, both at Dawson and White Horse, prisoners are confined.

It is expected that in the course of a year or so, the Government of Alberta will erect the necessary prisons and relieve us entirely of this duty.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Last year it was found necessary to establish additional detachments to control the routes into the Chisana gold field in Alaska. They have now been withdrawn, as the fields did not prove to be of great value. A new outpost has been established at Rampart House on the Porcupine river to guard the customs and maintain a friendly supervision of the Indians in that region. It is one of our most northerly stations, being well within the Arctic circle.

This territory still maintains its good reputation for law and order.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

Owing to the development of Port Nelson as the terminus of the Hudson Bay railway, it was found advisable to transfer the headquarters of the division from Churchill to that point. Portable buildings were purchased at Ottawa and sent there by ship. In the meantime, Supt. Howard and a party of eight men were despatched overland with orders to prepare the ground. The buildings have now been erected, and we have a comfortable post which can house an officer and twenty men.

A wireless station connecting with The Pas gives speedy communication, and telegrams are exchanged with certainty and speed. This has greatly facilitated our work.

In my last year's report, I referred to the alleged murder of the explorers Radford and Street by Eskimos on the remote Arctic coast. You decided that an outpost should be established as far in the interior from Chesterfield inlet as was found practicable, and that from that point connection should be made with the Eskimos, and an inquiry made as to the real facts of the alleged tragedy, so that it might be decided what action should be taken. Inspector Beyts, with a party of three men, was selected for this duty. An auxiliary schooner was purchased in Halifax, and the expedition set sail in July. Unexpected delays occurred, and the party did not reach Chesterfield until late in the season. The schooner was unloaded there and proceeded to Nelson for the winter, leaving Inspector Beyts to erect his quarters.

I have not yet received a report, but as they were well provided with a suitable hut and ample supplies of clothing, provisions, and fuel, I have no fear for their success in the work assigned to them.

Inspector Beyts' small command has been spoken of in the press as a punitive expedition. Nothing could be further from the facts. Inspector Beyts' instructions are to establish friendly relations with the tribe, secure their confidence and carefully inquire into all the circumstances.

The schooner will be of great use to us in Hudson bay, and will increase the effectiveness of our work.

A detachment remains at Churchill.

The treaty payments were made by Supt. Demers, the money being sent in by police patrol.

THE FORT McPHERSON SUB-DISTRICT.

The reports received from the remote posts of Fort McPherson and Herschell Island, are satisfactory.

Again this year, no ship could enter the Beaufort sea because of ice at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Our supplies for Herschell island were not delivered. Fortunately a two-year supply has always been kept at that point, so that there is sufficient food and fuel for the detachment. The supplies for Fort McPherson are taken down the Mackenzie, and are delivered with certainty.

A chain of posts is maintained from Edmonton to the Arctic along the inland waterways.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—At a few boundary points, the police act as collectors. The boundary patrols give aid to the regular customs officers in protecting the revenue.

Immigration.—Every assistance is given to the department in deporting undesirables. We give information as to needy homesteaders, and help to distribute any relief necessary.

Indian.—Escorts have been furnished at all treaty payments. I have again to note the excellent conduct of the Indians. Their expression of loyalty, offers of service, and large gifts to patriotic funds during the war period are most gratifying.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—	
Engaged constables (3 years)	118
Engaged constables (1 year)	434
Engaged special constables	114
Re-engaged after leaving	92
Surrendered from desertion	6
Arrested after desertion	3
Total increase	767
Discharges, died, etc.—	
*Granted free discharge on account of being an Imperial reservist	1
Time expired	13
Purchased	40
Pensioned	1
Died	4
Deserted	27
Dismissed for bad conduct	48
Dismissed for inefficiency	16
Special constables discharged	112
Total decrease	262
Total increase for year 1914	505

Died—

Register No. 2776, Constable Fyfe, A. M.
" 3617 " Fitzgerald, M. J.
" 4673 " Bates, G. C.
" 5107 " Kendrick, J. F.

Pensioned—

Register No. 2548, Sergeant Blyth, W.

Appointed superintendent—

Inspector D. McD. Howard.

Horses purchased	324
Horses—	
Cast and sold	36
Died	15
Destroyed	6
Total gains—horses	267

* NOTE.—54 Imperial reservists were granted free discharges in October, 1914

Pack ponies—	
Died	1
Destroyed	2
Total loss—ponies	3
Mules—	
Cast and sold	1
Total loss—mules	1

HORSES.

The force is now well horsed, but a few more remounts are required to complete our wants. These will be purchased from time to time as opportunity offers. Owing to the war, horses of our stamp are in great demand.

ARMS.

The force has been re-armed with Lee-Enfield carbine. It is a light, handy, and accurate weapon, and is eminently suitable for Mounted Police use.

Target practice has been carried out, both with carbine and revolver, and the recruits have acquired a fair degree of efficiency. Our twelve-target range at Regina has been very useful, and has greatly facilitated the rapid training of the recruits.

BUILDINGS.

No important buildings have been erected during the year other than at Port Nelson. Small posts have been erected by our own men at Fort Resolution and Fort McPherson.

Necessary repairs have been made and the posts maintained in good order.

If the services of the force are to be continued, I am of the opinion that substantial buildings should be erected at all recognized central police points, in the interests of efficiency and economy.

Our rental expenditure amounts to upwards of $40,000 per annum, and the buildings are, for the most part, inadequate and unsuitable.

On the outbreak of the war, it was decided to increase the strength by 500 on special terms of one year's service and a separation allowance of $20 per month to families of married men. The Minister of the Interior ordered that the homestead of any man joining should be protected. Especial inducements were offered to ex-members of the force to rejoin, and all who did were placed in the rank held by them at the time of their discharge.

The standard was not lowered, and exemplary character certificates were required.

Recruiting commenced on the 8th of August and was completed on the 22nd September; eighty-six ex-members rejoined. Recruiting was only carried on in Western Canada, and at least four times as many applications were received as were required. The recruits are an exceptionally fine lot, and their conduct has been excellent.

I have to regret the death of four members of the force, two by accident and two the result of natural causes.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits was carried on vigorously, and progress was so rapid that I was able to strengthen the outside divisions early in September.

RATIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The clothing has been of excellent quality, and the uniforming of the recruits was very quickly done owing to the promptness with which the department provided the kit and equipment.

The rations have been excellent.

Forage has been quite satisfactory.

GENERAL.

The force had the honour of supplying an escort of one officer and ten men to His Royal Highness the Governor General at Banff.

I have received the fullest support from the assistant commissioners, the staff, officers commanding divisions, and all ranks.

I venture to bring to your notice the loyalty and devotion to duty of the whole force. Without exception it was keen to place its services at the disposal of the Empire during the war, and to take its place in the fighting line.

The decision of the Government that our duty lay in the West was received with great regret, but accepted without murmuring or discontent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING "K" DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "K" Division for the year ended September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Owing to the continued drought throughout the summer the crops in this district, with the exception of the irrigated section, have been a total failure, and, in consequence, a large amount of relief is being issued. The district has been divided into relief districts, with a head for each; all applications now received by us are turned over to these persons.

The majority of settlers are not discouraged and, with the assistance given by the Government, will make another start. Had it not been for the want of rain in June and July, much prosperity could have been expected as the conditions for seeding were never better than the past spring. Settlers were also getting into mixed farming, the increase of hogs in this district for the past year has exceeded anything before, and there has fortunately been a good demand and excellent prices. Unfortunately there has been considerable hog cholera in the vicinity of Lethbridge.

In the irrigated districts the crops of alfalfa and timothy have been better than in former years.

Cattle have done well, and the beef on the range is said to be in prime condition this fall, with excellent prices.

The war has made a market for horses, and buyers have visited all parts of the district and have picked up a considerable number, but as only broken horses are being purchased they are not being produced in such numbers as would be expected in a horse-producing country. Horse ranchers have been in the habit for some years of selling horses in carload lots to dealers and, in consequence, are not in a position to take advantage of the present market.

Sheep have greatly increased, the setting aside of a range in the foot-hills for sheep has been taken advantage of by a number of owners.

The coal mines in the vicinity of Lethbridge and Taber are now working and give employment to a large number of men. There has been no labour trouble during the past year.

Owing to the failure of crops, towns and villages have made little progress. There has been little movement in real estate and in consequence a large number of real estate men have closed their offices.

Business at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge is also quiet, and there has been considerable retrenchment in municipal expenditures.

The C.P.R. has now completed the line between Bassano and Empress and a service over this line will soon be started. On the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch about 75 miles have been graded, and there is now a weekly train service between Stirling and Foremost.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered for the past year is 1,077, as against 1,060 for the previous year, there being practically no increase. I find the percentage of convictions to be less than the previous year, it being 86 per cent. On checking over form 125, I find that a large number of cases where informations have been laid by civilians, there were absolutely no possible chances of convictions being obtained. I am again pleased to report the absence of serious crime throughout the year. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases under the Indian Act, but a general decrease in all other classes of crime. On April 1, 1914, Stafford village, comprising the mining camp of No. 3, was taken into the city limits and policed by the city police; heretofore a large number of our cases have come from this camp. There are but few cases which require special mention, the more important being as follows:—

A. Nilsen—Attempted Murder.—At 9.15 p.m. on 8th November, 1913, Engineer Graham of the C.P.R. reported at the barracks, Medicine Hat, that on the night of 7th November he left Medicine Hat on train No. 4 going east. On reaching Pashley, about 10 miles east of Medicine Hat, he had put two hoboes off the train. One of them pulled out a revolver and fired two shots at him. He described the man who did the shooting. Descriptions were sent to Constable Stevens at Irvine, and he arrested three men lying in a haystack near the railway just east of Pashley. They had the appearance of hoboes and were taken to Medicine Hat. One of the men, named A. Nilsen, was positively identified by the engineer and fireman as the man who did the shooting. A further search around the haystack was made by Constable Stevens and he found a revolver among the straw. Accused appeared before Judge Simmons at the Supreme Court, Medicine Hat, on November 25, and pleaded "not guilty" to the charges of attempted murder, shooting with intent, and carrying loaded firearms. The accused was tried by a jury and found guilty of attempted murder, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. The two men, A. J. Noble and J. Betz, who were arrested with Nilsen were senteneed to one month's imprisonment as vagrants. The man Betz, who admitted he had been travelling with Nilsen, gave evidence against him.

Henry and Madge Orcutt—Cattle Killing.—On the afternoon of December 4, 1913, Thomas Mendenhall, rancher, living 6 miles north of Milk River detachment, reported to Constable Wardell at that detachment, that on riding through his cattle he had found a 2-year-old steer bearing his brand lying with its throat cut. Constables Wardell and Murphy patrolled to the spot with Mendenhall, examined the steer, found that it had been shot and its throat cut. They came to the conclusion that the party who had done this would evidently return at night to take away the beef. Consequently they cached themselves near the spot and watched till about 8 p.m., when they heard a noise as if somebody was chopping. They ran down and found a homesteader and his wife, named Henry Orcott, butchering the animal. Constable Wardell placed them both under arrest and took possession of the chopper and knife. They were subsequently committed for trial by Inspector W. P. Lindsay, at Magrath, on December 5, 1913.

They appeared before His Honour Judge Jackson at the District Court on February 5, 1914, pleaded "not guilty," but admitted the killing of the animal, which they claimed was accidental. Orcutt having been shooting at a coyote. They also claimed that when caught in the act of butchering the animal their intention was to have taken the beef to Mr. Mendenhall. The judge found it impossible to believe their stories; they were convicted and released on suspended sentence and ordered to pay the cost of the trial. It is to be regretted that a more serious punishment was not inflicted in this case as a deterrent to others; as I consider a conviction of persons killing cattle on the range one of the most difficult we have to handle. We have had

numerous cases where portions of the carcasses of animals have been found during the past nine years showing that they had been killed, but have only been able to obtain convictions in two or three cases.

E. P. Blair—Theft of Team and Buggy.—On the night of September 30, 1913, a farmer named T. R. Moore, living near Barons, left his team and buggy standing on the street, and found them missing on going to where he had left them. Descriptions of the outfit were circulated throughout the district, as well as to points in Montana, and inquiries made as to the whereabouts of an ex-ticket-of-leave convict named E. P. Blair, who was suspected. This man had been living with his father near Barons, and was seen in the village on the night of the theft, but had disappeared. Nothing further was heard of this outfit until January 21, 1914, when a letter was received from Stock Detective A. R. Sellars, Cutbank, Mont., stating that he had located a team answering the description of that stolen in the possession of G. W. Blair, a brother of the accused, who had been arrested by the American authorities on a charge of horse stealing. I got into communication with the owner of the team and had him go to Montana and identify them, which he did. Upon receipt of a telegram that horses were identified, a warrant was issued for the arrest of E. P. Blair, which was executed by Sergeant Cooper at Carmangay. Staff Sergeant Ashe was then detailed to go to Montana to collect evidence as to the team being in possession of E. P. Blair. He succeeded in obtaining a number of witnesses, who were brought over. Blair was committed for trial by Inspector Lindsay on March 4, 1914. Accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on April 29, 1914, and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. He was found guilty, and on May 7, sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary, the judge remarking that he had recommended his parole on a previous sentence of three years for robbery with violence, and that he would see that no such recommendation was made in the present case. This case necessitated considerable expense, as most of the witnesses had to be brought from Montana.

J. B. Armstrong, alias J. B. Allen, uttering Forged Bill of Lading.—On January 9, Mr. Green, manager of The Ellison Milling Company, Lethbridge, reported to me that a man named J. B. Armstrong was buying wheat along the Crow line at 89 cents and offering it to them at 70 cents, and he suspected there was something crooked in the deal. Sergeant Coleridge, Grassy Lake detachment, was detailed to trace this man up and see what he was doing. He located Armstrong, who informed him that he represented Armstrong & Co., of Lethbridge, with headquarters at Chicago, and that he had just secured the Columbia Elevator at Lethbridge for storage purposes. Sergeant Coleridge kept track of this man and followed him to Lethbridge. Armstrong proceeded to the Ellison Milling Company and attempted to negotiate a bill of lading for wheat to the amount of $1,500; this wheat was said to be on cars at Burdett. The bills of lading were found to be forgeries, and Armstrong was arrested. He was committed for trial for uttering forged bills of lading on January 12, 1914, by Inspector W. P. Lindsay. On same date a telegram was received from Sheriff Kommers, Great Falls, asking for the arrest of this man on the charge of false pretences.

On 14th January, 1914, he appeared before Judge Jackson and pleaded "guilty." He stated that he came to Canada with the intention of joining the Mounted Police, and he thought he could make a little money by buying wheat at short, but he made the mistake of quoting Fort William prices instead of local prices. Mr. G. W. Green, of the Ellison Milling Company, asked that a light sentence be given. The judge sentenced him to three months in the Lethbridge guard-room, as he was instructed that he would be sent back to Great Falls to answer charges against him there.

On the morning of March 17, this prisoner made a break for liberty, was captured same date and on March 24 sentenced by Judge Jackson to one year in the provincial jail.

Walter Bean, alias Leonard Hartley—Attempted Murder.—On October 6, 1913, Henry Bonson, of Spring Coulee, came to the barracks and complained that he believed poison had been administered to him by one Walter Bean, alias Leonard Hartley. He stated that he had been working on a farm near Spring Coulee and he and the accused had been living together. On the day in question he brought some groceries home from Spring Coulee, and also a bottle of whiskey. He asked the accused to have a drink, but he refused. Bonson went outside for some purpose, returning in a few minutes, having left the bottle of whiskey on the table; he again offered the accused a drink, which was also refused; he then took a drink himself, and in a few minutes he felt very ill and his legs began to stiffen and his jaws set. He asked the accused to go for a doctor; he left the house but did not return. Bonson recovered a little and managed to get to the house of a neighbour, who afterwards went back and found what was supposed to be strychnine in the cup from which Bonson had drunk the whiskey. They found that Bean had taken Bonson's coat and $18, and left for Lethbridge. Bean was arrested and sentenced to three months in the Lethbridge guard-room on charges of theft of money and overcoat. Prisoner was subsequently charged with attempted murder before Inspector Lindsay on same date, and was committed for trial. He appeared before Judge Simmons and jury on November 4, and pleaded "not guilty." The jury, after being out for some time, disagreed, and a new trial was ordered. A new trial was set for January 7, at a special sitting of the Supreme Court, but owing to the illness of the judge it did not come off.

On March 11, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General's Department, an order was issued for this man's release. He was released on same date and handed over to Mr. A. E. Humphries for deportation to England.

J. D. O'Brien, alias Parker, alias Brown, alias McDonald—Robbery of Cecil Hotel safe at Medicine Hat.—On January 27, a long-distance telephone message was received from Inspector Shoebotham, Medicine Hat, stating that the sum of $500 had been taken from the safe at the Cecil hotel, Medicine Hat, on the night before. It was suspected that a man giving the name of J. D. O'Brien, who had applied to the manager for work as a bartender, had taken the money, as he had interviewed the manager in his office where the safe was open. The manager had occasion to leave the office for a few minutes, as there was a banquet on that night, and when he returned to the office the money was gone. The description given answered that of a prisoner named Doherty who had been in the guard-room charged with shopbreaking at Lethbridge, but who had been acquitted, although his partner was sentenced to two years in the provincial jail. We consequently sent Doherty's photograph to Medicine Hat, and it was identified as that of J. D. O'Brien. We then learned that a man under the name of McDonald was arrested at High River on a charge of shopbreaking. Sergeant Capstick was sent to High River and identified McDonald as being O'Brien and Doherty. At a preliminary hearing at High River he was discharged and rearrested on the charge at Medicine Hat by Sergeant Capstick. We found that he was also wanted under the name of Fred Hosear for robbery at Prussia, Sask. Also that he had a criminal record in the States, having served a term of three years in the Walla Walla penitentiary, Washington.

He was tried before Mr. Justice Scott and jury, at Medicine Hat, on April 21, 1914. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Preston Lockhart—Attempted Murder.—On afternoon of 19th December, 1913, James Jennings reported to Constable McCarthy at Warner detachment that he had been followed and stabbed several times by one Preston Lockhart. Lockhart was arrested by Constable McCarthy and committed for trial on December 20 by G. W. Morton, J.P.

The evidence given at the preliminary showed this to be a murderous assault.

Accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on May 4, 1914, and a verdict of "not guilty" rendered. In this case, owing to the length of time between committal and trial, the most important witnesses, including the complainant, had left the country.

Eli Alva Larkin—Burglary.—On Sunday, May 31, 1914, Constable Pittard, Stirling detachment, at 11.30 p.m., was awakened by a Chinaman named Wong Foo, stating that he had been robbed and $25 taken from him by a suspicious-looking character who had been seen about the village that day.

Pittard heard that this man had left, going south along the track; he followed and found him about 4 miles from Stirling alongside the track, covered with blood and in a very weak condition. Pittard procured a rig and brought him back to the detachment. On searching him, found $680 in his possession, $600 of which was in American bills. He was taken to Lethbridge and Detective Sergeant Coleridge sent out to work up the case.

He was tried before Judge Jackson at Lethbridge on June 8, found guilty and, on 16th of same month, sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and restitution of $25 ordered to be made to the Chinaman, Wong Foo.

F. Kohlruss, A. Kohlruss, F. Redmacher, Arson, and F. Kohlruss, F. Redmacher and Leo Martin—Conspiring to commit Arson.—On June 2, 1914, the Hotel Dunmore, at Dunmore, was burned to the ground, and as it was well known that the hotel had not been paying and there were payments due for construction, etc., it was thought that the fire was due to incendiarism. The case was taken up by the insurance adjusters, and the above men were arrested in connection with the burning of this hotel.

Anton and Ferdinand Kohlruss are brothers, and were proprietors of the hotel. On August 15, F. Kohlruss, A. Kolhruss, and F. Redmacher appeared before Inspector Shoebotham for their preliminary hearing, and the court was adjourned until August 24, the Kohlruss brothers being allowed out on bail till that date.

On August 24, at 2.30 p.m., the above three men were supposed to appear to have the preliminary hearing resumed; on the case being called, Anton Kohlruss did not appear. A search was made for him, and at 7.30 p.m. his body was found near the outskirts of the city at Medicine Hat, by a little girl, he having shot himself. He left a letter stating his reason for suicide was that he was not guilty of the charge of burning the hotel at Dunmore.

Ferdinand Redmacher and Ferdinand Kohlruss were committed for trial on charges of arson and conspiring to commit arson, and Leo Martin was committed for trial on charge of conspiring to commit arson. These cases have not yet been heard.

Tom Lotella—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. This man appeared before the Supreme Court at Lethbridge on November 8, 1913, and was tried before Judge Simmons and jury, and was found guilty and sentenced to thirty months in the Alberta penitentiary.

Tony Lombard—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. Accused was tried by Judge Simmons and jury at the Supreme Court at Lethbridge on November 8, 1913, and found guilty. Sentenced to twenty-five months in the Alberta penitentiary.

Mike Slemco—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. Accused was tried before Judge Simmons and jury at Medicine Hat on November 27, 1913. The evidence in this case was very contradictory, as is usual in Galician cases, and the Crown was much handicapped by not being able to locate one of the chief witnesses, and not being able to satisfy the court that the witness was out of the country, his evidence as given at the preliminary could not be used.

The jury, after being out ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Arthur Dinnetz—Murder and Suicide.—On 15th June, 1914, Coroner Dr. Thomas phoned the barracks at Medicine Hat stating that he had received a message from Seven Persons that a man named Arthur Dinnetz had murdered his 5-year-old son, Earl Dinnetz, and committed suicide, about 4 miles north of Seven Persons, on his homestead.

Sergeant Capstick left with the coroner to investigate, and on arrival at the homestead found the boy lying dead in bed where he had been shot with a .22 rifle, evidently as he slept, and death was apparently instantaneous. Dinnetz was lying on the floor with a bullet wound just over the corner of the right eye. There was a .22 short rifle shell which had been discharged lying on the floor close to the gun and also a discharged shell in the rifle.

From inquiries made it would seem that the man had been drinking heavily for some time and his wife had left him on the previous 24th April. The man brooded over this and threatened suicide several times. Under his wife's photograph which hung on the wall was written in pencil in deceased's hand writing, "What is home without a mother." The coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary, as he was satisfied, from the statements taken, that deceased was of unsound mind when he committed the crime.

LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1914.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit report of "K" Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914—

At midnight, September 30, 1913, in cells	35
Consisting of—	
Undergoing imprisonment	30
Committed for trial	5
In Galt hospital	1
Total	36
Received during twelve months ending September 30, 1914	663
Total	699

Compared with the number of last year, there has been an increase of twenty-five prisoners. They are specified as follows:—

Whites, males	655
Indians, males	17
Negroes, males	13
Japanese, males	1
Lunatics, males	10
	696
Indians (female)	3
Total	699

Number of prisoners received each month is as follows:—

October, 1913	82
November, 1913	53
December, 1913	62
January, 1914	42
February, 1914	42
March, 1914	42
April, 1914	44
May, 1914	63
June, 1914	55
July, 1914	50
August, 1914	84
September, 1914	44
Total	663

The average daily number of prisoners was	43
The average monthly number	58
The maximum number in any day	73
The minimum number in any day	15
The maximum number received in any month	84
The minimum number received in any month	42

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired	332
To Ponoka lunatic asylum	8
To Edmonton penitentiary	13
Deported to England	5
" United States	27
" Austria	1
" Germany	1
" Australia	1
" Holland	1
" Russia	1
Handed over to friends, deportation cancelled	1
To provincial jail, Lethbridge	57
To Macleod guard-room	11
To other places for trial, etc	20
To Galt hospital, Lethbridge	14
Died in hospital	1
Handed over to military authorities (prisoners of war)	28
Cases dismissed, fines and costs paid and otherwise disposed of	153
Females—	
Fine and costs paid	3
In cells, midnight, September 30, 1914 (males)	21
Grand total	699

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 398. These are classified as follows:—

	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	119		34
Drunk and disorderly	86		19
Theft	42	2	
Assault	18	1	17
False pretences	11	2	
Obtaining by fraud	4	2	15
Sending threatening letters	1	2	
Obtaining by worthless cheque	2	2	
Assault on peace officer	2		30
Forgery	1	4	
Drunk while interdicted	1	1	
Trespass on C.P.R.	40		31
Carrying concealed weapons	2		30
Aiding and abetting prostitution	2	2	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	33		30
Unlawfully entering with intent to steal	3		30
Attempting to obtain by fraud	2		30
Housebreaking	2		30
Selling liquor without a license	3	2	10
Keeping a bawdy house	1	2	
Intimidation	1	1	
Unlawfully entering Canada	3	1	10
Unlawfully carrying firearms	3	2	10
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	1		30
Non-payment of wages	1		4
Non-support	1	6	
Indian Act—			
Liquor to Indians	8	3	23
Liquor in possession	2	1	15
Drunk (Indians)	3		30

During the past twelve months 167 finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners committed for indictable offences, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa. Two prisoners attempted to escape from their escort on March 17, 1914, but were recaptured the same morning. They were tried before Judge Jackson on March 24, and sentenced to one year, hard labour, each in the provincial jail, Lethbridge.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners satisfactory.

A sufficient quantity of prison clothing of good quality has been supplied.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

There was one death, R. R. Farmer, who was sentenced to thirty days hard labour for vagrancy on the 12th September, 1914. He was attended to by the prison surgeon from the day he was admitted until the 16th September, when he died at Galt hospital. An inquest was held, when a verdict was returned that R. R. Farmer died from natural causes, the cause being hemorrhage of the brain.

The guard-room has been overcrowded during the past twelve months. I have had as many as seventy-three prisoners here, with only eighteen cells at my disposal.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. S. READ, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

SUMMARY OF CRIME for the year ending September 30, 1914.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not Tried.
Against Public Order—				
Pointing firearms	3	3		
Having face masked by night without lawful excuse	2	2		
Discharging firearms	6	6		
Carrying concealed weapons	9	9		
Carrying pistol without permit	2	2		
Giving pistol without permit	1	1		
Against Administration of Justice—				
Assaulting peace officer in execution of his duty	2	1	1	
Escaping from custody	4	4		
Attempting to break jail	3	3		
Attempt to bribe peace officer	1		1	
Perjury	10	4	6	
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	184	183	1	
Abduction	1		1	
Drunk and disorderly	42	42		
Indecent exposure	2	2		
Keeping common gaming house	1	1		
Fortune telling	1	1		
Being found in common gaming house	17	17		
Buggery	1		1	
Insulting language	2	1	1	
Aiding and abetting prostitution	2	2		
Keeping house of ill-fame	7	7		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	2	2		
Being found in house of ill-fame	5	5		
Procuring	2	2		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1	1		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16 years	1	1		
Incest	1		1	
Seduction of ward	1			1
Against Person and Reputation—				
Assault	82	68	14	
Indecent assault	2	1		1
Wife desertion	1	1		
Rape	1		1	
Open wells unguarded	2	2		
Leaving unused mine unguarded	1		1	
Assault causing bodily harm	1		1	
Sending threatening letter	1	1		
Wife beating	1	1		
Shooting with intent	3	1	1	1
Threatening violence	1	1		
Intimidation	4	1	3	
Attempted murder	3	1	2	
Against rights of Property—				
Forgery	10	6	4	
Unlawful conversion	2		1	1
Theft	110	88	22	
Misappropriation	1		1	
Dead Beat Act	8	7	1	
False pretenses	22	10	9	3
Embezzlement	1		1	
Conspiring to defraud	2		2	
Defrauding creditors	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	13	11	2	
Having stolen goods in possession	6	6		
Refusing to deliver up timber	1		1	
Shooting cattle	1	1		
Burglary	4	4		
Horse stealing	9	2	6	1
Having house-breaking tools in possession	1		1	
Cattle killing	3	2		1
Shop breaking	1	1		
Entering with intent	2	2		

SUMMARY OF CRIME for the year ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not Tried.
Against rights of Property—*Con.*				
Housebreaking	2	2		
Breaking and entering	5	5		
Destroying fences	2	2		
Robbery with violation	2		2	
Wounding cattle	2			2
Damaging property	2	2		
Mischief	14	7	7	
Disposing of property to defraud creditors	1		1	
Arson	3	1		2
Conspiring to commit arson	3			3
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	5	1	
Intoxication	10	10		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	31	31		
Trespassing on C.P.R.	88	71	17	
Mischief on railway	3	3		
Against Immigration Act—				
Illegally in Canada	2	2		
Entering Canada by stealth	1	1		
Entering Canada after rejection	2	2		
Assisting rejected immigrant to land in Canada	1	1		
Against Ordinances—				
Liquor license	38	37	1	
Masters and servants	76	65	11	
Game	8	8		
Pound	11	11		
Prairie fire	24	22	2	
Neglected and dependent children	21	21		
Insane	15	13	2	
Entire animals	2	1	1	
Estray animals	11	10	1	
Noxious weeds	13	11	2	
Motor Vehicles Act	3	3		
Brand	3	3		
Public health	3	3		
Hawkers and peddlers	3	3		
Public works	1	1		
Pool room	3	3		
Medical profession	2	1	1	
Vital statistics	1	1		
Threshers lien	1	1		
Dental profession	1	1		
Drovers	9	9		
Mischievous animals	6	5	1	
Village ordinance	2	1	1	
Fence	1	1		
Against Dominion Acts—				
Ticket-of-leave Act	1	1		
Seed Control Act	5	5		
War Measures Act	15	15		
Total	1,077	923	138	16

Total number of cases before the Supreme and District Courts for the year ending September 30, 1914, 82; convictions, 53; fines, 6; imprisonment, 29; penitentiary, 11; suspended sentence, 7; *nolle prosequi*, 5; dismissed, 24.

Of the fifteen cases shown in last year's report as not having been tried, all have been disposed of as follows: Convictions, 10; acquitted, 5.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to report no serious fires during the year. There have been thirty-five fires investigated by us. Twenty-five charges laid, with twenty-two convictions.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—The usual orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of Supreme Courts at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and for District Courts at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Taber. All subpœnas issued have been served.

Prisoners have been escorted to the penitentiary and jails, and lunatics to the hospital for insane at Ponoka.

Coroners have been attended at all inquests held.

Immigration.—Relief has been issued to settlers, where required, by authority of the commissioner of immigration, by our detachments, and liens taken. All prisoners found to be subject for deportation have been reported to the immigration inspector, with the result that thirty-seven have been deported.

Customs.—The detachments at Milk River, Coutts, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, and Wild Horse have patrolled the boundary. The N.C.O. in charge at Wild Horse is an acting sub-collector of customs.

Public Health.—All cases of infectious and contagious diseases have been reported to the provincial medical officer of health at Edmonton and quarantine maintained when found necessary.

Indians.—Owing to the removal of Indians from Medicine Hat, no relief has been issued.

Six cases were entered against persons supplying liquor to Indians, with five convictions. Ten Indians were convicted of intoxication.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are almost all at present in good condition, and fit for work. Ten remounts were received during the year. Reg. No. 234 was destroyed at Lethbridge on account of an abscess on cheek bone. Reg. No. 670 died at Grassy Lake from colic. Pack pony No. 207 was destroyed at Writing on Stone on account of incurable quarter crack.

We have received during the month of September, twenty-five remounts: all are doing well with the exception of Reg. No. 1001 which, so far, has been too nervous to do much with him. This horse does not appear to be vicious, but crouches when one enters his stall. If he does not improve I would recommend that the person from whom he was purchased be asked to replace him with another horse.

I will require twenty (20) saddle horses to complete the establishment, with the increased strength of the division.

The mileage for the year is as follows:—

October, 1913	16,052
November, 1913	16,953
December, 1913	21,708
January, 1914	17,303
February, 1914	13,147
March, 1914	16,765
April, 1914	14,876
May, 1914	16,864
June, 1914	16,102
July, 1914	18,178
August, 1914	17,252
September, 1914	11,035
Total	196,235

With an average of fifty-five horses, this gives mileage per horse of 3,568.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Transport and harness are in serviceable condition.

SADDLERY.

We are now receiving a complete equipment from Regina with each man transferred.

With the increased strength, a number of stable halters, nose bags, and horse blankets will be required.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

This has been of good quality.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of excellent quality.

FORAGE.

Oats and hay supplied for the past year have been of good quality. Owing to the failure of crop and continued wet fall retarding threshing, I anticipate that oats will be higher in price than heretofore.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in good shape and has supplied grants to the amount of $471.50 to the division. From this fund we furnish the Division mess and also detachments drawing rations with crockery, cutlery, and table linen.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a good supply of books and a number of daily papers, as well as magazines, are subscribed for.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

We have had but little drill during the past year owing to paucity of men. The annual revolver practice was discontinued by order from Regina just before completion, but will now be resumed.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENT BUILDINGS.

The only repairs made during the year has been a new floor in the stable at the post. No new buildings have been erected. As reported in my last year's report, new buildings should be erected at Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille. I would recommend that the barracks at Lethbridge be painted and a wagon shed built. The old one is of no further use, and cannot be repaired.

I would also strongly recommend that authority be given to have outside water for the trees and garden. A system of pipes laid on top of the ground for summer use could be put in at little expense. This year, by kind permission of the city, I was allowed to use the street hydrants to water the trees in barracks.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Hon. Surgeon Mewburn was transferred to Calgary on October 1, 1913, and Dr. D. A. Taylor appointed as acting assistant surgeon for the post.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline has on the whole been good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There have been forty-one accidental or violent deaths during the year, all of which have been duly investigated; 136 inquiries for missing persons were received and circulated.

The division was inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert during the year. The commissioner also visited the post on different occasions. The number of cases shown give little idea of the work done by the division during the year.

Our southern boundary being the international line, and having 132 miles of this to patrol, consequently when a crime is committed to the north of us and the culprits suspected of trying to get across the line into Montana all detachments have to be kept on the move to guard as far as possible this line.

In the case of the Amisk murder and theft of 150 horses from Brooks, I had every available man and horse out for weeks. The mileage for the year will show what patrolling has been done.

Our guard-room has been again overcrowded, and no arrangements have yet been made for the keeping of insane persons, who have still to be held in the guard-room.

Inspector W. P. Lindsay was transferred to the division from October 1, 1913.

I regret the loss of Reg. Nos. 4557 and 4777, Sergeants Caulkin and McBrayne, the former being transferred to "A" division and the latter, as detective sergeant, to Dawson. Both were excellent men.

One new detachment was established during the year—Empress.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the work, and would especially mention Reg. No. 4268, Sergeant Major Humby, who has been untiring in his efforts.

Sergeant Wade, my orderly-room clerk, has been of the most valuable assistance to me.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,

Commanding "K" Division.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA DISTRICT OFFICE,
REGINA, October 26, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1914.

I assumed command of the Regina district on the 6th of December, 1913, from Inspector G. L. Jennings, who was transferred to "G" division, Edmonton, Alta.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The following is a report of the general state of the Regina district under sub-districts:—

Weyburn Sub-district.

The Estevan and Arcola sub-districts were amalgamated in October, 1913, and made into Weyburn sub-district, which is comprised of the following detachments: Weyburn, Ogema, Radville, Tribune, Estevan, North Portal, Northgate, Carnduff, Lampman, Arcola, Fillmore, Yellowgrass. The district extends from Weyburn west to Viceroy on the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, and east to the Manitoba boundary; south to the United States boundary, and north to the south part of township eleven. It is an entirely prairie country, with the exception of the district near Arcola on the Arcola-Regina line; the Moose mountains, which lie about 6 miles north of that line are wooded and contain timber reserve, 163 square miles in area; there are also numerous lakes in the mountains, and it is a first-class district for mixed farming, there being lots of feed especially in the timber reserve, where the settlers are allowed to run their cattle. The crop in this district this year is only fair, the west end of the district having experienced dry weather, and thus the crops dried out more or less and the yield is poor and the grade inferior; the average yield all over this sub-district this year is about 15 bushels to the acre, and the grade chiefly number two, and some of less grades; there is about one-quarter more percentage of acreage sown this year than last; there has been a good acreage of breaking done this year, but not so much as would have been accomplished had more rain fallen. There has been a considerable amount of building done this year, especially by the farmers, such as new stables and houses, etc.; not much building in towns owing to stringency of capital. A new town hall is being erected at Weyburn; also a concrete and steel bridge which will cost considerable.

The new towns which have originated this year are along the Grand Trunk-Regina to Boundary line, and they do not amount to very much at present. Talmage, which is a point north of Weyburn on the Grand Trunk line, may be a fair town in time, as there is a spur line running from it to Weyburn. The traffic on this line has been suspended, however, for the present, the road not having been ballasted.

The immigration into this district is steady, and the new settlers who come in are generally people who have means and have purchased improved farms; the poorer class of immigrant seem to go farther west, where they can obtain homesteads, mostly to the Peace River district; there is always a large number of immigrants passing along the Soo line from the U.S.A. via North Portal; there seems to be a large percentage of foreigners among them. The settlers in this district are going in more for mixed farming, as they are beginning to realize that a wheat crop is not to be relied upon; speaking generally, this district is in good shape and is well settled and the settlers appear to be in a thriving condition.

A new spur branch line was built by the G.T.P. Company this year from Talmage to Weyburn, the steel having been laid, but the track is not yet ballasted. This will enable the public to travel from Weyburn to Regina via Talmage without going via Moosejaw on the C.P.R. line, or via Stoughton. This will save considerable time; this line will probably be completed next year. The G.T.P. railway Regina to Boundary line was ballasted, and a daily train service has been inaugurated this year; this district is well supplied with railways at the present time.

The C.P.R. have been cutting down expenses this year, having taken off the Spokane flier from the Soo line altogether; they are also making some further changes in their passenger service at an early date.

This district is also well supplied with telephone lines, both long distance and rural; a new rural system has been installed in the Lampman district, which has now been connected with the long distance lines, and a rural line was also built in the Ogema district west of Weyburn, also connected with the long distance. The telephone is of great assistance in police work.

There was a total of twelve prairie-fire cases caused by persons clearing land, and convictions were obtained in most instances. No damage was done beyond hay land being burnt, and some hay stacks, which damage was made good by the defendants. Trains started some fires, but no damage has been reported in this district to any extent.

Craik Sub-district.

The crop conditions in this district were medium, wheat averaging about 20 bushels to the acre on summer fallow; about ten thousand acres were hailed out in the Chamberlain and Findlater districts. About 40 per cent of acreage was sown this year; increase of acreage under cultivation over last year about 3 per cent.

Building operations in this sub-district very slight. No new towns in the district. No immigration to this district during the past year.

Yorkton Sub-district.

Yorkton, which is the headquarters of this sub-district, has a population of about 5,000, which has not increased during the year. There has been little building done during the year owing to the scarcity of money. The town has nearly finished a large power plant and water system. A new central telephone office has been put up by the Provincial Government, and an up-to-date system installed, which is a great improvement over that of last year. The district is generally an old settled one, comprised, in the immediate vicinity of Yorkton, of Eastern Canadians, American and English settlers, with a foreign element made up of Austro-Hungarians and Germans. There are no homesteads available in this district. In spite of this I have to report no decrease in the acreage under crop, as there is a considerable amount of the land ploughed and put under crop by the more thrifty farmers; there will be, roughly speaking, about 320,000 acres under cultivation this year. The yields are poor in comparison to past years, owing to the exceptionally dry season; the average yield of wheat being only 15 bushels to the acre; oats, 30 bushels; barley, 30. I do not know of any flax being grown in the district.

The railway service continues good via G.T.P. and C.P.R. The C.N.R. have been somewhat of a disappointment in not completing their railway from Wroxton to Yorkton, as was expected and reported to be imminent last year.

A considerable amount of telephone construction has been done in the district.

There are about 1,500 families in the district of Austro-Hungarian and German nationalities; the great majority of these have become naturalized British subjects.

Melville.—Is a divisional point for the Grand Trunk Pacific; the crop conditions are very poor owing to the continued drought, and it is estimated that it will not be half of last year, as most of the crop has been frozen. There is about 5 per cent increase in the area under cultivation, and there is an increase in the cattle and mixed-farming operations. No new towns have sprung up in the Melville district, and in the town itself there has been very little building done. A theatre, creamery business block, and several private houses have been completed, and a Roman Catholic separate school is under construction.

There is a long-distance telephone service north and south, but none to the towns east and west; there is a line being constructed between Balcarres and Melville.

Sheho.—Crop conditions are not as good as last year. Oats are very poor, but in places the wheat crop is excellent and has escaped frost. About 10 per cent more land is under cultivation than last year. Building operations compare favourably with those of last year, additions having been added to the towns of Foam Lake, Wynyard, Theodore, and Sheho. There has been very little immigration to this district as there are but few homesteads open and they are of little use.

Kamsack.—The district around Kamsack has suffered like the rest of the country from dry weather. The chief crop is oats which, in spite of the drought, has headed out well. There are about 95,000 acres under crop, an increase of about 5 per cent over last year. The town is expending $130,000 in new sidewalks, sewerage, and electric light. Seventy-five cars of cattle have been shipped out this year, and 500 head of horses have been shipped in from the west and sold to settlers. There is very little land open to homesteaders, and what there is is very rough and is being taken up by Galicians and Russians.

There has been no fresh railway or telephone construction.

Immigration has been small; three English-speaking families have arrived from the old country, and a small number of Galician and Russian families have taken homesteads.

Canora.—The district in the Canora patrol has also suffered from lack of rain, and the crops are very light. Some of the late grain has been badly frozen, about 50 per cent of a full crop has been cut. The area under cultivation is in the neighbourhood of 15 per cent of the total area, and has not increased since last year. There has been very little building done in any of the towns or villages, but a number of substantial barns and dwelling-houses have been erected by the farmers during the year. The hospital at Canora has been completed this year and is proving a great boon to the neighbourhood. The town started to lay out a water system but the war closed operations, owing to the scarcity of money. There has been no immigration to this district.

The C.N.R. started laying steel on the new branch from Canora to Sturgis, the grade and bridges being completed, but the work was discontinued on the outbreak of the war. There has been no telephone construction during the year. A long-distance line between Canora and Kamsack is badly required. There is a good service west and south.

Langenburg.—This district, which used to be patrolled by the Yorkton detachment, has recently been made a separate district and a detachment established there. The

district is mostly settled by Austrian and German people. The crops have been good in the south part of the district where they had a fair amount of rain, but in the other parts they have been very light; on the whole they will average about 15 bushels of wheat to the acre; 30 of oats, and 20 of barley. The population has not increased to any great extent. There has been a considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation. No new buildings of any consequence have gone up.

There has been no railway construction done during the year, outside of maintaining the right of way. The C.P.R. and C.N.R. serve this district, and give a satisfactory one.

There is a long-distance telephone east and west, but none north and south. There are a number of rural lines running out of the villages.

Pelly.—This district is fairly well settled, the majority of the population being Galicians, with some English-speaking people, Doukhobors and Indians. The crops show a decrease over last year of at least 20 per cent, owing to dry weather and early frost. The area under cultivation has increased a little.

The Doukhobors have behaved very well this year. Most of them have left the village and have taken up homesteads. The people of the Fanatic village now number about twenty-four, and are old people. Twenty-five carloads of cattle have been shipped from Pelly.

A rural telephone has been put in at Pelly, extending for about 3 miles southwest of the village.

The C.N.R. started to lay steel for about 3 miles from Sturgis on their line to Canora. They had about forty men working but, on the outbreak of the war, they laid them off and sent them back to Winnipeg.

Montmartre Sub-district.

This sub-district includes townships 1 to 16 east and west on the C.N.R. line, taking in north of the C.N.R. line half-way between the C.N.R. and C.P.R. main line, on the south taking in half-way between the C.N.R. and the Arcola branch of the C.P.R., this making in all about fifty townships.

The sub-district includes the detachments of Montmartre and Kipling.

Taking the district as a whole, there is about 60 per cent of the land under cultivation; there are several farms lying idle this year but, allowing for the new land that has been broken up this year, the acreage under cultivation is about the same as last; there are several large creeks in different parts of the district which make a large acreage of waste land; this leaves about 60 per cent under cultivation, 20 per cent waste land and 20 per cent yet to be broken. Considerable damage was done to crops this year with hail and an early frost; the crops in the eastern part of the district are slightly better than in the west. Taking the district as a whole the crops will yield about 14 bushels to the acre. There has been very little building during the past year. One elevator has been built at Dumas. The population consists largely of foreigners of all nationalities.

There has been no railway construction in this district. There has been a rural telephone installed at Odessa; about 65 miles have been completed and are now in use; there is no long-distance telephone west of Montmartre, but there is some talk of completing the long-distance line west of Montmartre to Regina during the coming year.

Balgonie Sub-district.

It is estimated that the crop this year is 25 per cent below the average, both in the yield and the grade of the grain, owing to the unusually dry summer and early frosts before commencement of harvest. About 20 per cent of the acreage in this district is

being cultivated, the remainder being scrub and bluff. An occasional new building has been erected. This district, being a very old settled one, immigrants as settlers have been few, land being held at a high figure.

C.P.R. double-tracking of the main line and raising the track 2 feet was completed this summer, between Regina and Indian Head. Lajord rural telephone line was partly completed.

Moosomin Sub-district.

In this district the past year has been a prosperous one for farmers, neither hail nor frost having done any damage throughout the district; there were some good heavy rains in the early summer which gave the grain a good start. During midsummer the season was very dry, and this greatly lessened the yield of grain but, considering the high price of grain this fall, the farmers will receive fully as much money for their year's labour as they have received for the past eight years. A conservative estimate of the yields is as follows: wheat, 17 bushels to the acre; oats, 33; barley and flax, very light, but, fortunately, there was very little sown in the district.

Business in the small towns has been poor compared to former years, but every person is making a good living and keeping out of debt; real estate is at a standstill all through the district; very little building has been done except where it was absolutely necessary. An electric light house plant was installed at Broadview during the year; the Land Titles office at Moosomin has been completed and a large skating rink is in course of erection at Esterhazy.

No new towns have sprung up; about thirty-five families of Finlanders, Swedes, and Hungarians have immigrated into the colonies near Grenfell, Wapella, and Esterhazy. There has been a marked decrease in immigration during the year.

The land in this district is considered to be very fertile, with the exception of the Crooked Lake Indian reserve north of Broadview. The increase of acreage under cultivation this year is about 4 per cent.

The C.P.R. main line has been double tracked between Broadview and Grenfell, a distance of 86 miles; and between Broadview and Whitewood, a distance of 20 miles. This track is now being ballasted and will be in operation about the 15th October, 1915. No new long-distance telephone lines have been erected during the year. The following rural lines have been built. From Dubuc to Cotham, from Tantallon to near Spy Hill, from Whitewood to the Forest Farm district, from Valley post office to Moosomin, from Fairlight to Heather district. A number of rural telephone lines were to have been built this season but, owing to the money stringency, the building has been suspended.

Strassburg Sub-district.

In this district, which is well known as the famous Last Mountain Valley district, the season opened with excellent crop prospects, and the settlers generally were very optimistic of a good harvest but, as the season became advanced, the crops failed owing to what might almost be termed a general drought. Though the crop is a poor one as compared with former years, the farmers are not actually crippled financially, and will very likely get along without assistance from the Government. The acreage sown remains about the same as last year, 50 per cent, with about 3 per cent more land under cultivation. Wheat will average about 12 to 15 bushels to the acre, and oats not more than 25. Very little little flax or barley was sown. Settlers are doing a little more mixed farming than in former years and find that it pays them better than dependence on the grain crop alone.

No new towns have been started in this district and buildings have not been erected as in former years and the building industry is practically dormant; the dis-

trict is well settled, and there is no land now available for homesteading. The outbreak of hostilities has tightened finances, and consequently business generally is very dull.

There has been no railway construction in this district and, as stated in the report last year, the necessity of a line from Lanigan to Humboldt is still felt.

Two rural telephone lines (Edlow and East Mount) have been completed during the past year, and the construction of the long-distance line running east of Nokomis has been commenced.

Moosejaw Sub-district.

The season (1914) opened favourably for seeding. The ground was well worked and seed sown in good time. Copious June rains—over 5 inches fell—and warm weather caused rapid growth. The month of July, however, was dry and hot, but light showers in August gave relief, and this district, excepting a portion of the west, has a crop averaging from fair to good. Well-tilled summer fallow gave a yield of from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats, barley, and flax suffered more than wheat on account of heat and drought.

The price of wheat, $1 per bushel, has in districts where crops have been garnered, made this year's crop as remunerative to farmers as last year's crop.

The acreage under crop is about the same as last year.

There does not appear to have been any decrease in the amount of building operations, as might have been expected because of all the talk of "tight money." Some of the small towns have shown more development than others; the fact of new railroads taking lumber and building materials nearer to the farmers has brought about an improvement in farm buildings in some parts of the district.

All of the new branches of railroads in this district were either under construction or running trains at the time of writing the last annual report, but on the Moosejaw-Expanse branch, the Avonlea-Gravelbourg branch, and the Moosejaw-Mawer branch, towns which were then only a name have developed to some extent. Of these, the most notable are Dunkirk and Expanse; Lake Valley, Eskbank, Mawer, Central Butte, Lawson and Gilroy; Palmer, Mazenod and Ettington. On the C.P.R. branch south of Gravelbourg there has been some development in the towns of Limerick, Meleval, Lafleche, Woodrow, Meyronne, and Kincaid. All of the towns mentioned have stores and elevators, bringing merchandise as well as markets nearer the farmers.

This district has now reached the stage which makes immigration essentially slow. All of the land suitable for homesteading, and a great amount which is probably unsuitable, has been filed upon. It is probable there has been a falling-off in the immigration to this district.

The Moosejaw-Expanse branch of the C.P.R. has been extended to within 8 miles of Assiniboia, but no steel has as yet been laid on the new part of the grade. It seems probable that some time next year there will be direct railway communication between Moosejaw and Assiniboia, and thus more direct communication with many other points in the south country which can now only be reached by a long route.

The G.T.P. branch from Moosejaw northwest is now carrying a "mixed" passenger train three days in the week as far as Mawer. This branch is ballasted as far as Mawer. It is graded almost to the Saskatchewan river and there is very little likelihood of any further extension of this line until the bridge is built over the river.

There is now telephone communication throughout the district. There have been two rural telephones built in the Elbow district.

Indian Head Sub-district.

The general state of this district throughout the past twelve months has been entirely satisfactory. There was a mild winter, and not one case of destitution

reported. Compared with many other parts of the province, the harvest in this district is very good. The yield varies considerably in parts. The heavy land north of Indian Head has yielded about 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and the lighter land to the south has averaged about 12. The general average will be about 14 bushels. Crops were slightly damaged by an early frost, but this will be offset by the prevailing high prices. There is very little barley, rye, or flax grown in the district; the oat crop is rather light, but sufficient for local demands. There was hail in various parts of the district. The stock is in excellent condition. Owing to the general financial stringency, building operations have not been as extensive as in former years; the chief activities were noticed along the lake shores near Fort Qu'Appelle, where a considerable number of summer cottages continue to be erected. The new sanatorium near Fort Qu'Appelle was not completed, as expected. A new hotel has just been completed at Balcarres at a cost of about $40,000. There are no new towns, and the immigration to the district has been nothing to speak of.

The C.P.R. have been engaged throughout the summer double-tracking their main line between Indian Head and McLean, a distance of about 20 miles. The new track is now in operation. There have been as many as 400 men (chiefly Austrian and Germans) employed on the steel laying and ballasting gangs; also, several grading camps.

There was about 30 miles of rural telephone construction completed in the district.

Wood Mountain Sub-district.

This district is now pretty well settled and practically all open land has been taken up, either by homesteaders or having been leased to ranchers. The greater part of the new settlers are of Rumanian and Slavonic nationalities, though there is a fair sprinkling of Americans.

The chief towns in this sub-district are Assiniboia, Limerick, Readlyn, Verwood, all on the C.P.R. Willow Bunch is a fair-sized town, but with no railroad; the nearest station is Verwood.

In all the above towns, building operations are at a standstill. The population of these towns has increased a little, but otherwise they are the same as last year.

The railroad extension from Assiniboia to Expanse would have been completed this year but, owing to the war operations, were discontinued. The C.N.R. line, which was expected to come through Willow Bunch for the past three years, is still stopped at Bengough.

Norway House Sub-district.

The following is complete copy of report from Sergeant Nicholls, of Norway House:—

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the following annual report of this sub-district for the year ending 30th September, 1914. The sub-district consists of the following detail:—

Norway House—Reg. No. 3419, Sergeant Nicholls, T.
Reg. No. 5641, Constable Wayman, G.
Special Constable Towers, W. T.
Cross Lake—Reg. No. 4708, Constable Rose, P.
Split Lake—Reg. No. 4794, Constable Withers, D.
Special Constable Spence, A.

Sergeant Nichols has been away with the treaty party since the end of July, and the detachment has been in charge of Constable Wayman.

General State of the District.—This, as you are aware, is not a farming district, and the only cultivation is that of a few gardens, principally by white people; the Indian, as a rule, is not a tiller of the soil.

The new boarding school and hospital which was started last year is now nearly completed in connection with the Methodist mission, and both buildings are to be lit by electricity.

With the exception of the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, missionaries, Government officials and a few traders, the population is all Indian and half-breed.

There were during the spring of this year, quite a number of live foxes taken out of the country, and this has made the Indians very independent; hence, big money has to be paid them for trapping, etc.

Railway and Telephones.—The only railway construction going on is that of the Hudson Bay railway, which will pass to the west of Norway House.

Telephone lines, we have none, and none are projected.

Prairie Fires.—Being a bush country, we are not bothered in this respect, but we had a large number of bush fires, which have caused a great deal of damage owing to the shortage of rain. The Forestry Department had several patrols along all routes to the coast and outlying districts, and did excellent work trying to do away with these fires.

Assistance to other Departments.—On the application of the Indian Department, Sergeant Nicholls accompanied the treaty party this past summer, and visited every reserve in the district and, as a whole, the natives are in good circumstances. Last season was an exceedingly good one as regards the fur catch, and this past spring as regards live foxes. From a health point of view, tuberculosis seems to be their trouble, and a lot of this may be put down to intermarriage, which is causing a great deterioration among them.

During the past summer nearly every child on all the reserves has been vaccinated.

On a whole, the Indians are law-abiding, and give little trouble.

Infectious diseases.—Nil. The district is perfectly healthy, no disease of any kind has been brought to my notice for the year.

Crime.—The district is practically free from crime; one case of assault has been reported, and the offender brought before the police magistrate and punished.

Repairs to Buildings.—This detachment is the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, and needs only a new wharf, which has been in progress for the past two years. The new guard-room has been completed and the buildings painted.

Dogs.—The dogs of this detachment are in good shape, and are a first-class lot; those of Split Lake detachment when last seen were doing well, and three new dogs have been purchased.

The dogs have all been well looked after in the summer camp, and there have only been a few deaths amongst them as compared with other camps.

Taken as a whole, this summer has been good with the exception of several bad electrical storms and gales of wind.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. WAYMAN,
Constable.

For SERGEANT NICHOLS, *A.O.D.*,
In Command of Sub-district.

I forward, hereunder, the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room forwarded by Inspector Belcher in charge of the Yorkton sub-district:—

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Yorkton.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1914.

Prisoners in cells midnight September 30, 1913	7
Received during the 12 months ended September 30, 1914	166
Total	173
Discharged during the 12 months ended September 30, 1914	164
Remaining in cells midnight September 30, 1914	9
Total	173

Below is the classification of prisoners received in the guard-room:—

Males—	
White	139
Indians	4
Half-breeds	11
Females—	
White	11
Half-breeds	1
Total	166

The 164 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Released, time expired	42
Sent to Brandon asylum	7
Sent to Battleford asylum	4
Transferred to Moosomin jail	26
" Wolseley jail	16
Released on bail	17
" payment of fines	16
Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary	2
" Portage la Prairie industrial school	5
" Children's Shelter, Regina	1
Released on charge being withdrawn	1
" on suspended sentence	2
" after acquittal	3
Sent for trial to various places	7
Handed over to Neglected and Dependent Children Inspectors	1
Handed over to parents on order of Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children's Department	1
Total	151
Females—	
Released on payment of fines	5
Sent to Prince Albert jail	2
" Brandon asylum	1
" Battleford asylum	1
Handed over to relatives in accordance with Insanity Act	1
" " Inspectors of Neglected and Dependent Children's Department	2
Total	164

The average daily number of prisoners has been	11
The maximum number on any day has been	19
The minimum number on any day has been	4
The maximum number received in any month has been	19
The minimum number received in any month has been	7

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past year, with one or two exceptions, has been good, the exceptions being of a minor nature and satisfactorily disposed of by the acting assistant surgeon here.

Prisoner Geo. Hohunga, mentioned in last year's report as having escaped, has been recaptured.

Discipline has been well maintained. Inconvenience previously experienced due to overcrowding has been obviated to a great extent this past year by frequent transfers of prisoners to Moosomin and Wolseley common jails.

The figures quoted above show an increase in the number of prisoners handled compared with last year.

Defects reported previously still exist, such as cells being individually locked, entire absence of lavatory accommodation in the guard-room proper, and lack of jail yard for exercising prisoners awaiting trial, etc. Among the more serious charges on which prisoners have been held here during the year were two cases of murder, three of attempted murder, two of rape, and six of cattle-stealing.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. KEMPSTON, *Corporal,*
Provost.

Yorkton, January 10, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

Forwarded,

T. S. BELCHER, *Inspector,*
Commanding Yorkton Sub-district.

SUMMARY of Convictions before Supreme and Districts Courts.

Committed for trial		297
Made up as follows—		
Number of convictions	145	
Acquitted or charges withdrawn	75	
Remanded on bail	35	
Remanded in custody	42	
Total	297	297

Convictions disposed of as under:—

Number of fines	12	
Sent to jail	65	
Sent to penitentiary	38	
Let go on suspended sentence	30	
Total	145	145

CRIME.

SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	10	6		4
Murder, attempted	6	2		4
Manslaughter	16	13	3	
Shooting with intent	5	3	1	1
Threatening to shoot	3	1	2	
Threatening to kill	6	5	1	
Wounding	5	5		
Threatening to do bodily harm	1		1	
Assault, common	581	490	85	6
Assault, aggravated	6	5	1	
Assault, causing bodily harm	34	30	2	2
Assault, indecent	32	28	4	
Rape	7	1	2	4
Rape, attempted	8	3	4	1
Suicides	6	4	2	
Bigamy	8	6	1	1
Abduction	10	6	3	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	19	11	5	3
Non-support of wife and family	23	20	1	2
Neglect to provide assistance for child-birth	1		1	
Concealment of body of child	1	1		
Child-desertion	9	9		
Intimidation	9	4	3	2
Libel	3	2	1	
Criminal negligence	1			1
Sending threatening letter	1	1		
Violence to officiating clergy	6	6		
Procuring another to procure an abortion	1			1
Procuring miscarriage	3	2	1	
Accepting bribe	2	1		1
Offences against the property—				
Thefts	557	440	105	12
Thefts from the person	2	1	1	
Thefts from H. M. mails	2		2	
Thefts by juveniles	15	12	3	
Theft of goods under seizure	27	17	6	4
Horse-stealing	28	17	10	1
Cattle-stealing	20	9	8	3
Shooting or wounding cattle	15	10	3	2
Cruelty to animals	52	48	4	
House and shop-breaking	20	16	3	1
Burglary	15	12	3	
Fraud	6	3	3	
False pretences	78	66	6	6
Forgery and uttering	25	17	5	3
Robbery	9	5	4	
Robbery with violence	7	7		
Receiving stolen property	27	17	10	
Arson	11	2	5	4
Arson, attempted	2	1	1	
Mischief	35	27	8	
Killing and wounding dogs	1	1		
Embezzlement	2		1	1
Misappropriation	15	13	2	
Damage to property	29	27	2	
Theft by conversion	5	3	2	
Allowing dog to worry cattle	3	1	2	
Damage to fence	6	6		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	47	44	3	
Pointing firearms	11	11		

SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against public order—*Con.*				
Discharging firearms	4	4		
Selling firearms to a minor	2	2		
Leaving open well	8	8		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	576	536	40	
Drunk and disorderly	555	530	25	
Disturbing public worship	4	2	2	
Causing a disturbance	68	66	2	
Swearing and insulting language	31	26	5	
Indecent acts	11	10	1	
Indecent exposure	14	14		
Indecent exhibition	1	1		
Incest	3	1	1	1
Seduction	3		3	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	9	9		
Inmates of house of ill-fame	12	10	2	
Frequenters of house of ill-fame	18	18		
Prostitution	3	3		
Gambling	21	21		
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Nuisance	4	3	1	
Using obscene language	19	18	1	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	12	5	3	4
Escaping from lawful custody	3	2		1
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	5	5		
Contempt of court	4	4		
Obstructing a peace officer	27	23	4	
Assaulting a peace officer	15	15		
Resisting arrest	6	6		
Resisting bailiff	4	4		
Offences against Railroad Act—				
Stealing rides	354	351	3	
Trespassing on railroads	142	136	6	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	49	48	1	
Indians intoxicated	2	2		
Intoxication on Reserves	54	53	1	
Prostitution of Indian women	1	1		
Liquor in possession on Reserve	14	13	1	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants	630	565	65	
Game ordinance	130	120	10	
Hide and Brand Act	1	1		
Prairie Fires Act	164	154	10	
Liquor License Act	52	46	6	
Insanity	113	108	5	
Horse breeders Act	48	40	8	
Stray Animals Act	18	15	3	
Pound Act	20	14	6	
Herd law	4	3	1	
Livery stable ordinance	18	18		
Medical profession	3	2	1	
Public Health Act	3	3		
Hawkers and Peddlers Act	14	14		
Noxious weeds	11	11		
Steam Boilers' Act	39	37	2	
Motor Vehicles Act	87	82	5	
Vital Statistics Act	1	1		
Village ordinance	6	4	2	
Breach of Stock Inspection Act	9	9		
Auctioneer's ordinance	1	1		
Municipalities' Act	2	2		
Running picture show without a license	4	3	1	

SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Miscellaneous—				
Canada Grain Act	1	1		
Fishing ordinance	12	12		
Boarding House Keepers' Act	31	29	2	
Lord's Day Act	10	10		
Pool Room Act	8	7	1	
Neglect to find sureties te keep the peace	1	1		
Stock ordinance	10	9	1	
Breaking quarantine	6	5	1	
Breach of Public Works Act	4	4		
Customs Act	2	2		
Grand Total	5,417	4,782	558	77

This is an increase of 331 cases entered over 1913.

The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1907 to 30th September, 1914:—

—	1907.	1908.	1909.*	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Cases entered	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745	4,349	5,086	5,417
Convictions	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403	3,749	4,324	4,782
Dismissed or withdrawn	186	190	154	355	327	527	700	558
Waiting trial	24	26	16	14	15	73	62	77

It thus appears that, generally speaking, crimes are increasing with the growth of the population. I have noticed that, as in previous years, the foreign element is responsible for at least 75 per cent of the crime.

The following remarks on some of the more important cases handled in the Regina district during the past year may be of interest. I give them under the different sub-districts to show the class of crime being committed in each:—

Weyburn Sub-district.

Lee Hem murder at Bromhead, Sask.—This case occurred at Bromhead on the Neptune branch, 40 miles west of Estevan. Constable Wheeler, of Tribune detachment, received word that a man named Geo. Bidler had been shot by a Chinaman named Lee Hem. The constable proceeded to Bromhead and found that Bidler had been shot in the left lung with a .32 caliber revolver in the hands of Lee Hem, who was running a laundry in Bromhead.

It appears that Bidler, who was a man of jovial spirit, had been drinking for several days at Bromhead and had accosted the Chinaman Lee Hem in the bar-room of the hotel and had asked him to dance. The Chinaman got scared and withdrew to the

*11 months.

laundry. Bidler followed the Chinaman and provoked the accused by making threats. Bidler followed the accused out of the back door and was in the act of picking up a stone when the Chinaman fired his automatic revolver. Bidler was seen to fall and died a few seconds afterwards. The accused was brought before His Lordship Judge Brown and jury at Estevan on the 22nd of September and was returned "not guilty" and discharged. The accused was residing at Estevan for several years and was well spoken of.

Arthur Lockhart—Cattle-stealing.—This case occurred in the hills north of Viceroy in the Ogema district in November, 1913. Five head of cattle belonging to settlers in that district disappeared, and the accused, together with his cousin, Walter Lockhart, and Perley Richards, were suspected. After many inquiries on the part of Sergeant Reames and Constable Worgan, it was found that the hides of the missing animals and the carcasses were hidden in a hay stack on Perley Richards' land. Richards had, however, left the country and gone to Montana, where we are now endeavouring to locate him. Arthur and Walter Lockhart were arrested on warrants, and committed for trial. Walter Lockhart was charged with being an accessory. He pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three months in Regina jail. Arthur Lockhart comes up for hearing at Estevan early in October.

E. Wilson—Cattle-stealing.—This is another case of cattle-stealing in the Moose Mountain district where it appears that the settlers had been missing cattle for some time and one E. Wilson, who has a homestead on the edge of the timber reserve, was suspected, and arrangements were made with Mr. Russell Long to watch the accused and try and get evidence against him. Mr. Long saw the accused going to the bush on August 30 last, and shortly afterwards heard a rifle shot. He then rode over to the bush and saw a steer branded VPI lying dead and the accused in the act of skinning it. He asked the accused how he came to kill the steer and he replied that he had shot the wrong one and wanted Mr. Long to go with him to Mr. Burgess, the owner of the animal, and make a settlement. Mr. Long declined but instead notified the police at Arcola and Staff Sergeant Quinn arrested the accused at Kisbey and found him in possession of the hide branded VPI. The accused was committed for trial to appear at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Arcola, and has since been allowed bail.

William Hetherington—Murder of unknown man at North Portal.—On the night of August 4, a drunken brawl occurred in the bar-room of the hotel at North Portal. It appears that a threshing gang came across from the Dakota side and commenced drinking. The accused had words with the unknown man who was injured in the fight between the two. The injured man was found east of the hotel at about 11 p.m. the same night, lying in a pool of blood. He was taken to the hotel by another party. The man lay for three and a half days without regaining consciousness, and finally died. Hetherington, the accused, was placed under arrest by Corporal Binning of North Portal detachment, as he had admitted to parties that he had fought with the deceased on the night in question. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and the jury returned a verdict against Hetherington. A preliminary was then held and Hetherington committed for trial. Unfortunately, no parties could be located who saw the latter part of the fight at which time the most serious injuries were evidently inflicted.

The accused was brought up for trial before His Lordship Mr. Justice Brown at Estevan on the 26th of September and sentenced to two years, including hard labour, in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

H. A. Bennett—Assault occasioning actual bodily harm to Charles J. Steffler and John D. Riley.—This man was committed for trial at Estevan on August 17 on the

above charges. It appears that he had been drinking and got on the train at Neptune and was in the baggage car. The brakeman asked him to go into the day coach. He refused and was therefore put out by the train crew. After arriving at Estevan he drew a knife and stabbed Riley over the left eye, and on Steffler coming to Riley's assistance, Bennett stabbed him in the back.

The accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Estevan on the 24th September and was sentenced to one year in the common jail at Regina on each charge, the terms to run concurrently.

Theft of Registered Mail Bag, Weyburn.—A registered mail bag containing about $1,000 in cash and other mail matter was stolen from the C.P.R. depot at Weyburn in January, 1914. This case entailed a good bit of work on the part of Detective Sergeant Hall and Constable Robson. Henry Geiss and Arnold Wiley were the two men suspected, and although I am sure that they were the guilty parties we found it impossible to convict them, not being able to find the stolen bag of mail matter in their possession. Every effort was made to clear up this case and secure a conviction.

Augustine De Gallant—Contravention of Section 206, C.C.C.—This man was arrested, upon an information laid at Weyburn, at Edmonton, and brought back to Weyburn and charged with indecently assaulting several young boys, living in the Talmade district. On May 15 the accused appeared before His Honour Judge Wood and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary, and to receive twenty lashes.

Stanley G. O'Keefe—Bigamy.—This man was charged on the information of A. C. Johnstone, of Weyburn, with bigamy. He was arrested at Edmonton by the R. N. W. M. Police and brought back to Weyburn, where he appeared before His Honour Judge Wood on the 17th July, 1914, and sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

C. J. Evenson—Incest.—This case occurred in the Omega detachment district. He was arrested by Constable Worgan and brought to Weyburn for trial and sentenced to five years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Frank Staback—Theft of Horse, Buggy, and Harness, Weyburn.—A complaint was received from Mr. O. Peacock in the beginning of September that a grey pacing mare, buggy, and harness had been stolen in the city of Weyburn. On his way into town Mr. Peacock had picked up the accused on the road, intending to take him back to the farm and give him employment. The outfit was left by its owner in the stables at the back of the Weyburn club, who, on going out to hitch up to go home, found that the horse, buggy, and harness were missing. The R. N. W. M. Police were immediately notified and, after inquiries had been made, Staback was suspected and it was learnt that he had been seen going north driving the mare in question. Constable McSherry, of Fillmore detachment, did good work in tracing and finally effecting the arrest of the accused, who was brought back to Weyburn, appeared before Police Magistrate Graham of that city, and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Yorkton Sub-district Cases.

W. Rodgers—Gross Indecency.—This offence was committed at Elfros, on January 31, 1914. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Haultain at Wynyard on April 7, 1914, and was found guilty and sentenced to twenty months, including hard labour, in the common jail at Moosomin.

Mike Wolkoski—Theft from the Canora Hotel.—This offence was committed at Canora. The accused worked as a porter for the hotel for some time and was dismissed

and a boy named W. Burnside got his place. On the night of January 30, 1914, at about 2 a.m., Burnside was in the cellar of the hotel looking after the furnace, and heard a noise in the wine cellar. On looking in he saw Wolkoski climb out between the rafters and run away. A quantity of liquors and canned goods had been placed where they could be got at from the outside, evidently by Wolkoski. The case was tried before Judge Lamont and jury on May 8, 1914, at Yorkton. The evidence for the prosecution was very strong, including an admission of the theft made by Wolkoski to a boy named Burke. The defence was a complete denial of everything. The jury found accused not guilty.

Steve Wauzniak—Theft of Grain under Seizure.—This was a case where the sheriff's bailiff seized a quantity of grain, the property of Steve Wauzniak, and notified him of the seizure. Shortly afterwards the grain began to disappear and, a watch being put on the accused, he was caught hauling it to one of the elevators at Yorkton. The case was tried at Yorkton on May 8, 1914, and accused was found guilty, but was only sentenced to five days' imprisonment. The judge stated that he wanted these people to understand that they must not interfere with goods under seizure.

Kost Redman—Forgery.—This offence was committed in the Invermay district. It appears that a man named O. T. Tangen got a draft made out in the name of Nels Tangen for $98 from the Bank of Commerce at Nokomis. When going home he passed the farm where Redman lived and, on arrival at his home, he found that the pocket-book which contained the draft and some money was gone, and he went back over the road but could not find it. On December 8 the accused visited several stores in Invermay and tried to cash a draft for $98, and gave his name as Nels Tangen. The storekeepers got suspicious and 'phoned the bank at Nokomis, and found that the draft was issued to be paid in Minnedosa. They notified the R. N. W. M. Police, and Redman was arrested and tried before Judge Lamont and jury at Yorkton on May 5, found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Reinhold Richard—Assault Causing Bodily Harm.—This offence took place near Theodore, and was a case of a fight between two foreigners, in which the accused Richard beat a man named Gustov Wenclor with an axe handle and a gun over the head, causing severe wounds. The case was tried at Yorkton on May 6 before judge and jury, and the accused fined $75.

George Dixon—Abduction of a Girl under 16 years.—This offence, which took place at Kamsack, was one in which the accused was working for a farmer named Hartley. This farmer had a daughter, named Pansey, who was only 15 years of age. Dixon induced the girl to go away with him without the consent of her parents. They left on the night of January 4, 1914, and were married at Roblin, Man. They then left for Toronto, Ont., where they were arrested and brought back to Kamsack by Sergeant Fieldhouse. This case came up before Judge Gordon at Yorkton and the accused pleaded guilty and was allowed out on suspended sentence. He paid all the expenses in connection with his arrest and return to Saskatchewan for trial.

John Murray—Theft of Horse.—This offence took place near Melville. The facts of the case are as follows: On March 28, a man looking like a half-breed called at Carl Neuhauser's ranch and claimed an iron-grey mare which was in the stable there. Neuhauser refused to let him take her away, and the breed left. During the following night the mare was stolen and Mr. Neuhauser notified Constable Smith, of Melville detachment. After some days the constable located the accused near Saltcoats and arrested him and brought him and the mare to Melville. The man was committed for trial, tried before Judge Farrell on July 23, 1914, and was allowed out on suspended sentence.

John Cypyha—House-breaking and theft from post office, and Waysyl Mechichuk —Theft from the post office.—These cases were connected with each other. The facts are as follows: On September 21, 1913, a telegram was received at Yorkton as follows:—

"The Mounted Police, Yorkton.

"Send Detective at once, my store badly robbed.

"(Sgd.) F. HALTER."

Constable Bell was sent at once and found that Mr. Halter had missed various articles to the value of $70 on the night of the 20th September, 1913. Entrance had been effected by removing a window at the back. Halter suspected a man who lived near Mulock, but did not know his name. Constable Bell went to Mulock, making careful inquiries along the line. As there were a number of foreigners in town the constable hung around the post office. He saw a man go by wearing a coat and some cheap jewellery which answered to the description of some of the missing articles. The constable arrested this man, named John Cypyha, and took him to his home, where he admitted the theft and showed where the rest of the missing articles were.

Three nights previous to this the back door of the post office at Mulock had been broken open and a considerable quantity of tobacco and some money taken. The above named was also suspected of this, and he made a confession in the guard-room at Yorkton, implicating the other man Wasyl Mechichuk. These men were both committed for trial and the former received one year and the latter six months, including hard labour.

David Downes—Sending Letters threatening to Murder.—This offence was committed at Melville where Mr. Cook, Divisional Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, received letters from David Downes threatening to murder him. Downes was a former employee of the company, and was tried at several jobs and eventually dismissed as unfit. On Thursday, November 27, 1913, Mr. Cooke received a letter from Downes threatening to kill him (Cooke) if he did not give the accused a job on the G.T.P. Downes was arrested and the preliminary was held at Melville before T. S. Belcher, J.P. It then came out in evidence that Downes had previously assaulted Mr. Cooke for the same reason. The accused was committed for trial and the proceedings and exhibits in the case were mailed by Mr. Belcher, J.P., to the Clerk of the Court at Melville. They never reached their destination and, although searched for, were never located. Downes appeared before Judge Ellwood at Melville on February 17, 1914, and as the proceedings could not be produced, and as Mr. Cooke was sick and unable to appear the case was remanded to the next sittings of the Supreme Court at Melville. On September 23 the accused again appeared at Melville, this time before Chief Justice Haultain and allowed out on suspended sentence.

Katie Ozimilouski and Yerko Pawliw—Murder.—This alleged offence took place at a farm near Goodeve. The facts are shortly as follows: Karol Ozimilouski and Katie Ozimilouski had been married for twenty-three years and had a daughter named Rosie, aged 19. This girl was engaged to be married to Yerko Pawliw. Karol got into difficulties over his farm and was compelled to sell it and this greatly annoyed the wife who, on every possible occasion, abused him about it. The balance of the money received, some $300, was paid on a quarter section of land which was bought in Pawliw's name, and the Ozimilouski family went to live with him. From this time to his death Katie Ozimilouski and Pawliw led the old man a dog's life, and about the end of May it is reported that Pawliw gave the old man a severe beating with a cord-wood stick. The old man took to his bed and was not seen outside again, except about two weeks before his death, when he was carried to confession, he being

too weak to walk. About this time Rosie Ozimilouski married Yerko Pawliw, and the guests at the wedding noticed the emaciated condition of the old man. He died on June 22, and a post-mortem made by Dr. Clarke showed that he died of starvation and nothing else, the doctor giving it as his opinion that deceased had had nothing to eat for two weeks at the least. The coroner's jury gave a verdict that ill-treatment at the hands of Yerko Pawliw, and also neglect of proper medical treatment and necessary nursing from the wife of deceased, did hasten the death of Karol Ozimilouski, and they advised that Yerko Pawliw and Katie Ozimilouski be held pending further investigation. Both these people were arrested and charged with murder and a preliminary hearing was held on July 6 and 7, at Goodeve, before Inspector Belcher, J.P., when circumstantial evidence of an incriminating nature was put in. However, when the accused appeared for trial before Chief Justice Haultain at Melville on the 24th September, the case against each of them was withdrawn.

Moosomin Sub-district Cases.

Isaac Kuyala—Attempted Murder.—In the early winter of 1911 the accused, in company with one Gust Mantysarry, both Finlanders, attended a dance in the New Finland colony north of Wapella, Sask. Kuyala and Mantysarry became angry because another Finlander named Joe Petla brought a girl to the dance with whom Mantysarry had been keeping company; they all had several drinks of liquor, and a fight followed; later, when Petla was hitching up to go home, Mantysarry and Kuyala attacked him. Mantysarry struck Petla with his fist and with a neckyoke; then Kuyala interfered and attempted to assist Mantysarry. Petla ran away and Kuyala followed, caught up with Petla and stabbed him seven times in the face and body, leaving him for dead. Kuyala and his chum then escaped to the United States. Two years and a half later Sergeant Joyce, in charge of the Moosomin sub-district, learned where Kuyala was. Authority was obtained, the accused was arrested and brought back, and will be tried at Moosomin in October. I attach considerable importance to this case, because it will prove to the foreign element that their crimes have not been forgotten and that they cannot escape the punishment of their crimes by running away to the United States.

Edward Kayhty—Murder.—This is another case in which a number of more or less intoxicated Finlanders were driving home from Wapella to the Finland colony, north. E. Kayhty and E. Yunilla were driving in the same sleigh; they had some words, some threats were made, a knife drawn, then the thing smoothed over and one of the men got into another sleigh. When some 11 miles from Wapella the party came to a cross trail where they were to separate and go to their respective homes. Unfortunately, Yunilla and Kayhty had to pass each other when they were both out of their sleighs, and as they passed something was said or done which started a fight, resulting in the death of Yunilla and Kayhty was badly wounded. He was taken to the Moosomin hospital and treated for about a month when he fully recovered and was tried for murder, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. The other members of the party could not tell which man started the fight, as they were some distance away and as Yunilla was dead it was almost impossible to tell which started the fight and whether Kayhty acted in self-defence or not.

Procuring another to Procure an Abortion.

Oliver Millham.—This is another case which caused great interest in the district. Oliver Millham was, at the time of the alleged offence, a wealthy farmer. He defiled a domestic servant of his, and it is alleged that she became pregnant and that Millham took her to Wapella and had a man named Joseph Pritchard perform an

abortion upon her. This case was first brought to the notice of Sergeant Joyce two years ago, and at that time there was no hope of doing anything because Pritchard would naturally deny having performed the operation. Last year, however, Pritchard was convicted for two similar offences and sent to the penitentiary for a four-year term. Before leaving for the penitentiary, Pritchard admitted having performed an operation on the girl in question at the request of Oliver Millham. Millham was then arrested and committed for trial which takes place at Moosomin in early October.

Strassburg sub-district cases.

Franz Greenfield alias *Mathias Kleck* alias *Paul Schmidt, charge—Theft.*—The accused in this case, whilst in the employ of one Karl Krienki, a farmer of Southey district stole various articles of value, including some foreign gold pieces and jewellery, on March 3, 1913, during his employer's absence from home. Warrant was issued and the accused was arrested at Earl Grey on the 23rd July, 1914, to which point he had returned from the United States. He was placed on trial and pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. This man was also accused of the theft of a bicycle and found "guilty" and sentenced to a further term of two years.

Sam Worthington—Aiding and Abetting to sell stolen Horse.—The accused in this case was charged with aiding a man named Max Jordan to sell a horse at Duval, which had been stolen by Jordan near Raymore. Jordan disappeared and the accused was arrested near Duval on August 14, 1913. A preliminary was held before L. C. Evans, Esq., J.P., on August 18, 1914, and accused remanded until August 26, being allowed bail, but did not appear to answer to his bail and was not arrested until the 27th of December, when the preliminary was continued and accused committed for trial. He appeared before the District Court at Wynyard before His Honour Judge Gordon and pleaded "guilty," and was allowed out on suspended sentence.

E. Tawekesequape (Indian)—Bigamy.—The accused in this instance is an Indian of The Poor Man's band. He was married to Virginia Kewiss at Lebret by Rev. Father Hugonard, according to Christian rites, on October 23, 1913, although he was already married to Jenette Tapequon, according to the Indian rites. This case was prosecuted to test the validity of Indian marriages. He was committed for trial at Punnichy on May 2, 1914. He elected for a speedy trial before His Honour Judge Farrell, at Melville, on 10th August, 1914. Much conflicting evidence was submitted as to what constituted an Indian marriage, and the case was adjourned until the 21st August, when the accused was discharged, a stay of proceedings having been ordered by the Attorney General.

Moosejaw sub-district cases.

Maud Greenman, Jane Caldwell and Austin Foy—Murder.—On the 25th of July, 1913, Maude Greenman, a widow, gave birth to an illegitimate child at her farm, north of Eyebrow, Sask. That day, Jane Caldwell, a trained nurse who lived nearby, was called to the Greenman farm on account of Maude Greenman's condition. The child was born that night. The mother of the child was very distressed and made attempts to take its life during the night. However, the following morning the child was still alive and well. Maude Greenman discussed with the nurse means of getting rid of the child, and early in the morning of the 26th, Jane Caldwell, at the request of its mother, took the child to an outhouse where frozen meat was stored and left it there. It was a typical winter's morning with the temperature below freezing point. The child was laid on the floor with nothing to protect it except part of a skirt in which it was wrapped. Jane Caldwell made visits to the outhouse during the morning, each time finding the child nearer death and reporting to the

mother on her return to the house. At noon the child was dead and was placed in a small earth cellar under the floor of the outhouse. The offence was disclosed by a suspicious statement made by Jane Caldwell, and Corporal Pass was sent to interview her. She then made a confession, giving all the details of the horrible crime. The body of the infant was afterwards dug up and the evidence pieced together. Austin Foy, the father of Maude Greenman, was in the house at the time the crime was committed and was charged with being a party to it. The three persons accused were tried by jury at the 1913 November sittings of the Supreme Court at Moosejaw, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands. Maude Greenman and Jane Caldwell were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years each in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton. Austin Foy was acquitted.

Patrick Kelly—Pulling Trigger of Firearm with intent.—This case is in a measure connected with the Greenman, *et al* murder case, inasmuch as Pat Kelly was the father of the illegitimate child whose death was the subject of the murder charge. On June 4, 1913, just after coming out of jail, Pat Kelly went to the Greenman farm. There was a disturbance, during which the accused produced a revolver. Maude Greenman called for assistance, over the rural telephone, with the result that the local Justice of the Peace, accompanied by two other men, went to the Greenman farm in an auto. When they got near the farm Kelly was seen driving off in a buggy. The auto party gave chase and Kelly fired some shots from the revolver. When the party approached near to Kelly he pointed his revolver straight at the J.P., and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the cartridge did not explode and Kelly was disarmed before he could fire again. He was also tried at the November sittings and convicted and sentenced to one year including hard labour.

Katie McCann.—Child Murder.—On February 13, 1914, Dr. Brown, coroner of Moosejaw city, was notified that there was the dead body of a child in suit case in the parcel checking room at the C.P.R. station, Moosejaw. On that day, Katie McCann, a 20-year old girl, came into Dr. Bawden's office at Moosejaw, informed him that she had given birth to a child at Marquis, Sask., during the previous night and had brought its dead body to Moosejaw with her on the train. Investigation was made by Corporal Pass. The child was illegitimate. No assistance had been procured for the child-birth, and it appeared that nobody knew of the birth of the child except Katie McCann. She was tried at Moosejaw in June, 1914, on the charge of having murdered the child, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The autopsy on the body of the child failed to establish satisfactorily that the child had lived a separate existence.

Sam Goudry—Horse-stealing.—On the 24th of April, 1914, an Indian named "Thigh" reported to the Moosejaw detachment that one of his horses had been stolen the previous night from the encampment on the southern outskirt of Moosejaw. Early investigation indicated which way the thief had gone. Early on the morning of the 26th April, Constable Lougheed, of Tugaske detachment of this sub-district, heard a rumour of a suspicious horse trade at Central Butte, 25 miles away, and he hurried there in an automobile and found the horse in the possession of a man named Berger, who claimed to have bought it off a half-breed early the previous morning. This constable took up the chase and eventually located and arrested the thief the next day, and he proved, from a ticket-of-leave license on his person, to be one Sam Gaudry. He was identified by Berger as the man who had sold him the stolen horse. The case was tried by jury at the Supreme Court, Moosejaw, and the accused was convicted and sentenced to six years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. The horse was ordered to be restored to the Indian "Thigh." Constable Lougheed's work in arresting this man is highly commendable.

Samuel Myers—Robbery with Offensive Weapons.—On November 1, 1913, Louis Sibel of Section 31-9-5 west of the 3rd., about 8 p.m. was accosted in the stable on his farm by this Samuel Myers, who pointed a revolver at Mr. Sibel and ordered him to throw up his hands. Sibel complied and was ordered to walk to the house, where he was ordered to hand over his money. Mr. Sibel instructed his wife to get the money and she produced thirty and some odd dollars which she handed over to Myers. During all this time the robber kept Mr. Sibel covered and upon leaving warned him against leaving his house for some time. After ten o'clock that evening, Corporal Tomlinson, of the Gravelbourg detachment, was notified, and he arrested Myers about an hour and a half later. When arrested Myers had a revolver fully loaded and plenty of ammunition, also considerable stolen property. This case was tried before His Honour Judge Wood in the District Court at Weyburn on December 18, 1913, and was convicted and sentenced to fifteen years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary. An attempt was made by this prisoner to escape from the guard-room at Regina, which was unsuccessful.

Charles D. Fitchell—Cattle-stealing.—Fitchell was conducting a small butcher's business in a town named Clay in the "Dirt Hills." At the end of April, 1913, the head of a black steer, which was recognized as the remains of a steer belonging to a farmer named Galavich, was found in the Dirt Hills and a complaint was made to the constable stationed at Avonlea. It was learned that Fitchell had been in the vicinity recently and had borrowed a rifle from one of the settlers; also that he had brought the carcase of a freshly killed steer into Clay city that day; then it was learned that the hide of a black steer had been sold by Fitchell to a butcher in Briercrest, and after the investigation had been commenced by the police he went to the butcher and asked him not to tell about the hide. This case was tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on January 26, 1914, and the accused found "guilty" and sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. Fitchell was an ex-convict.

George Osborne—Receiving Stolen Cattle.—This was another case occurring in the "Dirt Hills" district. The hides of stolen cattle were found hidden near the slaughter-house of this man. He was tried and sentenced to three months, including hard labour, in Regina jail. These two successful prosecutions of cattle-stealing cases in this district, where there has appeared a tendency to this class of crime, is calculated to have a good effect.

James Gladstone and Charles Hayes—Theft of Flax.—On February 25, 1914, Mr. Walter K. Cross complained to Moosejaw detachment that a large quantity of flax had been stolen from his farm, southwest of Moosejaw. Constables were sent out to make investigations and, within a few days after the commencement of the inquiries by the police, James Gladstone, who had a homestead near Mr. Cross' ranch, went to see the complainant and asked him to stop the police investigation and allow him (Gladstone) to pay for the stolen flax. This led to the arrest of Gladstone, who made a confession implicating Hayes, his neighbour. Hayes was also arrested, and also made a confession. Gladstone received the larger share of the flax stolen from Mr. Cross, which totalled about 164 bushels. These two men were tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on the 4th of March, 1914, before His Honour Judge Ouseley. Gladstone was sentenced to three years and Hayes to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Fred. Beaupré—Burglary and theft.—Mr. James E. Mann left his house on his farm, section 31-7-4 west of the 3rd, fully furnished and locked up during the winter of 1913-14 while he was residing at Moosejaw. On December 14, 1913, a neighbour noticed that Mr. Mann's house had been broken into, and reported the fact to Gravelbourg detachment. Constable Foster went to investigate, and traced the crime to Fred. Beaupré. A search was made, and property stolen from Mann's house was

found in the house of Beaupré. He was arrested, asked for and obtained a summary trial, and was sentenced to nine months with hard labour in the Regina guard-room.

H. H. Underwood, theft of $700.—On December 10, 1913, Mr. Kenneth McLellan, of Mazenod, telegraphed a complaint to the Gravelbourg detachment to the effect that he had a fur coat and $700 in cash stolen from him. The case was investigated with the result that a warrant was issued and a telegram sent to various detachments to lookout for and arrest H. H. Underwood. He was arrested at Radville detachment, and brought to Gravelbourg. He had the fur coat in his possession when arrested. He was tried summarily at his own desire and pleaded "guilty" on the charge of theft of the overcoat before Justices of the Peace Ford and Davis. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the common jail at Regina on that charge. On the charge of theft of the $700 he was tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on April 21, 1914, and sentenced to eighteen months with hard labour in the Regina jail.

Alex. Scott—Alleged Wounding with Intent.—On February 24, 1914, there was a German wedding near Lang. During the evening a "charivari" party of men went from the town of Lang and serenaded the wedding party with a banging of tin cans, ringing of cow bells, and discharge of shot-guns. This was resented by the wedding party and a fight ensued, during which it appears that three men, members of the wedding party, received knife wounds. On March 12, Alex. Scott, one of the "charivari" party was committed for trial on three charges of wounding and will appear at Weyburn early in October.

Indian Head Sub-District Cases.

John F. Spence.—Carnal Knowledge of Girl under Fourteen.—This offence was committed on a 6-year old girl on August 11, 1912, at a farm near Indian Head. Spence absconded but was eventually arrested at Regina on a charge of forgery and sentenced to twelve months in the common jail at Regina. Sergeant Watson, of the Regina District Office, noticed that his description tallied with the man wanted at Indian Head and, on the expiration of his sentence for forgery, he was re-arrested and elected for a speedy trial and pleaded "guilty" to the charge of indecent assault, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Regina jail.

Edward Gagg—Horse-stealing.—This case originated at Headlands, Sask., some six years ago, when Mr. Angus McLeod reported the theft of a pony. Gagg was arrested in Winnipeg in April, 1914, and committed for trial. He appeared at Regina before His Honour Judge Hannon on May 30, and after a hard-fought case the accused was discharged.

James Wesley Hayes—Bigamy.—This offence was committed at Wolseley in November, 1913. A month later it was rumoured in the district that Hayes' first wife was living in Ontario, whereupon the accused absconded. This September he was located and arrested in the Nut Mountain district, brought back and will appear for trial at Moosomin the first week in October.

Douglas Edmunds—Shooting with Intent.—This case caused considerable excitement in the Qu'Appelle Valley district last April. Young Edmunds had been jilted by a young lady in the district. Late at night he waylaid her and his rival on a lonely part of the trail and fired two shots from a double barrelled gun as they were driving past. He was arrested on suspicion and admitted the shooting, but claimed merely to have fired to frighten the couple. He appeared before His Honour Judge Elwood and jury at Regina in May and a verdict of "not guilty" was returned, the jury requesting His Honour to severely censure the accused for his conduct.

Henri Lebau—Shopbreaking.—This man, a stranger in the district, broke into a store at Summerberry on the night of September 1, and stole a small amount of jewellery and cash. He was disturbed by the store-clerk, but made his escape. A few days later he was apprehended for a similar offence at Whitewood. He also turned out to be the man wanted at Sintaluta for the theft of $113 and a watch on August 25 from a farm where he had obtained employment for the harvest. On September 18, he was sentenced by His Honour Judge Farrell at Moosomin to two years (less one day) imprisonment in the common jail at Moosomin.

Wood Mountain Sub-district Cases.

W. Brown—Burglary.—This man was the village constable at Limerick and was arrested by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as the result of their investigations of the burglary of the Imperial Elevator and Lumber Company's office at Limerick. The amount stolen was about $800 in cash and cheques. On the town police station being searched, most of the cash and all of the cheques were found. The remainder of the cash was found on Brown's person after his arrest. The cash box, which had contained the money, was found in the hotel well. This man was committed for trial and appeared before His Honour Judge Wood at the District Court, Weyburn, and sentenced to five years, including hard labour, in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. This case required careful handling, and reflects with credit on Detective Sergeant Reames and Corporal Coleridge.

James Knowlen—Murder of Edward Kerry.—This man has been arrested and very good evidence collected against him, but the preliminary proceedings have not yet taken place as the accused is confined in a hospital for the insane at North Battleford, Sask. There is every reason to believe that he will recover.

The facts of this case are as follows: Some neighbours of the murdered man came to the police and stated that Kerry and his team had disappeared under suspicious circumstances. The man Knowlen had, the previous evening, tried to borrow Kerry's team but had been refused, Kerry stating to several people that he had no intention of letting Knowlen have his team. There were no signs of violence around Kerry's shack. However, search was made in the district and it was finally discovered that Knowlen had headed south for the U.S.A. He made the journey to the States the night the murder is supposed to have been committed, and though he inquired his way at several places this side of the line his first real stop was west of Opheim, a small village just over the line. He stopped for breakfast here and, from people who saw him at this place, it was for the first time definitely proved that the missing man was not with him. Detective Sergeant Hall was sent on this case and, after a great deal of trouble and expense, finally located Knowlen in Humboldt, Iowa, U.S.A., and brought him back to Regina about the 19th of April. The murder was committed on the night of the 9th of March.

The democrat and team belonging to Kerry have been recovered from the man who bought them from Knowlen, and have been identified. They are being held at Wood Mountain as exhibits. A body was also found about 35 miles over the line and taken to Wood Mountain and there identified as that of the missing man Kerry.

In this case it was unfortunate that, although the scene of the murder is only 7 miles from the Wood Mountain post, the police were not notified until three days had elapsed. Had they been notified earlier much trouble might have been saved and a speedier arrest effected.

Frank Nord—Attempted murder.—The accused was arrested on the evening of the 20th of July, on information of A. P. Peterson, a farmer living north of Assiniboia, on the above charge. He was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

Frank. M. Dennis—Incest.—This man was committed for trial in the Wood Mountain district on September 13, 1913, and was tried before Chief Justice Haultain and jury at Weyburn on 24th March, 1914. The jury brought in a verdict of indecent assault, and the accused was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in Regina common jail. In sentencing the prisoner His Lordship took into consideration the length of time he was awaiting trial, and also the fact of his wife and children being dependent upon him.

George Ferguson—Murder.—The accused in this case was arrested by Constable Warde, on the 4th January, 1914, the victim, Ed. Smith, still being alive. Ferguson was committed for trial at Bengough on the 8th of that month. The following are the exact details of the case: Ferguson and Smith were neighbours living about 9 miles west of the Big Muddy detachment on the Beaver creek and according to the evidence produced at the trial, Smith had made improper suggestions to Ferguson's wife during the month of August, 1913. On January 3, Ferguson came down to a coulee close to Smith's homestead to get some poles and when returning crossed a corner of Smith's land, where he was met by Smith and words followed, Smith reminding Ferguson that he had told him to keep off his place, and then what actually took place will never be known. Ferguson's story was that Smith struck him with a club (which was produced as an exhibit at the trial) and then he (Ferguson) shot him in self-defence.

Smith's story was that he had told Ferguson to keep off his land and the accused had answered that he would come on his land whenever he had a mind to. A few more words ensued and then Ferguson out with his shot-gun and shot him through the breast. The wounded man managed to get on his horse and get to his nearest neighbour's house, one F. Schmidt, of Montana. He lived for close on to three weeks, and during that time was attended by Corporal Howard, who waited to obtain his dying declaration. This was obtained on January 19.

Ferguson came up for trial at Estevan on the 17th of March, 1914, before His Honour Judge Elwood and jury. In the first trial the jury disagreed, and the second time they brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a strong recommendation for mercy. The accused was sentenced to two years with hard labour in the Regina jail.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

The following is a report of prairie and forest fires which occurred in the district during the year, under sub-district headings:—

Indian Head Sub-district.—On November 4, 1913, a prairie fire broke out just west of Indian Head along the north side of the C.P.R. main line, and extended to the farm of Mr. Angus McKay where damage, estimated at about $3,800, was done to outbuildings and machinery. The company fully compensated Mr. McKay for his loss. Four other fires of minor importance occurred without damage.

Wood Mountain Sub-district.—Fifteen fires occurred in this sub-district. No very great damage done. Convictions obtained in most cases.

Moosejaw Sub-district.—There was a total of twenty-one fires in this sub-district, many of them occurring last spring, and in several cases considerable damage was done. So far this fall and last fall fires were very few, which indicates that most of them are caused by "spring burning."

Strassburg Sub-district.—Sergeant Mulhall reports seven fires caused by farmers burning stubble, and travellers dropping ignited matches. No serious damage done. Hay land burned; one prosecution entered and conviction obtained.

Balgonie Detachment.—Two prairie fires reported; one burning about 20 tons of hay and the other burning about 700 acres of prairie land. Fire started by a spark from a C.P.R. engine.

Montmartre Sub-district.—Two cases during the year. Conviction in each.

Yorkton Sub-district.—There have been very few prairie fires in the district. In the Yorkton patrol district there were six cases investigated, and convictions obtained in each. In Kamsack district there was one case. This was dismissed, the Justice of the Peace giving a peculiar decision, he holding that the accused, a contractor for the Provincial Government, was not responsible as he was employed by the Government and was not his own boss. In Canora district there was one fire, and the person who set it out was convicted. In Pelly district there were three fires, with one conviction. In the other two cases the police were unable to find out who had started them. These fires were nearly all the result of homesteaders burning stubble and not taking the precautions as required by law. The damage done was very small.

Craik Detachment District.—Five fires reported during the year, and convictions obtained in all of them. Fires caused by proper precautions not being taken when burning off stubble or straw piles. In two of the fires no damage was done. In a fire which started near Davidson on April 19, 1914, a large amount of hay was burnt, valued at about $200. In two others, started near Craik through burning stubble, some hay land was also burnt in each case.

Weyburn Sub-district.—There was a total of twelve prairie-fire cases in this subdistrict which were caused mostly by persons clearing land, and convictions were obtained in most of them. No damage was done beyond hay land being burnt and some hay stacks, which damage was made good by the defendants. The district is broken up too much now to allow of a fire travelling very far.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior—Immigration.—Every assistance in our power is afforded the immigration officials. Reports from time to time are sent to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, of undesirables in this country, many of whom have been deported during the year.

Department of Customs—A sharp look out is kept for infractions of the Customs Act. There do not appear to be many of these now.

Department of Indian Affairs.—Escorts have been provided for officers of the Indian Department when paying treaty moneys, and these policemen also preserved law and order and prevented liquor trading to the Indians.

Agriculture.—Our detachments report all instances of contagious diseases in animals, which are promptly forwarded to the nearest veterinary inspector for action.

Justice.—All Supreme and District Courts have been provided with orderlies during the complete sittings. Also, required assistance has been given coroners and local justices. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to and from the different jails and penal institutions in the province. Prisoners have been brought back from the United States and other provinces in Canada for trial in Saskatchewan. The Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa, is kept advised of the reporting of convicts on ticket-of-leave.

Post Office Department.—Investigations have been made during the year in connection with robberies from post offices, as requested by the post office inspectors at Saskatoon and Moosejaw.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

Public Health.—The commissioner of this department, resident at Regina, has been kept informed of all cases of infectious diseases coming to the notice of our detachments. Assistance has been given in enforcing quarantine regulations.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—The work connected with this department is rapidly increasing. A large number of children have been apprehended under the Children's Protection Act, taken before two Justices of the Peace, committed to the care of the superintendent of the department, and escorted to wherever he desired. A number of boys were taken to the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Liquor License Branch.—Reports of breaches of the Liquor License Act received from detachments are forwarded to the Department of the Attorney General for investigation by the liquor license inspectors.

Live Stock Branch.—During the year many investigations *re* breaches of the Horse Breeders' Act were made, and convictions obtained.

Investigations re deaths.—The following number of deaths in this district have been investigated by the police, with a coroner except when it was not possible to procure the attendance of one:

Accidental and sudden deaths	148
Suicides	24
Attempted suicides	2
Total	174

This is an increase of 45 over the preceding year. The Attorney General's Department is sent a copy of the report in each case and, where necessary, the public administrators are advised so that they may take action with regard to the property left by deceased persons.

Lunatics.—A large number of insane patients were escorted from the district to the hospitals for the insane at Brandon, Man., and at North Battleford, Sask. The Saskatchewan institution at the latter place was opened on the 6th of February this year, and a train load of patients belonging to the province of Saskatchewan were removed there from Brandon under Mounted Police escort..

GENERAL REMARKS.

The outbreak of the war against Germany and Austria, and the calling in of the Imperial reservists deprived the Regina district of the services of eight members, most of whom were on detachment.

These have been replaced in most instances by re-engaged constables.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

I have to report the following arrests of Germans and Austrians under the Order in Council dated 15th August, 1914:—

Prisoners interned	31
Paroled	26
Discharged	5
Cases not yet decided	3
Total	65

Up to and including the 30th September, 1914, twenty-eight prisoners of war have been taken to Winnipeg and handed over to the Militia Department.

HEALTH.

The health of the members on detachment has been fairly satisfactory. There were no deaths during the year in the district.

HORSES.

The horses on detachment are now in good shape. Several have been brought into the post and fresh horses taken out for duty.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

These are in good shape, having been supplied as required and minor repairs have been made locally. A few saddles were brought to Regina and exchanged.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON,

Superintendent, Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, the annual report of the division and district under my command, for the year ending 30th September, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Prince Albert.—It gives me pleasure to be able to report that in spite of the general financial stringency during the past year, speaking generally the District over which my command extends has been a prosperous one. The general tendency of the farmers to go in more for mixed farming is beginning to be noticeable, in the number of horses cattle and hogs seen when travelling through the country as well as from information gathered as to numbers shipped from various points.

There has been little if any progress in the city of Prince Albert, only such work as had been previously contracted for being carried out, although there are a number of new houses in course of erection by people able to take advantage of labour being much cheaper than for years past. Local industries like the Prince Albert Lumber Company and Russell Baker Packing Company report a satisfactory year, although not up to the last few years.

The commencement of construction work on the G.T.P. Railroad bridge across the south branch of the Saskatchewan river at St. Louis gives grounds for hoping that the Grand Trunk railway may be running into this city, twelve months hence.

During the year, 1,754 homestead entries have been recorded in Prince Albert, made up of Canadians, British, citizens of the United States, Scandinavians, and Austrians. Most of them are in fair financial condition to start their new life. The most favoured districts are Melfort, Tisdale, and Shellbrook.

Asquith.—Spring opened very favourably for this district, but as the summer advanced it was seen that the want of rain would reduce the grain crops far below the average of the last few years, but in spite of these conditions 303,500 bushels of wheat and thirty-five cars of oats have been shipped from this point, also 20,000 hogs and fifteen cars of cattle.

Several thoroughbred stallions have been imported into the district during the year. Mixed farming has not made much progress during the year in this section.

Allan.—This district has suffered severely for the want of rain, the estimated yield being about 10 bushels to the acre. There has been practically no progress during the year.

Blaine Lake.—The district surrounding this point is made up of: Kryder 75 people, Marcelin 300, and Leask 75, showing a slight increase over last year. The crops in this district for the past season are very fair indeed. During the year the C.N.R. closed the link of their line, which joined the lines running out from Prince Albert and North Battleford.

There has been considerable improvement in the village of Blaine Lake. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has erected a very neat and up-to-date bank building. A new hotel was opened this spring, getting their license July 1. This filled a long-felt want, as heretofore there was no accommodation for the travelling public. A large new school has also been opened during the year.

There have been shipped from this district, 975 cars of wheat, 12 cars of oats, and 3 cars of potatoes, 50 cars cattle, and 26 cars of hogs. There has been considerable advance in mixed farming. Taking everything into consideration, Blaine Lake and district have made good progress during the year.

Big River.—The district in this section is composed of three small towns, and railroad sidings, between Shellbrook and Big River.

Big River itself is really a lumbering town, nearly all the population being employed by the Ladder Lake Lumber Company (formerly the Big River Lumber Company). The spring opened up early and this company was in better shape to carry on their summer's work than at any time during their history. Unfortunately fire broke out destroying their sawing plant, but they managed to save the planing mill, only to have it similarly destroyed a few weeks later, when it was struck by lightning. These disasters left a large number of men out of employment, and most of them left for other points seeking work. A few married men stayed on hoping that something definite as to rebuilding the saw-mill would be announced, but nothing was done all the winter, except to clear away the débris. In the early part of the summer of 1914, it was given out that all the interests of the Big River Lumber Company had been purchased by the Ladder Lake Lumber Company (really the Prince Albert Lumber Company). Work was at once commenced re-erecting the burned buildings and installing machinery, but it is doubtful whether any work will be done this year.

The one other industry at this point is the Isle à la Crosse Fish Company who fish through the ice in the winter, and export their catch to outside points. They give employment to about 200 men, mostly fishermen and teamsters.

There have been a large number of live foxes shipped from here. Some progress has also been made in farming, a number of new settlers having taken up land. All the grain grown in the district is consumed locally, there being no elevators between Shellbrook and Big River.

During the summer an experiment was tried by the local physician of inoculating every one in the village for typhoid fever, which has proved a success, in that not one case was reported during the summer, where formerly there were several.

Dinsmore.—This is a small place of about 100 people, where we opened a detachment on December 23, last. Shortly after, construction was completed at Elrose, since which time the following amounts of grain have been shipped: Wheat, 80,000 bushels; flax, 50,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels. Elrose, at the end of construction, also shipped fifty cars of wheat and 150 cars of flax, besides some horses, cattle, and hogs, from each place. As this place is in its infancy, it is hard to say what effect the drought had upon it, or what its future will be.

Duck Lake.—The oldest established point in northern Saskatchewan. It has made some substantial progress during the year particularly towards mixed farming and improving stock, by importing thorough-bred stallions and pure-bred bulls. The wheat crop is fairly good about 70 per cent of an average year. A flour mill was erected in the village at a cost of about $30,000. It turned out only enough flour to give the machinery a good "try out." What little flour was manufactured, however, was of an excellent quality.

Considerable road improvement has been made during the summer by the local Government. A new school has given all the required accommodation for some time to come.

Humboldt.—Although not so prosperous as other years this district has made good substantial progress both in increase of population and mixed farming; 950,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bushels of oats have been shipped; also 700 head of cattle and 2,500 hogs.

Approximately 400 new settlers have come into the district, mostly of German descent.

Some progress has been made with the erection of a new Court House and Land Titles Office.

Hanley.—Progress has been fair during the year, in spite of the drought. It is expected a 50 per cent crop will be harvested. But what interests the people of this vicinity most is the prospect of oil being discovered about 6 or 7 miles from town. Two experts, independent of each other, went over this ground and gave it as their opinion that there was every indication of oil. Since these visits, further exploring of the so-called oil area has brought to light two gas blow-outs, in which were found crystals of petrified parafine, which is believed to be one of the best indications of the presence of petroleum. On the strength of the discovered indications, a developing company has been formed, machinery ordered and, on its arrival, drilling will commence at once.

Melfort.—A progressive little town of about 1,500 people, with electric light, water and sewer systems, and as it is situated in the heart of one of the best mixed farming districts in Northern Saskatchewan has a bright future before it. It is the centre of a rural telephone system, put in and owned by the farmers themselves and when finished it is estimated it will have 500 miles in operation.

A Government creamery takes all the milk in the district.

Some 1,100,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from this point, also 167 carloads of cattle and hogs and 18 carloads of potatoes. An effort is also being made to improve the class of horses and cattle by the importation of thoroughbred stallions and pure-bred bulls.

The Canadian Northern railway have intended for some time to construct a branch line connecting Melfort and The Pas, thus giving transportation to a large portion of the Carrot River valley farmers. This is a splendid agricultural country. A contract for 25 miles of this line has been awarded, but like the branch between Melfort and Humboldt has been held up for want of funds.

Saskatoon.—Of all points in the district Saskatoon has, I think, been hit the hardest by the financial depression, but probably with good results in the long run. Population has fallen off some 5,000 in the year. No building has been done except that under the control of the Dominion and local Government. Work has, however, been going on in connection with the university, the new bridge and the elevator. The last-named will be a boon to the farmers of the district, being connected by spur-lines with the Canadian Pacific railway, Grand Trunk Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway, and having a capacity of five million bushels. It is expected to be in operation this year, although it is hardly likely it will be taxed to its capacity at present, as it is not likely that more than two-thirds of a crop will be harvested this season. In spite of this shortage three million bushels of grain have been shipped already this year together with 1,100 horses, 590 hogs, 1,490 head of cattle and 300 sheep.

Notwithstanding the general depression, there has never been a time in the history of this district, when the farmer was as well off as now, with the crop of 1913 enabling him to meet most of his engagements. The fact that the majority of them have gone in for mixed farming and the present high prices of anything he wishes to sell, are distinct advantages to him and enables the more enlightened farmer to go in for improving his stock by the importation of thorough-bred stallions and pure-bred bulls.

Shellbrook.—Is the centre of what will one day be a very prosperous mixed farming district, as is shown by the fact that even small as it is now, 20,000 hogs were shipped from that point during the year, also 3,000 head of cattle, 400,000 bushels of wheat and 35,000 bushels of oats, to say nothing of the barley and oats fed to cattle and hogs.

During the year the C.N.R. connected up the last link of their line between Prince Albert and Battleford, and as Shellbrook is the junction point for Big River, now gives the former place a daily train service.

At this point like the majority of the others in the district, there have been imported by farmers, thoroughbred stallions and pure-bred bulls, with a view to improving the stock throughout the district. The Government creamery started here last summer is progressing steadily and shipping quite a lot of butter.

Tisdale.—Situated on the C.N.R. east line, Prince Albert to Winnipeg. The section in this part is largely settled by people from the United States, most of whom had sufficient money to place them in a good position to at once commence farming for themselves, and as they have mostly gone in for mixed farming the result is that this year, despite the drought there is little if any distress among them; 100,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of oats and 40,000 bushels of barley. Eight hundred and fifty head of cattle, 4,920 hogs and 50 horses have been shipped during the summer. The Tisdale Milling and Trading Company was incorporated, with practically all English capital. The intention is to build an elevator, grist-mill and brick kiln, and when all are completed they will supply the town with electric light.

The Pas.—Situated as it is at the terminal of C.N.R. construction to the north, and the beginning of the Government Hudson Bay railroad construction to Port Nelson, and being the gateway to Beaver Lake gold fields, it is of greater importance than it would otherwise be entitled to. With the exception of the fur which is brought from the north and one lumber company, there are no industries to maintain the town, which, however, has made substantial progress during the year. A power plant has been installed, also sewer and water systems, and when the local Government install the telephone system the town will be quite up-to-date. Real estate is extremely quiet and, with the exception of a new hotel, there has been practically no building going on. The Hudson Bay railroad have 174 miles of steel laid, showing a gain of 100 miles since my last report. Every effort is being made to reach Manatu rapids, at mileage 242 this year, so that the bridge necessary at this point can be built during the winter.

Vonda.—This is a small village in a Galician-settled district with a population of about 500, and has, like most of the prairie districts, suffered from the drought. However, they shipped from this district 400,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of oats, barley, and other grain. There is a decided tendency towards mixed farming, and improvement in breeding the various kinds of stock.

Wadena.—Situated on the C.N.R. main line, Winnipeg to Edmonton, escaped rather better than most of the prairie towns, because owing to mixed farming being fairly general the farmers had their stock to fall back on when the wheat crop was a partial failure. However, 154,000 bushels of wheat, 399,500 bushels of oats, and some other mixed grain were shipped, also 2,400 hogs and 780 cattle. Like other points in the district, the farmers here are alive to the possibilities of improving their stock, and are bringing in thoroughbred stallions and making a good use of the pure-bred bulls supplied by the local Government.

Wakaw.—Is at present the terminus of the G.T.P. branch towards Prince Albert and the headquarters of construction work of that road, which has reached St. Louis, where a bridge across the south branch of the Saskatchewan has to be built. It is

expected this will be done this winter after ice forms. Already the partial opening of this line has benefited this section by inducing 300 new settlers to make their homes in this district, and as they come mostly from the United States and have some money to commence with, have made better progress than usual, particularly along the line of mixed farming. From this district, 490,256 bushels of wheat, 66,586 bushels of oats, also 6,300 hogs, 800 cattle and 500 sheep have been shipped. Considering that this place is only 3 years old, it would appear that this is an exceptionally fine district with a good future.

Watrous.—Is better known in the province as a summer resort, situated as it is on lake Manitou, the waters of which are supposed to contain certain medicinal properties, and a sanitarium is now in process of erection to make use of these qualities. But the district does not entirely depend on the lake for its upkeep, as during the season 750,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of oats, as well as other grain have been shipped from this point. Also 3,000 hogs and 1,500 head of cattle have been sent out. As most of the settlers in the district are made up of immigrants from the British Isles, and Eastern Canada, it is on the whole a prosperous one and should go ahead when the line is completed through to Prince Albert.

CRIME.

SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1914.

SASKATCHEWAN.

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	5	4	1	
Attempted murder	3	3		
Manslaughter	7	2	4	1
Assault, common	190	150	40	
Assault, aggravated	1		1	
Assault, causing bodily harm	4	2	2	
Assault, indecent	9	6	3	
Rape and attempted	7	2	3	2
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	6	5	1	
Carnal knowledge and attempted	1		1	
Non-support, wife and family	3	2	1	
Wife desertion	2	1	1	
Cruelty to children	1		1	
Criminal neglect	2	2		
Intimidation and threatening	5	4	1	
Extortion	1	1		
Miscellaneous	7	3	4	
Offences against property—				
Theft	180	115	60	5
Theft from the person	1			1
Theft by conversion	1	1		
Horse stealing	6	4	1	1
Cattle stealing	5		4	1
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cattle shooting and wounding	6	4	2	
Cruelty to animals	16	14	2	
House and shop-breaking	6	6		
Burglary and attempted	6	6		
Jumping board bill	13	12	1	
False pretenses	30	14	15	1
Forgery, and uttering	8	6	2	
Robbery with violence	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	2	1	1	

SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30. 1914.—*Con.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against property—*Con.*				
Having stolen property in possession	3	2	1	
Wilful damage	14	5	8	1
Arson and attempted	6	2	3	1
Mischief	10	9	1	
Killing and wounding dogs	1		1	
Trespass	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	7	7		
Pointing firearms	6	3	3	
Discharging firearms	1		1	
Carrying explosives	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	3	2	1	
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	128	122	6	
Drunk and disorderly	86	85	1	
Causing disturbance	19	19		
Disturbing public worship	1	1		
Swearing and obscene language	6	5	1	
Indecent exposure	4	4		
Incest	2	2		
Seduction	6	2	4	
Keeping house of ill-fame	9	6	3	
Inmates house "	7	7		
Frequenters "	10	10		
Prostitution	10	10		
White slavery	2	1	1	
Threatening and insulting language	1	1		
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	1
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	1		1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	1	1		
Escape from custody and attempt	4	4		
Obstructing peace officer	12	12		
Assaulting "	2	2		
Bribery and attempted	1		1	
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	2	2		
Trespass	4	4		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	7	2	
Indians intoxicated	8	8		
Intoxicated on reserve	5	5		
Liquor in possession	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against the :—				
Fisheries Act	11	11		
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	2		2	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	159	129	30	
Game	84	74	10	
Prairie and forest fires	19	16	3	
Liquor license	39	32	7	
Insanity	43	39	4	
Horsebreeders	41	40	1	
Estray animals	2	2		
Pound	19	14	5	
Pool-room ordinance	3	1	2	
Livery stable	2	2		
Druggist	1	1		

SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1914.—Con.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances —*Concluded.*				
Public health	2	2		
School	4	4		
Hawkers and peddlers	5	5		
Noxious weeds	1	1		
Pollution of streams	3	3		
Steam boilers	4	3	1	
Motor vehicles	18	18		
Neglected children	4	4		
Stock Inspection	1	1		
Auctioneers	2	2		
Municipalities Act	2	2		
Election Act	1		1	
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Total	1418	1140	263	15

MANITOBA.

Offences against the person—				
Assault common	12	10	2	
" indecent	1	1		
Robbery with violence	1			1
Offences against property—				
Theft	14	10	3	1
Cruelty to animals	2	2		
False pretences	1	1		
Wilful damage	1	1		
Wounding dog	1	1		
Jumping board bill	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	43	33	10	
Drunk and disorderly	21	21		
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	2		
Frequenting "	15	15		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	8	1	
Indians intoxicated	8	8		
Liquor on reserve	5	5		
Miscellaneous	9	9		
Possession of liquor in prohibited area	26	25	1	
Offences against provincial statutes and ordinances—				
Masters and servants	24	17	7	
Liquor License Act	21	20	1	
Total	220	193	25	2

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Grand total.
Cases entered	1418	220	1638
Convictions	1140	193	1333
Dismissed	263	25	288
Awaiting trial	15	2	17

The following gives a comparative statement of crime in the Prince Albert district compiled from R.N.W.M. Police records for the past eleven years:—

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Cases entered	391	331	380	570	800	621	906	844	1,168	1,518	1,638
Convictions	268	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980	1,292	1,333
Dismissals	123	89	78	95	115	117	109	118	165	188	288
Awaiting trial	.....	.....	16	8	10	14	20	15	23	38	17

The following is a summary of the cases disposed of before the higher courts in my district, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914:—

—	Saskatoon	Prince Albert.	Humboldt.	Total.
Cases tried	46	54	13	113
Committed for trial	46	66	13	125
Convictions and fines	23	40	5	68
Sent to jail	12	22	3	37
Sent to penitentiary	5	12	2	19
Sentenced to death	.....	1	1	2
Released, suspended sentence	1	18	1	20
Honourably acquitted	19	13	5	37
Jury disagreed	1	.....	.....	1
Awaiting sentence	2	.....	.....	2

The following is a synopsis of the more important cases, which have occurred within the district during the past twelve months:—

Antain Drewnick—Murder (Austrian).—A most brutal murder, robbery being the motive. At 5·15 p.m. on the 23rd December, 1913, the following telegram was received by Inspector Duffus at Saskatoon from George Cook, J.P., at Meacham, begins: "Man murdered near Peterson. Send police at once, also coroner via Meacham" ends. Also further telegram as follows, begins: "Man supposed to be murderer left Meacham last night. Galician, weight about 180 pounds, height 5 feet 10 inches. Has pass Watrous to Winnipeg" ends. Inspector Duffus at once notified every detachment along the railway line, with the result that the following evening, Constable Morren, stationed at Watrous, arrested a Galician, named Antain Drewnick, on the above meagre description. When arrested, Drewnick was about to board the train for Winnipeg.

This man later proved to be the perpetrator of this brutal crime. In the meantime, Sergeant Gray and Constable Orton had arrived at the scene of the crime. Detective Sergeant Prime, was detailed to assist in the working up of the case, with the result that a very strong chain of circumstantial evidence was woven around the accused.

It appears that the murdered man, Harry Karrol, was a section hand employed by the G.T.P. at Meacham and, like a good many of these foreigners, preferred keeping his money on his person to putting it in the bank. Karrol was a very thrifty man and had accumulated about five hundred dollars, which he carried around in a small leather pocket book. The accused Drewnick was a Galician of an extremely roving disposition.

In June, 1913, he started to work for the G.T.P. at Totzke, which is situated north of Meacham.

It was commonly known among the foreigners about that section that Karrol carried a considerable amount of money on his person. In December, 1913, Drewnick left the Totzke section and got a pass from the roadmaster from Watrous to Winnipeg. He did not go at once to Winnipeg, but arrived at the sectionman's bunkhouse at Meacham during the evening of December 21. He stayed all night with the deceased Karrol and was heard to speak about Karrol's money. The next morning Karrol went to Peterson siding about 9 miles north alone and on foot, in connection with his duties. Accused was last seen around Meacham at noon this same day. That night Karrol did not return to the Meacham bunkhouse. The next morning one of the section hands started out towards Peterson in search of him. About 5 miles along the track he found Karrol, lying in the ditch, dead, with his head battered in. It was found that deceased's pocketbook and his money was missing. When arrested accused had on his person $500 in cash, and deceased's pocketbook.

Our investigation showed that accused was present when Karrol made the statement that he was going along the track to Peterson. Apparently he followed deceased and waited for him in the bush on his return journey, when he came up behind him and struck him a foul blow on the head with a blunt instrument. The skull was crushed in and a portion of the skull-bone penetrated the brain to the extent of 1 inch.

The next trace we had of accused was at a farm-house about 1½ mile from the scene of the crime. There he had hired a rig and drove to Meacham. From there he walked 12 miles down the track and at this point hired another rig to drive him to Colonsay. He stayed there at the hotel that night and registered under a false name. The following day he took a train one station from Colonsay and then jumped off and walked across country to Watrous, where he intended taking train for Winnipeg.

Considerable work was done in tracing accused's movements both before and after the crime, the result being a most complete chain of circumstantial evidence against the accused when the case was presented at the Supreme Court at Humboldt on April 7, 1914, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury.

The case lasted some 2½ days and after a short deliberation of 20 minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. In passing sentence His Lordship stated that there were no extenuating circumstances surrounding the case, and that he would hold out no hope for a reprieve.

On the 13th August, 1914, accused, Antain Drewnick, expiated his terrible crime on the scaffold at the Prince Albert common jail.

Robert A. Hardy—Murder (Canadian).—On February 26, 1914, it was reported to Constable Butler of the Rosetown detachment, that a Chinaman had been found near Fiske, Saskatchewan, with his throat badly cut.

The wounded man, Lee Yuen, who was in a very weak state, was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where all possible medical aid was administered, but to no effect, and on the 28th of the month, he died.

The deceased Chinaman was the proprietor of a laundry at Fiske, and when first found by civilians, was asked how he came to have his throat cut, and he replied "hard day." It was then thought that he meant he had been working hard all day in his laundry and had attempted suicide.

Detective Sergeant Thomas was immediately instructed to investigate, and later on an ante-mortem statement was taken from the injured man, before W. McDougald, J.P., and witnesses. In this statement he implicated Robert A. Hardy, the local postmaster, butcher and baker of Fiske. He stated that on the 26th February, Hardy came into his laundry and Yuen accused him of opening his mail. Hardy then went at him with a meat knife, and slashed his throat with it, and afterwards deposited his victim in the cellar, where the latter remained until he could muster sufficient strength

to get out. This he did and wandered from the scene of the outrage, for fear that Hardy would return. After he had travelled about half a mile, he fell exhausted.

On the 2nd March, 1914, the coroner's inquest was held before Dr. E. Myers, coroner. After hearing the various witnesses, the verdict rendered was that death was caused by wounds at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

The evidence surrounding this case was purely circumstantial, but at the same time was very strong against the accused.

On the 7th March accused was committed for trial, and on the 10th June following, the trial of accused opened at Kindersley before the Honourable the Chief Justice and jury. Considerable evidence was adduced by the Crown, which, although circumstantial, was very incriminating.

The trial of this case covered a period of three days, and at the close, the jury, after four hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

This case excited unusual public interest.

James and Mike McKay—Displacing Railway Switch (Austrians).—This is a most contemptible crime, the results of which might have been far more tragic than they actually were.

On the evening of January 30, 1914, the Canadian Northern Railway main-line switch situated in the yards at Big River was opened just before the arrival of the train from Prince Albert. The train was what is commonly known as a "mixed" train, being composed of freight cars and passenger coaches. The train being very heavy, it was only travelling very slowly. Just before entering the yards the engineer felt a lurch and realized he was leaving the main line, and accordingly applied the emergency brakes. This prompt act probably saved a number of lives, as the switch ended up in a small roundhouse beyond which was a drop of 6 feet. Fortunately the train broke in two, and the couplings gave way, leaving some of the freight cars and the passenger coaches on the main line, and no injuries resulted.

Detective Sergeant Prime and Constable Lindsay worked on this case with the result that the above-named men were arrested. The accused subsequently quarrelled, and gave evidence, one against the other, with the result that the whole story of the attempted wreck leaked out. Their object apparently was that some of the section men, who would be held responsible for the accident, would be discharged and the vacant positions would probably be held by the accused. This is another instance of the absolute disregard of human life held by this element, showing that they would not hesitate at murder in order to accomplish their desire, in this instance to be installed in regular employment.

On April 18 the two accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Prince Albert. Accused Mike McKay was found guilty and sentenced to one year's hard labour.

Owing to the lack of corroborative evidence, accused James was acquitted of the charge.

Kathleen Simon—Murder (Austrian).—This case was shown as outstanding in my last report, the accused awaiting her trial.

On the 28th November, 1913, she appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury, and was found guilty of the charge. The only point in her favour was her youth, she being only 12½ years of age.

She was sentenced to ten years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert, the judge stating that he could not pass her into a reformatory, as he did not consider her safe, owing to her depraved nature, as she would in all probability contaminate other children.

Louis Racz—Murder (Austrian).—This case was shown as outstanding last year, a new trial having been ordered.

On the 3rd December, 1913, the accused again appeared for trial at Prince Albert before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury. The evidence submitted by the Crown was in accordance with the history of the crime, given in my last annual report. A verdict of guilty was rendered and accused sentenced to death, which sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

This case was undoubtedly one of the most difficult that has taken place in this district.

James and Mike McKay—Attempted murder (Austrians).—On the evening of February 16, 1914, Constable Lindsay, stationed at Big River detachment, was notified that one Fred. Yurick a section hand employed on the C.N.R. at that place, had been brutally assaulted and almost done to death.

The following appear to be the facts of the case: James and Mike McKay, two ne'er-do-weels, and Austrians, residing at Big River were suspected of illicit sale of liquor, and the man James McKay was duly arrested. Fred Yurick was the chief witness against them, and these two men planned to revenge themselves on him. On the evening of the 16th February, they came up behind him when he was carrying out his duties at Big River, and beat him about the head and body with clubs, and left him unconscious on the track. Yurick's condition was serious for a time, but he eventually recovered, and accused were arrested. Both of these men endeavoured to place the blame on the other, with the result that both were convicted at the Supreme Court held at Prince Albert on April 22, 1914. They were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Jack Queen—Manslaughter.—On the morning of June 2, 1914, Sergeant Dorion, stationed at Duck Lake detachment, was notified that Jacob H. Peters had been found dead in bed at the Queen's Hotel, Rosthern. An inquest was held the next day and the following is a short outline of the facts of the case which came to light at the same.

On the 1st June deceased spent his time drinking freely in the two hotels in Rosthern. About 5 p.m. he went into the Queens hotel bar-room, and started to get noisy. The bartender, Jack Queen, told him to desist, and ordered him out. Deceased, it is alleged, then pulled out a bottle and struck at Queen, who jumped over the bar, and struggled with deceased, and finally gave him a push with the result that deceased went down and struck his head on the floor. He was put to bed in the hotel and died at about 10 p.m. the same night. An autopsy showed the cause of death to be pressure on the brain from hemorrhage of the left middle menouyral artery, caused by a fracture of the internal table of the left vault of the skull. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that death was due to falling on the floor, the said fall being from a push on the part of Queen.

Jack Queen was arrested and charged with manslaughter, and on June 9th was committed for trial, which he is still awaiting.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

The past season has seen a great reduction in the number of prairie fires in the district over the preceding year.

I am convinced this is largely due to the fact that there is a stricter observance of the regulations of the Board of Railway Commissioners, on the part of the employees of the various railway companies.

Two bad fires originated in the Melfort district on the 29th of September, one of which did considerable damage. From the investigation carried out by us, it seems the origin of these fires was carelessness on the part of some hunter, who must have dropped a lighted match. This appears to be the cause of many fires and, in my opinion, if a little more care was exercised by these sportsmen the number of fires would be still more depleted.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Indian.—By apprehending and prosecuting Indians, for offences coming under the Indian Act.

Furnishing escorts to treaty payment parties.

Frequent patrols to Indian reserves.

Provincial Health Bureau.—By enforcing quarantine during the outbreak of smallpox at the Nut Lake Indian reserve, Blaine lake and Arborfield, also scarlet fever at Blaine lake and surrounding district.

Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children.—By bringing to his attention cases deserving the attention of the department. By investigating and reporting upon cases at his request, and by furnishing escorts when necessary.

Assistance was also afforded by furnishing orderlies to judges of the Supreme Court, escorts for prisoners on trial, at Supreme and District Courts, also at magistrates courts, and coroner's inquests.

PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The provincial long-distance telephone service is of value to us in police work, especially the rural service, which I am glad to say is being gradually extended.

The new central telephone exchange at Prince Albert is, I understand, on the point of completion, and will greatly add to the efficiency of the service.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this post are all in a good state of repair. A few of them need outside painting.

The alterations and additions completed last October have been a complete success and a great source of comfort to all hands.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

On the 24th September, Lee-Enfield carbines were received for issue to this division.

These are a great acquisition, and an improvement over those hitherto in use.

The Colts revolver which is issued to members of the division is a splendid weapon and answers all our requirements, especially those lately supplied, which give a better and firmer hand-grip, and allow the forefinger to go well around the trigger.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery in the division is in first-class order, and none is required for the coming year.

HARNESS.

Harness in the division is in good order, and none is required for the coming year.

HORSES.

On the 30th September, 1914, we had a total of 42 horses, consisting of 34 saddle and 8 transport horses. Of this number 20 are at district headquarters, the balance on detachment.

The gains and losses during the year were as follows:—

Transferred from "Depot" division	11
Transferred to "C" division	2
Cast and sold	2

The ever-increasing patrol work makes it difficult to keep our horses up to what is required of them. So far we have managed to do this by constantly changing those showing signs of overwork for others that have had a rest on pasture.

The electric groomer and clipper continues to be satisfactory, enabling us to keep our horses in a condition otherwise impossible, with so few men for stable duties.

Each horse in the division has his shoes attended to once a month, either resetting, or new shoes adjusted.

The shoeing throughout the district has been satisfactory.

FORAGE.

The baled hay supplied by Messrs. Speers, Mighton and Company, of Saskatoon, has been of good quality.

Oats have been purchased locally, and are also of good quality.

RATIONS.

All our supplies are purchased under contract and have, without exception, been satisfactory.

LIGHT AND FUEL.

The lighting system in barracks has continued very satisfactory since the overhauling a year ago. In this connection I might add that the city has extended its street lighting system up to the barack gates, which gives us now a well-lighted thoroughfare from the middle of the city to the barracks square.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Clothing and kit have been requisitioned for as needed from the supply store at headquarters and, with few exceptions, have been promptly filled.

The various articles supplied were of good quality and serviceable.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

glad to state that we now have a very neat and comfortable recreation room, well lighted and heated.

The billiard table is in good order, and a weekly supply of periodicals, illustrated papers, etc., are received, and much appreciated by the men in the post.

HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to report that the general health of the division has been good, only three cases requiring hospital attention.

ANNUAL REVOLVER PRACTICE.

This practice was carried out during the months of July and August with better results than even last year. The very favourable weather conditions in a large measure assisted several men to qualify who had not done so before. A better average in the scores made is also noticeable.

DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that there have been only three serious breaches of discipline during this year, the first being a charge against a N.C.O. who was reduced to the ranks; the other, two against constables, for which they were each sentenced to terms of imprisonment. All other offences were of a minor nature.

INSPECTIONS.

The post is inspected daily by the orderly officer and myself. Regular Saturday inspections are held by the officer commanding.

Assistant Surgeon Reid also inspects the post once a week.

FIRE PROTECTION.

On the installation of the water and sewer system last fall, two fire hydrants were provided, one in the parade ground and the other in the stable square, the idea being that each of these should be in the centre of a circle from which all buildings could be reached with the least number of feet of hose.

A very good hand hose-reel, together with a shut-off nozzle, was purchased from the Prince Albert Fire Department, at less than half their original cost.

This reel, with 400 feet of fire hose and other apparatus is now housed in the rear end of the Quartermaster store, and ready for instant use.

GENERAL.

On the 9th May, 1914, the post was inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert and the sub-district headquarters at The Pas and Saskatoon were inspected by him on the 13th and 18th of the same month, respectively.

Great interest was manifested throughout the district regarding the present war, and recruiting for the overseas contingent was actively carried on at Prince Albert and Saskatoon with much success.

In closing this report, I respectfully beg to bring to your notice that I have received every assistance from Inspector Douglas stationed at district headquarters, and also very loyal support and whole-hearted co-operation from all ranks under my command, especially the officers and N.C.O's in charge of sub-districts, and the division sergeant-major and detective staff.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,

Supt., Commanding "F" Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING "D" DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "D" division for the year ending the 30th September, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year throughout the Macleod district has not been a very prosperous one. Financial depression was felt all over, and some of the towns have suffered a reaction after the boom of a few years ago. Very few dealings have been made in real estate, and the value of property has been lowered. The crops have been fair in some of the favoured sections, but in others they were a complete failure due to want of rain in the early part of the season. I deal more fully with this subject under sub-districts, in each of which conditions are different.

CLARESHOLM SUB-DISTRICT.

The year ending September, 1914, has not been productive of very good results as far the farmers and business men are concerned. The crop was a comparative failure, and in many cases the best of farmers experienced a total loss; of course, as the towns are almost wholly dependent upon the success of the agricultural district, this poor crop reacted upon the business firms throughout the towns. There is not the slightest doubt but that many of the farmers will be unable to meet their payments this year, but most of their creditors are the large implement and lumber companies, who realize that the farmers are not at fault. Those of the farmers who have gone in for mixed farming have had very profitable results, and doubtless there will be an increase in this branch of agriculture.

The Claresholm sub-district comprises all that territory between and including townships 11 and 17, and west from range 23 to the British Columbia boundary.

Claresholm, on the Macleod-Calgary branch of the C.P.R. has a population of about 700. The town possesses an up-to-date electric light plant and waterworks, but these do not give good satisfaction. For heating purposes, gas is used by a number of business places and houses.

The 1914 crop has been a very poor one, chiefly owing to the lack of rain at a time when the crop was ripening. The average yield will not be more than 11 bushels to the acre on the summer-fallowed land. However, the grade is good and most of the wheat will grade No. 1. The wheat acreage has remained about the same as last year. Most of the farmers are summer-fallowing their land each year. The oat crop was also poor, and the average yield will not be more than 35 to 40 bushels per acre. In the west of the district considerable damage was done by hail-storms; some farmers had the whole of their crop wiped out by the violence of the storms.

The poor crops of 1914 may bring home to those farmers who have formerly relied on wheat alone, the advantages accruing from mixed farming, successfully handled. However, many of them are beginning to realize that in this part of the country weather conditions are liable to make the raising of wheat alone a precarious method of getting a livelihood, and they have taken up mixed farming, and in the majority of cases with pronounced success. There is generally an abundance of feed, even when all else fails, and hogs fatten quickly, and there is always a good market for them. There were 7,200 (hogs) shipped from Claresholm during the year.

The bulk of the ranching done in the district is carried on throughout the Porcupine hills, west of the town of Claresholm. The ranches cover a large area of splendid land, most suitable for the breeding of cattle and horses; there is always plenty of good grass, and an abundance of good water. All the ranches are well fenced in, and the owners are mostly men who have been for a long time in the country, and who have plenty of capital. No disease has taken place among the stock this year, and the young are thriving excellently. Prices of three and four year old steers range from $75 to $80 per head, 2-year-olds and calves $60 and $25 per head respectively. Horses are not raised in the large numbers that they used to be, owing to the fact that cattle are raised quicker and command better prices. Still there are several horse ranches in the district, and most of the ranchers raise a bunch of horses. Prices of young horses from four to seven years range from $100 to $175. There will doubtless be a boom in the horse breeding industry, owing to the large number already bought up by the British and Canadian Governments, as military remounts in the present European war.

Tame hay has been a good crop this year, and there is an abundance of good prairie hay. Prices of hay are as follows: $8 to $10 per ton for prairie hay, $15 per ton for timothy hay.

Shipments of cattle from September, 1913, to date is 1,080 head, 425 head of horses were shipped.

Shipments of grain are as follows: Wheat 882,527 bushels, oats 802,272 bushels, barley 28,720 bushels. This is an increase of 873,928 bushels over the shipments of 1912.

Business at Claresholm has not been good during the past year. Merchants have had to curtail their business on account of the large sums of money owed them by farmers.

There are four elevators at this point. The farmers built a new elevator this year with a total capacity of 50,000 bushels; and it has proved of considerable benefit to them.

Granum.—About 12 miles south of Claresholm, Granum has a population of about 250. The crops this season have been poor on account of the excessive drought which has been general all over the district. Business has consequently been very quiet, all branches of which have suffered from the comparative failures of the crops, the average yield only amounting to about 11 bushels per acre.

The town is well lit by natural gas. The state of the finances of the town is good. The taxes are fully paid up.

Some 700,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Granum during the year.

Woodhouse is a flag station 6 miles north of Granum. There are four elevators, the shipments of grain for the year amounted to 650,000 bushels, which is a slight increase over the previous year.

Stavely is situated 12 miles north of Claresholm, and has a population of about 250. In all branches of business there has been a considerable improvement, and the majority of the farmers in the district are in good circumstances. The crops have been fairly good and several farmers have had a yield of 30 bushels to the acre.

The average yield is not much below 15 bushels per acre. The farmers are going in largely for mixed farming.

The Bar "U" ranch branded between 500 and 600 calves this year.

A total of 800,000 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Nanton is situated about 18 miles north of Stavely and has a population of about 700. The crop, while not being quite so large as last year, is of good quality. The farmers are generally in fairly good circumstances. The shipments of grain amounted to 1,441,400 bushels.

West of the town there is some of the best ranching country in Alberta. The following shipments of stock were made during the year: Cattle, 4,040 head; and horses, 396 head.

Three oil wells are being drilled in the hills west of the town, a considerable amount of local capital being invested in them.

Clayley is situated about 8 miles north of Nanton, and has a population of about 100 people; it is an incorporated village. About 1,374,890 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Shipments of stock were as follows: Cattle 3,784 head, and horses 81 head.

Parkland is a village about 7 miles north of Stavely, with a population of about sixty people. There are four elevators. The total shipments of grain for the year being about 650,000 bushels.

Carmangay is situated on the Lethbridge-Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and has a population of about 400.

This town has a good waterworks system and electric light plant, which give every satisfaction.

The farmers have had a fairly successful year, but business in the town has been poor.

Stock on the range have done well this year, although ranching on a large scale is a thing of the past in the district. Only two cars of cattle and eight cars of horses were shipped during the year.

The wheat and oat crops were not good and barley is only fair. Very little flax was grown; 871,905 bushels of grain were shipped from Carmangay during the year.

Vulcan is 21 miles north of Carmangay, and has a population of about 300. Business has been very good in the town this year although the crops have been poor. The yield of wheat ranged about 15 bushels to the acre, and oats about 40 bushels to the acre. There are four elevators in Vulcan, with a total capacity of 155,000 bushels. East of the town two small coal mines are being worked, the output being 3,000 tons for the year, the coal being sold locally for $3 per ton.

The total shipments of grain for the year were 1,074,984 bushels.

Barons, with a population of 220, shows an increase of ten over last year. There are four elevators, with a total capacity of 170,000 bushels. The crops have not been very good, and business has been very poor; 829,979 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Champion is a village with a population of 250, which is an increase of thirty since last year. There are four elevators, with a total capacity of 156,000 bushels. The crops were only fair, but in the village business was good. During the year, 750,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Champion.

Kircaldy and *Ensign* are only small hamlets. The total amount of grain shipped from them was Kirkaldy 32,500, and Ensign 130,000 bushels.

Noble is a village with a population of about 75. There are three elevators, with a total capacity of 125,000 bushels. This is a very good farming district, but the crops this year have only been fair. The shipments of grain for the year amounted to 556,750 bushels.

MACLEOD SUB-DISTRICT.

This district covers thirty townships immediately surrounding Macleod, and includes the Indian reservations of the Bloods to the south and Peigans to the west. The former being looked after by the Stand-off detachment and the latter by the one called "Peigan," and stationed at Brocket. There are two other detachments in this sub-district, one in the Porcupine hills, 35 miles west of Macleod, and one at Monarch on the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Macleod to Lethbridge.

Stand-off.—The territory covered by this detachment is comprised practically by the Blood reserve and the settled districts bordering on it along the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, except the northern end, which is handled by the Monarch detachment, and the southern end which lies in the Cardston sub-district. The greater part of the work is done on the reserve where constant patrols are necessary. The settled district is patrolled as thoroughly as possible.

The Blood reserve covers an area of 547½ square miles and supports an Indian population of 1,160.

The number of self-supporting Indians is 475. The head chiefs are "Shot Both Sides" and "Blackfoot Old Woman." The whole tribe, with the exception of a few, live along the Belly river in the district bounded on the north by the old C.P.R. grade, and on the south by the Glenwood bridge. A few live at Whoop Up, and Black Horse has his coal mine on the St. Mary's river, just above the mouth of the Pot Hole.

The cattle belonging to the tribe are mainly Short Horn and Hereford grades, but traces are still to be seen of the old Highland strain which were placed on the reserve during the agency of Mr. James Wilson. The cattle count this year totalled 3,100 head, and about 800 head of calves were branded, a considerable increase on the calf crop of 1913.

With regard to their horses, I regret to report that the Indians have had a bad year. Dourine was found to exist on the reserve this spring, and the reserve was quarantined. Necessary action to eradicate this disease is being taken, and as soon as the reserve is pronounced clean by the officials of the Department of Agriculture, fresh stallions are to be purchased and distributed.

Crops on the reserve have, in common with the rest of the district, suffered from the prolonged dry weather. The agent estimates the total crop at about 20,000 bushels. Spring wheat is averaging about 20 bushels per acre. The hay put up this year has reached a total of roughly 7,000 tons. Over 3,500 tons of this have been put up on contract, the Two Bar taking 1,500 tons alone. Good prices are being realized by those Indians who have had permits to sell.

As a whole the Blood Indians are quiet and law-abiding. Their loyalty to the Crown was shown recently by their offer of $1,000 to be used for war purposes; and the remark of Shot Both Sides who said in Council, "If anything more is needed we want to be told." One member of the tribe, Albert Mountain Horse, has gone to the front with the A.S.C., and I believe that several more have their names down as volunteers for the second contingent.

The settled portion of the district is entirely devoted to agriculture. Mixed farming is slowly coming into its own, and is retarded by the lack of ready money.

The bulk of criminal cases here are those arising from breaches of the Indian Act, and are mostly connected with liquor. I am glad to state that in conversation with the Indian Agent the other day he said he believed drunkenness had diminished by about 50 per cent.

Peigan.—The Peigan detachment district comprises the four townships north of the Peigan reserve. Townships 9 and 10, ranges 27 and 28, and the Peigan Indian reserve. The majority of the townships 9 and 10, range 27 are occupied by farmers, only a few sections being vacant. The western part of townships 9 and 10, range 28, is composed of the foot-hills of the Porcupines. The remainder is practically all farmed. The population is nearly all English and Canadian, with a sprinkling of foreigners. The northern part of the reserve lying between Olsen coulee and the western boundary of the reserve, north bank of the Old Man river, is open for sale, but only a few white people are farming. No new farmers have come in during the past year.

The crops generally in the district have not been so good as in former years, on account of the dry year. The average yield of wheat is between 15 and 20 bushels. The average yield of oats is not to hand yet, as threshing, is not finished. Only a little flax has been sown and it has not turned out very well.

The cattle and horses are in fair condition taking into account the dry year.

The Old Man river was fairly high in the spring, but has fallen very low during the summer. The trails throughout the district are in good condition.

There are no towns in the district. Brocket is a C.P.R. station, two elevators of 30,000 bushels capacity each, and the Indian Agency buildings. Two stores and a small lumber yard. One elevator was removed during the summer. A stockyard was built by the C.P.R. The Peigan Indians own one elevator and the Alberta Pacific Grain Company the other. Brocket is a supply point for the farmers from the south country and the Porcupine hills. During the past year there was shipped by rail, 225,000 bushels of all grain, and about 3,600 tons of bailed hay. Most of the hay was sent to towns in the Crowsnest pass. The flag station at Peigan siding has a stock-yard for the convenience of Maunsell Bros., to ship stock. Maunsell Bros. shipped about 1,400 head of cattle this summer for the United States markets.

The Farm Instructor, Mr. Parker, left during the summer, and Ed. Le Grandeur, an old timer in the district, was appointed. The subject of the Indians of this reserve is dealt with under the heading of "Indians."

Monarch.—Although the 1914 grain crop is much behind that of 1913 both in yield and in quality, the high figures quoted for grain at this time will tide the farming community over what would otherwise have proved a disastrous year. The following is an approximate statement of the crop in this district:—

Estimate of grain in district	bushels.	210,000
" acreage cut	"	21,000
Average per acre	"	10,000

The following figures represent the grain shipped from Monarch for the year ending 1st September, 1914:—

Wheat	bushels.	264,202
Oats	"	124,747
Barley	"	4,000
Flax	"	1,500
	"	394,449

Fall ploughing is well advanced, and as the ground contains ample moisture an early start with spring work may be looked for. Given favourable conditions next spring the 1915 crop should exceed the good crop of 1913. Many farmers in this locality are holding their grain in anticipation of a still further advance in price.

With one or two exceptions there is very little stock in the district.

Germans and Austrians.—These nationalities are but sparsely represented in this district. The few German farmers appear peaceable and law-abiding. There are a few Austrians in section gangs here and at Pearce.

Porcupines.—In this district the crops have been poor. The wheat has averaged about 12 bushels to the acre, and is of a low grade. Oats averaged about 50 bushels to the acre. Feed is plentiful and stock are in good shape.

PINCHER CREEK SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district is bounded on the east by the west line range 28, on the west by the British Columbia boundary, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the line of township 11.

The entire country varies from rolling to hilly and mountainous, and the industries are therefore varied, but consist chiefly of farming and coal mining, also cement and brick factories, and a considerable amount of stock is raised.

The foreign element is very strong, particularly in the towns of the Crowsnest pass. Crops this year have been fair although feed is likely to be scarce owing to the extreme dryness of the season. The crop of hay though light is of good quality. Timothy will average a little over half a ton per acre, whereas bunch grass will go half a ton per acre. Baled timothy is worth from $14 to $15 per ton. Hail destroyed some of the crops south and southeast of town but the average yield of grain is good. Winter wheat will average 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Spring wheat a little less and oats about 40 bushels per acre.

The total shipment of grain from this district is as follows: Wheat, about 225,000 bushels; oats, about 20,000 bushels; hay, about 11,000 tons.

In regard to stock, good prices are being paid for same. H. Butcher, of Dry Fork, recently sold 130 head of steers and cows for $65 to $75 per head. Three-year-old beef steers are worth from $90 to $100. Total shipments of cattle from the district is about 3,000 head, and horses about 400 head.

Some 20,000 sheep are now being grazed up in the district about 20 miles north of Cowley. Fish and game has been very plentiful, a great number of permits have been issued by the detachments of this district.

Taking it on the whole, the roads and bridges of this district are in good order, although there are exceptions, particularly the road through the Pass from Burmis to Coleman, which is in very bad shape.

As regards railway construction, the Western Dominion Railway commenced grading operations out of Pincher Creek in a southeasterly direction on the 11th of July last.

Work has progressed very slowly, only 11 miles of grading being completed: a construction gang of about 30 men are engaged on this work.

This line is surveyed from Calgary south to the foothills to Pincher Creek and Cardston, and then to the international boundary. No other railway construction or surveying has been done.

Two companies have been drilling for oil north of Lundbreck, one being down 1,500 feet and the other about 800 feet.

The mining industry has been fair during the year, but not nearly as good as last year, although the mine at Frank has reopened, whereas the mines at Little and Lundbreck are still shut down.

Pincher Creek is the headquarters of the sub-district. It has not progressed during the year, although the railway into the town seems now a certainty, and the county is exceptionally good for farming and ranching. The population of Pincher Creek is estimated at anything from 1,000 to 1,200. The financial stringency has been felt very much, and the large municipal building is still standing unfinished owing to the lack of funds. A disastrous fire destroyed part of the business section of the town in November, 1913, notably the Hudson's Bay store, several smaller stores, and a livery barn, but of these only the livery barn has been rebuilt. The village of Pincher, situated on the Canadian Pacific railway, is the shipping point for Pincher Creek and district. It has a population of about eighty.

The Alberta Hay Growers Association have large sheds here from which they ship about 7,000 tons of baled hay annually.

Cowley is the next point west on the Crowsnest branch, with a population of about 200. This is a thriving village, with some excellent farms surrounding it. Very little building has been done there during the year.

Lundbreck is a small village with only some seventy-five inhabitants; this village went back considerably when the mine was shut down. There is one small mine close to Lundbreck which has taken out about 1,700 tons of coal and is mostly used locally.

Burmis is the next station west, and from there to Coleman the settlement is practically one large coal camp, the towns touching very closely upon each other. At Burmis there is a small mine owned by the Davenport Coal Company, which is closed down at the present time indefinitely. The output since our last annual report has been 28,296 tons and fifty men were employed there when they closed down about six weeks ago. This mine is not worked steadily, sometimes they have had 150 men employed and sometimes they have been down to 25.

At Passburg the mine is owned by the Leith Colliers Company, Limited, the number of men at present employed is 160, and the output of coal since our last annual report has been 75,189 tons. There has been no dispute between the men and the company at this mine during the year, and no fatal accidents have occurred.

At Maple Leaf there is a small mine owned by the Maple Leaf Coal Company, they have employed at the present time 65 men, and the output since our last annual report is 19,810 tons. No local strike or dispute and no fatal accidents.

At Bellevue there are two mines both owned by the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, headquarters in Paris, France. The number of men employed at the present time is 725. The output since the last report has been 483,077 tons, this being the only camp in the pass which can show an increased output for the year. From the 21st April until the 11th of May last the men were out on strike, but there was no disturbance and the men eventually returned to work, having won their point. In Bellevue during the past year there have been erected a new post office, hospital, restaurant and boarding house, as well as a new wash-house for the miners, and at Hillcrest a new hospital, English church, and several new dwelling houses. The Hillcrest Coal Company, Limited, owns the Hillcrest mine. At the present time they employ 379 men, and the output of coal since our last annual report is 267,965 tons.

There was a terrific explosion at this mine on the morning of June 19, 1914, when 189 men lost their lives. A commission to inquire into the cause of the disaster was appointed by the Government, consisting of His Honour Judge Carpenter; an inquest was held after the sitting of the commission. A relief fund was opened and a committee appointed to look after the widows and orphans. About one month after the explosion the company started mining coal again, but after a short time the mine inspectors announced that some places in the mine were unsafe for blasting purposes, and miners would have to dig the coal; then started an altercation between the miners and the company officials, and as a result the men went out on strike, claiming that they could not make enough money if they had to dig the coal. Everything remained quiet during the strike, the company officials met the officials of the union from time to time, and eventually the miners returned to work. After the explosion a large number of miners came to Hillcrest from Hosmer, B.C., where the C.P.R. had closed down its mines. There is still one body in the mine that has not been recovered, that of Sidney Bainbridge. Nearly all the victims of the explosion were buried at the foot of Turtle mountain, at Hillcrest. An ex-mounted policeman named Frank Bostock was one of the victims. Some of the bodies were shipped east by the different fraternal societies to which they belonged. Full reports were rendered on this explosion.

The population of the mining camps is approximately as follows: Bellevue, 1,200; Hillcrest, 1,000; Maple Leaf, 200; Passburg, 250; Burmis, 50.

At Frank the mine reopened the 1st of March last after having been closed down since November, 1912; 150 men are employed with daily output of 400 tons. Since the mine started, about 25,000 tons of coal have been shipped. The village has gone ahead since the mine opened up. The business part of it has moved farther west, and out of the danger zone of the mountain. The village now has a population of 600. There is a limekiln on the Frank slide which has been burning and shipping lime all the year round, but only a few miners are employed in that capacity.

Blairmore now has a population of about 1,800. During the past year conditions have not improved at all in this town. Several storekeepers have been compelled to go out of business.

The general health of the town has been good, one or two epidemics of scarlet fever being the only diseases prevalent. Blairmore has the following industries: Mining, cement making, lumbering, milling, tobacco manufacturing, and brewing.

The Rocky Mountains Cement Company's output for the year is 87,000 barrels. They employ, on an average, 110 men. This plant has been closed down since July 31, 1914, owing to slack trade. The McLaren Lumber Company have a mill about a mile and a half from the town. During the year their output of finished lumber was 3,178,988 feet. During the winter they had two camps of about 600 men each, and in the summer about 50 men were employed around the mill. The mill has been closed down since 18th of July, 1914, owing to the demand for lumber having decreased. There is a small flour mill operated by a Belgian in Blairmore, and also another Belgian manufactures tobacco. The output of these two industries is consumed locally.

The Blairmore Brewing and Malting Company have a brewery here; although a considerable amount of beer has been brewed the company has never been able to put it on the market owing to lack of funds.

The West Canadian operate two mines at Blairmore, the Old Mine and the Greenhill mine. No coal has been taken out of the Old Mine since June, 1914, but up to that time there was an average pay-roll of 250 men. The total output of coal is approximately 65,000 tons.

The company discontinued working their old mine in order to develop the Greenhill mine, which lies on the north side of the town, and which produces coal of splendid quality. Seventy men are employed in development work and a main spur track to the main C.P.R. line is being built; also a tipple, incline, hoist house, and other buildings. Coal will be shipped from the Greenhill mine within a month. Only one business block has gone up within the year and that is the *Enterprise* newspaper building. About twelve dwelling houses have been erected during the year.

The population of Coleman remains about the same, namely, 2,500. There are two up-to-date run coal mines, namely, the International Coal and Coke Company, with 450 men employed, and the McGillvray coal mine with 250 men. The output of the former has been 346,000 tons, and of the latter 261,000. There has been quite a little new building in and around Coleman during the past year, principally a new school, and several additions to the mining plants, and also, a great number of small dwellings and cottages. Coleman is at present the best and most important town in the pass.

Beaver mines is a mining camp 15 miles west of Pincher Creek, with a population of some 450. It is connected with Pincher station with the K. and A. railway line. The mine which is owned by the Canadian Coal and Coke Company, of Lethbridge, has not worked steadily during the year, and the number of men employed has varied greatly; since August, however, they have worked fairly steadily and are doing considerable development work, with an average number of men employed of 138. The amount of coal shipped has been 39,735 tons. With the exception of a new hotel erected at a cost of $23,000, there has been hardly any building done in camp during the year, and business has been very poor.

CARDSTON SUB-DISTRICT.

The people in this locality are nearly all of the Mormon persuasion, and are mostly employed in mixed farming, growing a fair quantity of grain, principally oats and wheat, and most of them raising a few head of stock-cattle and horses. There are no doubt great drawbacks to growing grain as the climate is not adapted, generally speaking, to this occupation. Crops this year have been very poor owing to the extremely dry season, about 30 per cent being harvested; very little oats.

The building trade has been very slack this year owing to the scarcity of money, the only building of note being the $250,000 temple. About fifty of the Mormon people have been employed with their teams hauling gravel free for the building all spring and part of the summer. The contractor is now busy with the basement, which is to be a huge affair with a very large lighting plant, as the whole building is to have only artificial light. The basement is now nearing completion, and the whole building is expected to be completed about the fall of 1916.

Stock this year have done exceedingly well, having been fat all year and a very small percentage of calves have been lost; the calf crop was plentiful. The D. McEwan Cattle Company has about 3,000 head of stock running on reserve, which is leased from the Indian Department for that purpose, and the Alberta Stake of Zion about 2,500 on the old Cochrane range. A few carloads are being shipped continually by the Church outfit. There are only two horse ranches of any note in this sub-district, both have had a fairly successful year, although until recently the price of horses was very low. A fair horse weighing about 1,000 pounds could be purchased for $100, and a 4-year-old steer, fat, being worth about as much. The only people who have a large flock of sheep are Messrs. Bradshaw and Jacobs, of Caldwell, who own about 2,500 to 3,000. Mr. Jacobs reports a very successful year with sheep, the market being good and steady. Hogs are very plentiful, indeed, but the prices lately have been low, consequently sales have not been so frequent. Messrs. Reede and Pitcher, Cardston, shipping a few occasionally to Calgary and points north; these animals cause a lot of trouble at times owing to their being allowed to run at large. Several cases have come up, and lately they have been kept under better control.

A survey party has been working in the district of Whisky Gap east of Twin lakes surveying for a proposed irrigation scheme in the direction of Warner. 40 men were in the camp.

There has been considerable business done in oil in the district since the boom, and one firm, the Northwest Oil Company has fixed up a drilling outfit about 4 miles west of Cardston near the edge of the Blood reserve, and commenced to drill recently. While the prospects are reported as good, no results have been obtained as yet. There is also some talk of another firm drilling east of Cardston on the reserve.

The population remains about the same, a few families having gone back to the United States and a few come in.

The general health of the district is very good indeed, no infectious or contagious diseases having been reported.

CRIME.

Under this head I am glad to report a decrease in crime as compared with last year. 1,155 cases being entered this year, whilst 1,216 were entered for the previous year, showing a decrease of 61.

In cases of offences against the person, we have no cases of murder to record, but there is an increase of 17 cases of common assault.

In offences against property, an increase of 34 is shown in cases of theft. Horse stealing also shows a slight increase; 18 cases were entered, in which we obtained 9 convictions, 8 were dismissed and one is awaiting trial. In this class of crime it is

often very difficult to obtain evidence, and often impossible, even with good evidence, to obtain a conviction if the trial is before a jury. Other cases under this heading are about in the same proportion as last year.

Under public order there has been an increase in carrying concealed weapons, from 5 to 19. These cases have occurred principally in the mining region of the Crowsnest pass, amongst foreigners.

Under religion and morals, vagrancy cases are the same as last year, 97 cases. I have to record, however, a considerable decrease in drunks, keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame. This is due to several reasons, one of them is that the miners in the pass have been more saving, making deposits in savings banks. Another which is more applicable to the whole district, is that money has been very scarce. I must also say that our detachments have been very vigilant in these classes of offences.

There has been a real decrease in cases of liquor amongst the Indians.

Under offences against the provincial statutes there has been a decrease under the Master and Servants, but increases under Prairie Fires, Liquor License, Insanity, and Children's Protection Act.

On the whole, considering the mixed population with which we have to deal, being composed of a great number of foreigners without any education, and others from across the border who have very little idea of law and order, I think that the showing is satisfactory. There has been comparatively little serious crime, and wherever an increase is shown, such as theft and common assault, scarcity of work and want of money caused by hard times can be held accountable for such increase.

One regrettable matter which calls for serious consideration is the increase of offences amongst children. In several instances, children of from 10 to 16 being guilty of such serious offences as breaking into stores and stealing wholesale, or grave offences against morality. Neglect on the part of the parents is mostly responsible for this state of affairs. In all these cases we have communicated the facts to the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children in Edmonton, and prompt and suitable action was taken by him.

I submit statistics of cases entered during the year and summaries of the more important cases dealt with.

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Cases tried	65
Convictions	45
Fines	3
Imprisonment	27
Penitentiary	8
Suspended sentence	7
Nolle Prosequi	3
Acquitals	16
Childrens Protection Act	1

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Waiting Trial.	Total
Against the person—					
Manslaughter	1		1		1
Wounding	5	5			5
Assault, common	152	140	12		152
Causing bodily harm	8	7	1		8
Threatening to do bodily harm	4	4			4
Rape	2	1		1	2
Non-support of wife	2	2			2
Assault, indecent	1	1			1
Incest	1	1			1
Against the property—					
Theft	115	93	21	1	115
" by juvenile	3	3			3
Horse stealing	18	9	8	1	18
Cattle "	10	8		2	10
Cruelty to animals	19	15	4		19
Burglary	2	2			2
Fraud	2	2			2
Forgery	1	1			1
False pretences	14	11	3		14
Wilful damage	22	20	2		22
Mischief	4	4			4
Receiving stolen property	1	1			1
Keeping savage dog	2	1	1		2
Killing and wounding dog	1	1			1
House breaking	2	2			2
Against public order –					
Carrying concealed weapons	19	18	1		19
Pointing firearms	2	2			2
Discharging firearms	1	1			1
Religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	97	92	5		97
Drunk and disorderly	167	163	4		167
Causing disturbance	48	45	3		48
Swearing and obscene language	6	6			6
Indecent exposure	5	5			5
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	5			5
Inmates "	5	5			5
Frequenters "	11	11			11
Indecent publication	1		1		1
Seduction	2	1	1		2
Prostitution	2	2			2
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	2	2			2
False information	2	1	1		2
Corruption and disobedience—					
Feigning to be peace officer	1	1			1
Obstructing peace officer	5	5			5
Contempt of court	1	1			1
Escape from custody	1	1			1
ndian Act—					
Indians intoxicated	12	10	2		12
Supply liquor to Indians	6	6			6
Intoxicated on reserve	19	18	1		19
Liquor in possession	7	7			7
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act	20	20			20
Mining Act	1	1			1
Opium Act	1	1			1
Immigration Act	1	1			1
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and Servants	100	92	8		100
Game Act	29	24	5		29
Prairie Fire	21	19	2		21
Liquor License	61	56	5		61
Insanity Act	17	17			17
Estray Animals	15	15			15
Medical Profession	2	2			2
Noxious weeds	9	8	1		9

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Waiting Trial.	Total.
Ofiences against Provincial Statutes—*Con.*					
Pollution of Streams	2	2			2
Steam Boilers	4	4			4
Motor Vehicles	12	11	1		12
Childrens' Protection Act	18	16	2		18
Entire Animals	2	2			2
Highways	1	1			1
School Ordinance	1	1			1
Public Works	1	1			1
Railway Act	1	1			1
Poolroom Act	4	4			4
Theatre Act	6	6			6
Public Health	1	1			1
Pound Ordinance	2	2			2
Mischievous Animals	4	4			4
	1,155	1,054	96	5	1,155

Wasyl Mudri—Manslaughter.—This case was shown in last year's report under the heading of murder, as awaiting trial. It was the result of a drunken fight in a shack owned by foreigners at Burmis, on the 27th April, 1913, in which one Ignace Kalzik died from the effects of a blow struck at him with a glass by the accused. The case came up before the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Harvey, with a jury, on the 14th October, 1913, when the charge was reduced to manslaughter. The evidence showed that the deceased had tried to strike Mudri with a keg. It was a question for the jury to decide if the blow struck by Mudri with a glass was in self-defence. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty," and the accused was discharged.

Pete Salvador—Attempted murder.—This is a case in which the accused, on the 15th of June, 1913, near Bellevue, shot at one Bill Mustica with a shot-gun. Both men were Italians, and had trouble. It was shown in the evidence that Salvador had said that he would kill Mustica, using a vile expression towards him at the same time. The case came up before the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey and jury on the 15th October. The jury brought in a verdict of common assault, and on the next day His Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's imprisonment, stating at the same time that it was too serious an offence for common assault, and that he would give the limit that the law allowed.

Anthony Dohat—Rape.—On the 1st December, 1913, a woman named Anna Rypien made a complaint at the Bellevue detachment that about the 15th of November the accused, a Greek pedlar, had come to her place while she was alone, had sold her some goods, and then with threats against her life and with a knife in his hand had raped her. The accused was arrested and at a preliminary trial on the 2nd, her husband Mike Rypien, and one Vance Lahola, gave very corroborative evidence of her complaining at once and pursuing the accused. He was committed for trial. On the 21st January, before the case would come up before the Supreme Court, Mike Rypien went to Corporal Mead and stated that his evidence at the preliminary was false, that he had been told what to say by his wife and Lahola, who had had improper relations with one another. The case came up before His Honour Justice Walsh on the 10th of February, when it was made plain that all three were testifying falsely. His Worship dismissed the case against Anthony Dohat, and ordered prosecution to be instituted against Lahola and Rypien for perjury.

Vance Lahola and Mike Rypien—Perjury.—These two cases were the outcome of the preceding one against Anthony Dohat, and came up before His Honour Judge McNeil on the 3rd of February, 1914. Rypien pleaded "guilty," and Lahola "not guilty." It was shown that the woman Rypien had been misbehaving herself with Lahola and also on several occasions with the pedlar Dohat, for which she had received goods and money, and that they had conspired to have this man prosecuted. Rypien, in pleading guilty, stated that he had testified falsely because he was in fear of his wife and Lahola. Lahola was sentenced to one year and Rypien to 6 months in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Foster B. Moore—Horse stealing.—This was one of the cases awaiting trial on the date of the last annual report. The accused was charged by a Piegan Indian "Fish Eater," with stealing five horses, the property of W. J. Adams. The case came up before the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey on the 16th October, 1913. Fish Eater pleaded guilty, and gave evidence which was corroborated against Moore, stating that he had stolen the horses at his instigation.

However, in spite of the strong evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the accused was discharged.

Fish Eater—Horse stealing.—This case came up at the same time as preceding one against Moore, and on the 17th October he, having previously pleaded guilty, was sentenced by His Lordship to one year and six months in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Philip Bullhead—Horse stealing.—Complaints that several colts had been lost by settlers in the vicinity of the northwest end of the Blood reserve, led to a diligent search. At Monarch it was found that a settler had purchased two colts from Indians at a ridiculously low price. Further investigation showed that these colts had been sold by three Indians, Philip Bullhead, Calling First, and Frank Cotton, the last being since a convict in the Edmonton penitentiary, where he had been returned after his ticket-of-leave on a long sentence had been cancelled. Philip Bullhead and Calling First appeared before His Honour Judge McNeil on the 4th of May, 1914, when Bullhead was found guilty and sentenced to two years, less one day in the Lethbridge jail. It was not shown clearly that Calling First had taken part in the theft, and he was acquitted.

A. McCrea—Horse stealing.—This is a case in which the accused picked up a stray in August, 1912, on the prairie, worked it for some time and then sold it. The horse was eventually found near Athabasca Landing. The case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh, who found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three years penitentiary.

George Hindle, E. Christensen, and Ray Rodeback—Cattle stealing.—A number of cattle, the property of the Mormon Church at a place near Coldwell, had been stolen and killed. From things said by George Hindle, our detachment at Big Bend got sufficient information to enable them, after a systematic search, to discover that the three accused had made a practice of stealing and killing cattle on the range, for sale and for their own use. Three distinct cases were charged against Rodeback, four against Christensen, and two against Hindle. The three were tried by His Honour Judge McNeil, and on the 6th May, 1914, were found guilty and sentenced: George Hindle to seven years on each charge, to run concurrently. (He also pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and was sentenced to three years, to run concurrently with his other term.) This man was found to have served terms in the penitentiaries in the United States. E. Christensen, to seven years on each charge, to run concurrently; and Rodeback, in whose favour neighbours had given evidence as to previous good character, to two years less one day in the Lethbridge jail.

One young lad, 17 years of age, who was taken over by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, was charged with incest with a little sister 8 years old.

Another 15-year-old boy who was also taken over by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, was charged with assaulting a small girl 10 years old, in an attempt to rape her; both of the boys appeared before the District Court, and were handed over as stated.

Roy Fitzpatrick—Horse stealing.—This was a case in which a farmer near Pincher Creek lost eleven head of horses. He reported to our detachment and suspicion was thrown on a young man named Roy Fitzpatrick, who lived in the neighbourhood, and had disappeared about the same time as the horses. After investigation, a strong case developed against Fitzpatrick, information was laid and his arrest was effected at Swift Current. The accused was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh and a jury on the 11th of February. A complete chain of evidence was produced showing that the accused had been seen in several places from Pincher to Cardston, while driving the horses in question, or looking for them on the range, and on some occasions riding one of them. He, however, seemed to have lost them in the south, after which they returned home with a strange brand on. The jury, however, rendered a verdict of not guilty, after which the accused was discharged. His Lordship, in dismissing him, stated that the jury would have been justified in finding a verdict of guilty.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Although there was an increase in the number of cases prosecuted, none of the fires were serious; a number were started by farmers trying to burn weeds, without necessary precaution.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have as usual supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and also in Police and Coroner's Courts, wherever held.

We have escorted prisoners to jail on arrest, to and from court for trial, or to penitentiary after sentence. We have escorted all insane persons to places of detention or to the hospital at Ponoka.

Ticket-of-leave convicts have been looked after, and reports regarding them sent to the Commissioner of the Dominion Police.

On the 18th of June we received condemned prisoners A. Sokoloff, Joe Smith, and M. Manelik, mounted a death watch over them until the 25th of September, when the two former were executed in the guard-room yard, and the latter sent to Edmonton penitentiary.

After the sale of the Calgary barracks to the G.T.P., preparations were made here to receive the prisoners held in custody there, both male and female; this necessitated the transformation of one warehouse into a jail for men, and our hospital into one for the females. The transfer of prisoners was made on the last of April, when the buildings were ready. This, of course, has added considerably to the work of the post as separate night guards have to be mounted in each place, and the number of escorts greatly increased. I forward herewith a detailed report of the provost sergeant, showing the number of prisoners received and discharged since the 1st October last.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The Officer Commanding,

"D" Division,

R.N.W. Mounted Police, Macleod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "D" Division guard-room, for the year ended September 30, 1914.

Forty-three prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of the year, 37 convicted and 6 awaiting trial.

During the year, 581 prisoners were admitted, making a total of 624 confined during the year. They were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Indians	48	7
Half-breeds	17	13
Negroes	6	28
Chinamen	5	
Lunatics	7	4
Whites	438	51
Total	521	103
Grand total		624

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	17
November	22
December	34
January	25
February	9
March	13
April	85
May	96
June	81
July	86
August	53
September	60

Daily average of prisoners	60.17
Maximum number any day (May 11, 1914)	15
Minimum number any day (November 15, 1913)	20
Maximum number any month (May)	96
Minimum number any month (February)	9

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

In cells midnight September 30, 1913	43
In cells midnight September 30, 1914	84
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, etc	49
Time expired	385
Sent to Alberta penitentiary	5
Sent to Lethbridge jail	23
Sent to other places for trial	1
Sent to Ponoka asylum	12
Sent to industrial school	5
Handed over to Children's Aid	1
Released on ticket-of-leave	7
Shot attempting to escape	1
Deported	8
Total	624

Crime.	Total Sentence.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Murder	3	2[1]	1[2]
Assault, common	24	1	16
" causing bodily harm	9	2	
Drunk and disorderly	13	1	13
Drunk, common	10		8
" and using obscene language	1		14
" on railway	1	1	
False pretences	17	1	18
Burglary	5	2	21
Damage to property	3	5	
Creating disturbance	12		27·5
Theft	100	2	9·96
" from person	11	4	13
Vagrancy	181		29·16
Indecent exposure	6	1	15
" assault	1	6	
Unlawfully shooting	1	12	
Carrying concealed weapons	7	2	8·57
Drugs in possession	1	3	
Discharging fire-arms	1	2	
Selling railway tickets	1	3	
Stealing railway rides	28		19
Gambling on railway	1	3	
Attempted theft from person	1	3	
Keeping disorderly house	15	3	21
Inmate disorderly house	6	1	15
Frequenting disorderly house	1	1	
Keeping bawdy house	4	2	3
Frequenting bawdy house	1	1	
Escaped lawful custody	3	1	
Receiving stolen property	1	1	
Forgery	17	3	15·25
Fraud	1	2	
Fishing close season	1		15
Obtaining board and lodging by fraud	7		25
Receiving	2	11	
Procuring	3	9	
Permitting defilement	1	1	
Selling drugs	1	5	
Smoking opium	1	3	
Keeping opium joint	2	3	
Non-support of family	1	1	
Living on proceeds of prostitution	1	3	
Perjury	2	10	
Using auto without consent of owner	2		19
Using threatening language	1	2	
Unlawfully wounding	3	7	
Resisting peace officer	4	1	14
Selling liquor without license	8	2	26
Liquor to interdict	6	3	5
Keeping boy from school	1		10
Cattle stealing	10	22	24
Horse stealing	11	4	11
Attempted carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1	24	
Attempt commit sodomy	1	1	15
Begging	2	1	11
Abduction	1	6	
Returning after being deported	1	3	
Prisoner of war	1		
Interfering with Ward of Children's Aid	1		30
Indian Act—			
Intoxication	7		15
Intoxication on Reserve	17	1	17
Liquor to Indians	16	2	6·25
Liquor in possession on Reserve	10		26
Loitering around school	1	3	
Attempt to supply liquor to Indians	3	1	

[1] Hanged.

[2] Life imprisonment.

On account of the overcrowded condition of the provincial jail at Lethbridge, 15 prisoners were transferred to this guard-room from there December 11, 1913; and for the same reasons, 9 were received from Fort Saskatchewan January 29, 1914.

On April 30, 1914, a new guard-room for men, now known as "No. 2," of 30 steel cages was opened, and 39 prisoners from the old Calgary guard-room were received. An assistant provost has his room in this guard-room off this office.

The female guard-room "No. 3," was also opened April 30, 1914, with 20 prisoners from Calgary, in charge of Mrs. Stutterford, the matron from the Calgary guard-room, who has had eight years service in that capacity to her credit. Another matron is employed for night duty. Both these new guard-rooms are being fitted with a steam heating plant, and should be warm enough in winter. No. 1 guard-room has been thoroughly cleaned and painted.

On two occasions, men sentenced to lashes for wife-beating received their punishment here, also the execution of prisoners Sokoloff and Smith confined in condemned cells from June 18, 1914 to September 25, 1914, was successfuly carried out, with the usual persons present.

Max Manelik, the third of the trio condemned, was sent to the Edmonton penitentiary for life. Two prisoners attempted to escape during the year, one being recaptured the following morning, the other being shot while making the attempt, the wound proving fatal on the following day. Discipline amongst the prisoners has been as good as could be expected, under the changed circumstances we have experienced, on account of the starting of new guard-rooms and many prisoners being received together from other institutions.

The health of prisoners has been good, except for trivial cases. A plentiful supply of clothing for prison use has been supplied.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. H. VERNON, *Sergeant.*
Provost.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT AND STATE OF INDIANS.

I am glad to say that the number of liquor cases in connection with Indians have decreased. A few have been convicted for horse stealing, but outside of this they have been well behaved and given us no trouble.

We still employ several of them as interpreters and scouts; as reported last year they do not care to keep to the position very long, as they get tired of the restriction, but I do not think that it matters much, as they are easily replaced.

The population of the Bloods is now 1,160, and that of the Peigans is 420, which is a slight decrease from last year.

The Peigans have 3,000 acres of land under cultivation, divided in 84 farms, but the crops have not been very good this year. They own about 1,000 head of cattle. Both reserves have each a Catholic and Church of England mission and school.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the Division during the year has been barely sufficient to perform the work of looking after the criminal work, and the large number of prisoners in our guard-rooms. However, now that the force has been increased and that I have been advised that the division will be made up to 100 men, work will be greatly facilitated, detachments increased, and a sufficient reserve held in the post for emergencies.

I agree with Inspector Tucker's remarks in last year's report that an officer should be stationed at the Cardston sub-district, as it is impossible for an officer stationed at Macleod to give the same supervision. However, the same difficulty exists, that is our inability to get suitable quarters.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the amount of work, it has been found impossible to have any regular drills, but daily rides took place, which enabled every man in the post to ride at least once a week. The division was put through the annual revolver practice, the showing was good and 21 men qualified for cross revolvers.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division during the year has been very good. Two constables, however, had to be dismissed during the year for intemperate habits. No serious breaches of discipline took place, only a few minor cases having to be dealt with.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good. Reg. No. 5333 Constable Russell, R., who was still off duty at the time of the last annual report, the result of an accident with a horse, made a perfect recovery and returned to duty, after having some sick leave. He has since left to rejoin his regiment, being a reservist in the cavalry.

The only serious case of illness during the year was that of Reg. No. 5756 Constable Stuchbery, R.C., who suffered from blood poisoning in the left arm. His condition for a time gave much anxiety, but after a couple of months in hospital he made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

The sanitation of the post has been good.

HORSES.

We have been somewhat short of saddle horses, but I understand it has been difficult to purchase those of the class required, but that some will be supplied shortly. During the year two horses were purchased at an average price of $160. Seven were cast and sold: Reg. Nos. 2549, 2783, 84, 92, 108, 2950, and 2990. These brought an average price of $34. One Reg. No. 514 died at Carmangay of heart disease, and one, Reg. No. 236 killed himself by breaking his neck in running away while being unhitched.

The total mileage travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 190,756, an average per horse for the year of 3,288 miles.

The following five horses, 579, 2546, 471, 347, and 2328, I intend to recommend to be cast and sold as soon as a few new ones can be supplied; some of these are now almost useless.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has done a fair business during the year on a small scale. It owns its own stock, and has a small amount of cash on hand besides.

READING ROOM.

The reading room has been made as comfortable as possible. The library has added quite a number of books during the year, and is well patronized. The illustrated papers supplied out of the fine fund are much appreciated.

STORES.

The stores supplied on contract have been of good quality. Generally stores are not kept in any quantity but are purchased locally as required.

The clothing and kit supplied have also been of fair quality and in sufficient quantities.

BUILDINGS.

The warehouse at the southwest corner of the square was turned into a male guard-room. The work was done by day labour and thirty steel cells were supplied by the Provincial Government. This guard-room is far superior to the old one, being clean and supplied with more ventilation. The Provincial Government is now installing a steam heating apparatus. Our old hospital was all repaired, inside and outside, and arranged for use as a female prison, it is suitable and clean for about 20 females; however, for the last few months we have had over 30, which makes it very crowded. However, the Provincial Government is putting up an addition to the steam heating system, which will give us an extra room, but even then it is smaller than the number of prisoners would warrant. The old guard-room, known as "No. 1," has been thoroughly sprayed with liquid for killing bed bugs, and thoroughly painted inside, but the woodwork is old and this work has made very little difference to the bugs, which are as plentiful as ever. I would recommend that if we have to keep it in use as a guard-room, that the old wooden cells be torn down and replaced by steel cages.

All the roofs have been painted during the summer by prison labour, but I think it would be important that the outside of the buildings be painted next year.

GENERAL.

In concluding I wish to say that I have had every support from the officers, who each have command of a sub-district. Also from all the non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,
Superintendent Commanding "D" Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the division under my command, for the year ending 30th September 1914.

Since the last annual report, Inspector Sweetapple has been transferred to "C" division, and Inspectors Jennings and Wood were transferred from Regina to Edmonton.

The district is divided into four sub-districts. Inspector Heffernan is in charge of the Stettler sub-district; Inspector Jennings the Edmonton sub-district; Inspector Raven the Edson sub-district; and Inspector Wood the Fort Saskatchewan sub-district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The crops for the year 1913 created the record that was expected. The reports that continue to come in show that again the Edmonton district is likely to be favoured in this respect above others. A very considérable increase in the acreage under cultivation is observable. During the early part of the year the settlers arrived in great numbers, but building operations have not been on the same scale as in 1912.

The outbreak of the war in August affected the towns and the railroad constructions in the country to a considerable extent. Men were laid off, building operations stopped, and prospective operations were postponed.

A large number of men volunteered for active service, and have left with the 19th Alberta Dragoons, 101st Edmonton Fusiliers, and Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.

Up to the present the German and Austro-Hungarian settlers have given no trouble whatever. As a class they are not very well educated, being mostly farmers who realize that loyalty to Canada means prosperity, but that disturbance means ruin.

The fact cannot be ignored, however, that local riots and disturbances are possible. Every nationality is represented in this district and amongst this cosmopolitan population there are certain to be some thirsting to show their patriotism by cracking their opponents' skulls.

There was little destitution or want during the year, with the exception of a number of unemployed in the city of Edmonton itself last winter, who received assistance from the city.

A number of unemployed, among them many of the I.W.W., in the months of January and February made sporadic efforts to make their presence felt. Room was found for some of them in the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan.

CRIME.

There is a slight increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year.

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1914.

Charges.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the Person—					
Murder	8	2	4	1	1
Murder, attempted	11	5	3		3
Manslaughter	2	1	1		
Threats to kill	2	2			
Shooting with intent	3	3			
Wounding	4	3	3		1
Assault, common	281	217	56	11	
Assault causing bodily harm	22	14	3		5
Assault, aggravated	1	1			
Assault, indecent	9	2	5		2
Rape and attempted rape	8		4		4
Attempted suicide	3	1	1		1
Carnal knowledge, under 14	2	2			
Carnal knowledge, under 16	12	4	5	1	2
Carnal knowledge, attempted	4	3			1
Non support of wife and family	19	12	6	1	
Criminal neglect	7	5	2		
Intimidation and threats	7	5	2		
Libel	2		1		1
Offences against Property					
Theft	336	229	64	21	22
Theft from the person	5	3	1		1
Horse stealing	17	11		3	3
Cattle stealing	22	7	8	3	4
Cattle killing	6	1	3		2
Cattle shooting and wounding	10	2	4		4
Cruelty to animals	25	17	7	1	
Burglary and attempted burglary	30	20	3		7
Fraud and intent to defraud	13	8	2	1	2
False pretenses	91	59	11	12	9
Conspiracy	1	1			
Forgery and uttering	22	19	2	1	
Robbery	4	3	1		
Robbery with violence	2	2			
Receiving stolen property	13	9	1	2	1
Stolen property in possession	4	3		1	
Wilful damage	25	16	7	2	
Arson and attempted arson	5	3	2		
Killing and wounding dogs	6	4	2		
Keeping savage dog	1	1			
Dogging cattle	5	5			
Miscellaneous	6	6			
Mischief	34	23	10	1	
Offences against Public Order—					
Carrying offensive weapons	20	19	1		
Pointing firearms	14	10	3	1	
In possession of fire-arms when arrested	1	1			
Sale of fire-arms without permit	1	1			
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience—					
Vagrancy	394	385	9		
Drunk and disorderly	103	96	7		
Causing disturbance	40	38	2		
Swearing and obscene language	17	15	2		
Indecent acts	9	5	2	2	
Indecent exposure	3	3			

SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Buggery and attempted buggery	2	2			
Incest	3	1	2		
Seduction	17	10	3	2	2
Keeping house of ill-fame	21	21			
Inmate house of ill-fame	9	9			
Frequenter, house of ill-fame	16	16			
Living on avails of prostitution	6	4	2		
Keeping gaming house	3	3			
Gambling	3	3			
Procuring	12	5	1	1	5
Threatening and insulting language	7	7			
Committing defilement	2	2			
Misleading Justice—					
Perjury	11	6	2	1	2
Miscellaneous	1	..	...	1	
Corruption and Disobedience					
Contempt of court	3	3			
Escape and attempted escape from custody	10	8	...	2	
Obstructing peace officer	6	5	1		
Assaulting peace officer	5	4	1		
Bribery and attempted bribery	2	....	1	.....	1
Resisting arrest	6	5	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous	3	1	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	22	22			
Employees drunk on duty	1	1			
Mischief on railway	2	1	1		

SUMMARY of cases committed to Higher Courts of competent juristiction:—

Gambling on railway	2	2			
Trespass on railway	3	3			
Offences against Indian Act					
Supplying liquor to Indians	23	22	1		
Indians intoxicated	26	25	1		
Indians intoxicated on reserve	14	14			
Liquor in possession of Indians	6	6			
Miscellaneous	7	7			
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act	4	3	1		
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	5	5			
Opium Act	11	11			
Ticket of Leave Act	2	2			
Poison Act	3	...	3		
Offences against Northwest Territories Act					
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	7	7			
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and Servants Ordinance	164	144	11	9	
Game Act	70	55	12	3	
Hide and Brand Ordinance	4	3	1		
Prairie and Forest Fires Ordinance	29	28	1		
Liquor License Ordinance	89	82	6	1	
Insanity Act	83	78	5		
Estray Animals Ordinance	12	9	2	1	
Pound Ordinance	3	2	1		
Pool Room Act	9	7	2		
Public Works Act	2	2			
Public Health Act	9	6	1	2	
School Ordinance	6	6			
Hawkers and Pedlers Act	5	5			
Steam Boilers Act	6	6			
Motor Vehicles Act	13	13			
Highways Act	1	1			
Hotelkeepers Ordinance	31	31			
Total	2,520	2,031	313	89	87

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Number of cases committed	358
Number of convictions	205
Number of acquittals or dismissals	73
Withdrawn	3
Awaiting trial	77
Number of imprisonments	87
Number sent to Penitentiary	69
Number on suspended sentence	36
Number fined	8
Number sent to Industrial School, Portage La Prairie	5
	205
Number of suicides during the year	15
Number of sudden and accidental deaths	71

Among important cases outstanding from last year were five in which the defendants were charged with wilful murder.

The victims of the crimes were dead, and the evidence against the accused was strong and well presented. The juries, however, in this district appear to have a rooted objection to capital punishment, and in three cases found the defendants guilty of manslaughter only, whilst in the other two the defendants were acquitted. One of them was later committed as insane.

Oscar Fonberg—Murder of Corporal Bailey.—Charge reduced to manslaughter, and defendant sentenced on November 1, 1913, to imprisonment for life.

Jose Lope—Murder of John Frederickson.—Found guilty on October 25 of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Otto Rudolph—Murder and Attempted Murder.—Adjudged on the 21st October, 1913, by an Alberta jury, not guilty of the murder of Carl Gneiting, but on the 23rd found guilty of the attempted murder of Fritz Maurer and sentenced to twenty-five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Mary Mogush—Murder of her stepson.—Tried on October 19, 1913, and acquitted.

Alfred Main—Murder of R. G. Metcalfe.—Found not guilty on grounds of insanity, and later committed as insane.

Peter D. Ring—Attempted murder.—On the 5th November, 1913, sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

William Covlin—Attempted murder.—Sentenced in November to five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Gus Franks—Attempted murder.—On the 22nd October, 1913, sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

A summary of the more important cases dealt with in this division during the year 1912-13 is as follows:—

Agnes Flynn—Murder.—On the 11th November, 1913, the detachment at Coronation was notified that a murder had been committed at Throne, Alta. On investigation, it transpired that a woman, Mrs. Flynn, wife of a storekeeper and postmaster of the town, had in the early hours of the morning cut her husband's and baby's throats with an axe. She made no attempt to escape, and when arrested acknowledged the crime, stating that she was quite unable to say why she had done it.

She was committed for trial, and on the 27th February, 1914, appeared at Red Deer before Mr. Justice Beck. The judge decided that Mrs. Flynn was in such a state of insanity that it was impossible to hear the charge. The charge was withdrawn, and on the 28th Mrs. Flynn, charged under the Insanity Act, was committed to the Provincial Insane Asylum at Ponoka.

Egbert Hagin—Attempted murder and attempted suicide.—On the 13th November, 1913, Inspector Heffernan, at Stettler, was notified that the above named, who was living at Donalda, about 30 miles from Stettler, had stabbed his wife and then attempted to cut his own throat with a knife.

Both defendant and victim were brought into Stettler and, on the 14th November, Hagan was committed for trial.

On the 26th February, 1914, the accused appeared at Red Deer before Mr. Justice Beck, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Horne and Jack Thompson—Horse stealing.—On the 24th November, 1913, Inspector Heffernan received a telephone message from Rumsey stating that a bunch of horses, some eleven head, had been stolen from Messrs. Teeling and Potter of that place. Two men were suspected of the theft and were thought to be taking the horses north. We learnt later that Constable Paris of "E" division had tracked the horses as far as the Neutral hills, southeast of Hardisty, and had there lost trace of them.

I sent Detective Sergeant Howell from Edmonton to meet Sergeant O'Connell and Constable Jackson in that district, with instructions to use every possible means to locate the horses and arrest the offenders.

On the 3rd December, Sergeant Howell and Constable Jackson discovered all the horses with the exception of three a few miles north of Metiskow. Later Sergeant O'Connell located three more horses at Monitor.

In the Dolsey district, it was ascertained that both men had gone to Calgary, and under assumed names were receiving mail from certain of the settlers. Photographs were obtained and they were followed.

On the 20th December, 1913, both men, when calling for mail at the Calgary post office, were arrested by Constable Jackson. They were committed for trial by Inspector Heffernan and on the 28th February, 1914, were sentenced by Chief Justice Harvey to five years each in the Alberta penitentiary.

Lunseith Brothers—Horse stealing.—Early in June, 1913, two horses were reported missing from the farms of Wm. Turgen and Mike Senaw in the Thorsby district. The above two brothers had left the district about the time of the disappearance, taking with them their saddles. Suspicion rested on them, but as no one knew where they had gone it was several months before they were finally located and arrested near Maple Creek.

Before Judge Stuart, on the 21st February, 1914, A Lunseith was sentenced to 18 months, and Carl Lunseith to 3 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Wilde Platte Plummer—murder.—On the 5th October, 1913, information was received at Fort Saskatchewan that a man named Peter Lindsay had been killed at Crippsdale. A coroner and a constable were immediately sent to the district, and at the inquest held on the 6th October, 1913, it transpired that the man had been deliberately shot and killed by one W. P. Plummer. The crime had taken place on the 3rd of the month, and the man, in consequence, had three clear days before any action in the matter was taken.

Every effort was then made to locate and arrest Plummer, but without success. The case is still receiving attention.

S. E. Eldridge—Arson, etc.—Owing to a system of terrorizing the settlers in his own district, the above named was able, for some time, to act in a most lawless manner with impunity.

He was repeatedly suspected of burning hay stacks, shooting horses, and setting out poison, but after having once reported the bare incidents to the police, the settlers, afraid for their lives, would refuse to give further details or lay any information.

Eventually, on April 2nd, Detective Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne was sent to St. Paul des Metis to thoroughly investigate the various complaints and to take what action was necessary. He laid an information against Eldridge for arson and arrested him. After arresting him and sending him to the barracks under the escort of Constable Clifford, Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne searched the premises of the accused and found a variety of stolen articles. He arrived back at St. Paul des Metis on the 20th April, and on the morning of the 21st the prisoner broke through the side of the cell and escaped. An extract from MacBrayne's report detailing the events that led up to the recapture and death of Eldridge is given below:—

"I got on top of the roof but could not see Eldridge. I called Constable Clifford and sent him for half-breed trackers, who were witnesses in this case, and in the meantime made a thorough search. When the half-breeds came I got them to make a wide circle of the village to try and pick up the tracks. At one point only was I able to see tracks, and that was of a man running in a southeast direction. I sent Constable Clifford and a special on police horses to Rife, with instructions to notify the settlers to have Eldridge's house watched that night. I, with the halfbreeds, circled lake Therin, but could discover no tracks of Eldridge. The next day Constable Clifford reported that there was no trace of the prisoner in the Rife district. I recalled him, thinking that Eldridge had gone south. That evening Constable Schultz came in from the north About 5.30 p.m. I got a telephone message from Rife informing me that Eldridge had been seen by Gilbertson. I pulled out with two constables and saddle horses, and arrived at Rife about 10.30 p.m. I stationed Constable Schultz at Aylesworth's place, as Aylesworth was known to be friendly to Eldridge. Constable Clifford and I went to Gilbertson's house and stayed there until the morning of the 17th. inst., when Gilbertson told me that he had seen Eldridge and that he had asked him for bread and salt. I had Gilbertson cache the bread where Eldridge wanted it, and I dug two pits, one 15 feet north of the cache and another 30 feet east of the cache. I put the special in the east pit and took up the north one myself. I stationed Constables Clifford and Schultz about 50 yards east of me in a brush pile. I instructed Constable Clifford that when he heard me challenge Eldridge he was to come towards me. Constable Schultz I told to run towards a small slough, southwest of him and directly west of the cache. We took up our positions about five o'clock, and at 9.45 I heard Eldridge coming along. It was very dark and I was unable to see him, but I pointed my rifle in his direction and told him to throw up his hands. He hesitated for two or three seconds and suddenly jumped under the fence. I fired at him but missed. I fired a second time, but missed again. A little later I heard Constable Schultz order him to stop, and then I heard a shot. I ran towards this point and found Eldridge lying on the ground. He had been shot in the right shoulder, the bullet coming out at the neck. We carried him into Gilbertson's shack and I telegraphed to St. Paul for a doctor. He came at five o'clock the next morning and dressed Eldridge's wounds. He told me to bring him in to St. Paul. This was done. Eldridge was brought in on a democrat, he first being placed on a spring mattress. He was seen by the doctor that evening, who dressed him and said he had stood the trip remarkably well. The next day he was able to take milk and eggs and appeared to be coming along nicely. That night he was looked after by Constable Clifford until midnight, Constable Schultz from then until 3 a.m., and myself until he died, which happened at about seven o'clock in the morning. The next day the inquest was held by Dr. Lawford, of Pâkan, the jury returning a verdict to the effect that Samuel Eldridge met his death by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of Constable Schultz, whilst in the execution of his duty. They exonerated the police from all blame.

Eldridge was buried the same night and the next day I left for Edmonton."

Donald Marsh—Theft and arson.—On the 13th of April, 1914, I received information from Spruce Grove that a stable full of horses and mules had been burnt. On

investigation it was found that a team of mules and a quantity of harness were missing. I sent a number of men out to investigate, and received word by telephone from Sergeant McGillycuddy, of Stony Plain, that a man named Donald Marsh was barricaded in a shack near Wabamun.

Later, I heard that the town constable at Wabamun had succeeded in arresting Marsh, but that he had escaped from him. Grant, the owner of the mules, laid information against Marsh, and a warrant was issued. For some time, however, in spite of the most strenuous endeavours on our part, Marsh succeeded in evading arrest. Eventually, on the 9th May, he was re-arrested in North Edmonton by Constables Francis and Webster.

During confinement awaiting trial, he gradually evinced unmistakable signs of insanity, and finally became so violent that there was no other course than to commit him to an asylum.

There is no doubt that he stole the mules from the barn, and, in order to conceal the fact that they had gone, deliberately set fire to it, caring nothing for the terrible suffering of the horses tied up inside.

Murder of J. B. Chivas at Amisk.—On the 30th May, 1914, the section house at Rosyth was broken into and a quantity of clothing and other goods, including a ·38 revolver, were stolen. Three men suspected of the theft had gone towards Amisk.

Corporal Jackson, at Hardisty, was communicated with by telephone and, as the latter place is distant about 12 miles from Amisk, he phoned the Justice of the Peace there to ascertain if the men had arrived and, if necessary, to swear in two special constables and hold them pending his own arrival.

The Justice of the Peace, one J. B. Chivas, located the men in a restaurant and, assisted by two special constables, decided to arrest them.

He informed them who he was, and that they were under arrest, but had hardly finished speaking when one of them produced a revolver, shot and mortally wounded him, and in the confusion that followed all three escaped. Mr. Chivas died two hours later.

Corporal Jackson was notified of the murder by telephone and immediately hired an automobile and proceeded to the spot. No attempt whatever had been made to follow the men, nor had anyone noticed the direction taken by the fugitives. The time when Corporal Jackson arrived was 9.10 p.m., and although he at once organized a search party no success was achieved in locating them.

In the interval that has elapsed between then and now no effort or expense has been spared in tracking down the criminals. A moderate amount of success has been attained, but for obvious reasons our actions cannot be published at this stage of the investigation.

T. G. Cook—Murder.—On the 16th May, 1914, Constable Wilson, of Wainwright detachment, was notified that W. B. Crawford, an influential business man of that town, had been missing from his house since the evening of the 14th instant. An investigation was instituted, and it transpired that on the morning of the 14th May the missing man had received a telegram purporting to come from one "R.S. Barker" requesting an interview on business with him at 10.30 pm. that evening. Crawford appears to have kept the appointment, and was seen on the street at 11.15 p.m. After that he was never again seen alive.

The theory at first advanced was that for reasons of his own he had decided to abandon his wife and business and make a fresh start in some other locality. It was soon found, however, that this view was not tenable. He had little or no money with him. His relations with his wife, though not very cordial, were not strained. His business and books were in good order, and there were no trains at that particular time, by which he could have left.

A very thorough search of the town and its vicinity was now commenced, but it was not until the 19th June that Crawford's body was located at the bottom of a well on a farm belonging to a man named T. G. Cook.

The side of his head had been smashed in and, after the body had been thrown into the well, manure, wood and cement had been used to cover it.

At the inquest the jury returned the following verdict: "That W. B. Crawford came to his death from wounds inflicted by some blunt instrument, by some unknown person or persons."

The efforts of the police were now concentrated on ascertaining the motive for the crime, and finding the perpetrator. Circumstantial evidence was forthcoming and a chain gradually linked together. Staff-Sergeant Piper of "D" division was sent by order of the commissioner to take charge of the case.

On the 24th of August T. G. Cook was arrested at Wainwright and, after several remands, the preliminary hearing charging him with the wilful murder of W. B. Crawford was held in that town.

The hearing lasted three days, as there were twenty-five witnesses called for the Crown. On the 10th September, 1914, Cook was committed for trial.

F. V. Paquette—Counterfeiting.—In April, 1914, it came to our notice that several spurious 25 cent and 50 cent pieces were being put in circulation in the Morinville and Clyde districts. A close watch was kept, and on the 4th May, Constable Henrichsen arrested F. V. Paquette at Clyde in this connection. On his person and in his suitcase was found counterfeit currency amounting to about $80.

His house near Clyde was searched, and a complete outfit for making counterfeit coins discovered.

Certain correspondence also came to light, and by following this up it was ascertained that Paquette was an old offender. He had, for the same offence, served sentences in the Iowa State penitentiary; the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary; and the Jefferson city, Missouri, penitentiary; also in the Detroit House of Correction.

He was committed for trial, and in the district court held at Clyde on the 29th June, was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Nick Volhopf—attempted murder.—At Peers on the morning of July 17, 1914, Steve Ostachuk went into the bunk-house and lay down. Nick Volhopf was in the room at the time and, on seeing the other's entrance, without saying a word, he walked over to the bunk where Ostachuk was lying, reached over the top, took a .22 rifle that was hanging there, deliberately pointed it at Ostachuk and fired. The bullet went through the complainant's stomach. Accused was arrested, and on July 18 was committed for trial on the charge of attempted murder.

Fred Wasylik—attempted murder and attempted suicide.—A hot-tempered and amorous Austrian. Finding that the object of his affections was indifferent to him, and suspecting that Steve Shatatowsky, who stayed in the same house, might succeed where he had failed, he tried to kill him with an axe, shortly afterwards cutting his own throat.

Both men were taken to hospital, where they recovered. Wasylik is now awaiting trial.

Roy Williams—Cattle stealing.—The above is a young man of 22 years of age, hailing from Missouri, and evincing a predilection for appropriating other people's cattle.

In the Ferintosh district, where he was ranching, he was found by one of his victims to be in possession of two calves, not his own property.

An investigation by Constable Whitney resulted in the arrest and committal for trial of Roy Williams on the 22nd of June, 1914.

It appeared that he had been practising wholesale cattle theft, but six distinct charges were brought against him when tried before Mr. Justice McCarthy on the 4th October, 1914, at Wetaskiwin.

Five cases resulted in convictions, and on each of these charges he was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary. Sentences to run concurrently.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied by us in all criminal sittings of the several District Courts, and in all coroners' cases outside of the city limits.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from courts, jails, asylums, and in cases before Justices of the Peace.

All criminal subpœnas and summonses are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons dying intestate, or through violent means, are located, inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of work and correspondence, as many estates pass through our hands in the course of a year.

Department of Provincial Health.—We assist this department in maintaining quarantine in cases of infectious and contagious diseases, and also in connection with the relief of destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the provincial Act.

License Department.—Whenever reports are received by us disclosing any contravention of the Liquor License Ordinance, full particulars are communicated to the chief license inspector. We assist this department whenever necessary in the prosecution of cases under the ordinance.

Indians.—The usual escorts and duties in connection with the treaty payments have been performed.

As usual, we have given special attention to infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act, with the result that seventy-six cases have been entered and seventy-four convictions obtained. Nearly all of these cases may be attributed to liquor. The increase of population and consequent distribution of liquor renders it easier for the Indians to obtain it than formerly.

Apart from drunkenness, which is by no means general, the Indians of the different reserves give little trouble and are law abiding.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the provost in charge of the guard-room, with a summary of the prisoners who have passed through our hands during the last twelve months.

EDMONTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
"G" Division, R.N.W.M.Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistics for the Edmonton guard-room for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1914.

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1914—	
Males, 13; females, 2	15
Total number received during twelve months ending September 30, 1914—	
Males, 1,104; females, 72	1,176
Discharged during twelve months ending September 30, 1914	1,169

Confined in cells at midnight, September 30, 1914—	
Males, 18; females, 4	22
Daily average number of prisoners	27·53
Maximum number on any day	40
Minimum number on any day	6
Number awaiting trial September 30	6
Number serving sentence	7

Statistics re Lunatics.

Number received during the year—	
Males, 59; females, 15	74
Sent to Insane Asylum, Ponoka—	
Males, 49; females, 15	64
Discharged as sane (males)	9
Died in guard-room (male)	1

Seven juvenile offenders were sentenced and escorted to Portage la Prairie from this guard-room.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

The system of finger prints and photographs has been carried out with all prisoners charged with indictable offences, passing through this guard-room.

I would mention that no prisoners are committed to this guard-room, all prisoners being committed to the Alberta penitentiary and the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan.

Previous to March 9, 1914, "G" Division guard-room was at Fort Saskatchewan, where it at that time also served as a common jail. On March 9, 1914, the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room was taken over by the province of Alberta, to be used as a provincial jail. The duties of the Edmonton guard-room, as carried out now, are the same as they were previous to the handing over of the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room, i.e., it is merely a receiving and distributing point for prisoners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. L. WARRIOR, *Corporal,*

Provost.

DETACHMENTS.

Three new detachments, namely, Andrew, Beaver Crossing and Provost were opened during the year. The name of the detachment at Brazeau, Mile 37 A.C.B. was changed to "Coalspur."

In the early part of 1914 most of these were single detachments, but since the number of men in the division has been increased it has been found possible to have two men at most places, and this arrangement should expedite and facilitate the work during the coming winter in the various localities.

HEALTH.

With the exception of one very serious case of typhoid, the division has been comparatively free from illness. Several men were, however, sent to hospital where Dr. Braithwaite successfully operated on them. These operations were for hernia and appendicitis.

HORSES.

We received during the year, 33 remounts; 10 horses and 1 mule were sold to the Alberta Provincial Government; 2 horses were cast and sold; 2 died at Edson from distemper and general debility and 1 was destroyed on account of old age at Fort Saskatchewan.

The mileage of "G" division horses for the last twelve months is 133,956.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as was required has been supplied from the supply store, and our equipment in this respect is complete and in serviceable condition.

The receipt of twelve new double cinch saddles from Regina filled our requirements for the time being. There is a sufficiency of other saddlery in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Two single buckboards and one platform spring wagon were received from Regina, and a light dray was purchased locally. We are well and serviceably equipped with transport at the present time.

BUILDINGS.

New quarters for the superintendent and for three married non-commissioned officers have been completed. These are very comfortable and add much to the appearance of the Barrack square.

A concrete retaining wall, with driveway, gates and lamps, has been built along the front of the property facing on Rice street. This not only very much improves the appearance of the property, but will stop any slipping of the foundations, which was anticipated on account of the earth sinking in and falling away.

CANTEEN.

A small stock of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., is kept, which is much appreciated. The financial condition is satisfactory, and grants have been made during the year totalling upwards of two hundred dollars.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A piano and billiard table provide much recreation, while the reading room is supplied with illustrated papers and magazines in addition to the books in the library.

STORES.

Supplies and stores have been sufficient and of good quality.

GENERAL.

In March, 1914, the provincial authorities took over the Mounted Police guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan. In February a regrettable incident occurred in the guard room at Edmonton. An unfortunate lunatic, having been previously searched, was placed in the padded cell. From subsequent investigation, it appears that he must have had a match concealed in the lining of his coat. He succeeded in setting fire to his cell, and before he could be rescued had died of suffocation. The accident occurred about 8.15 p.m., and the night guard did everything possible to save the unfortunate man. The cells on the ground floor were full of prisoners, clamoring to get out as the smoke was nearly suffocating them.

Since the war broke out, I have had reports submitted to me by all the detachments in reference to alien enemies. The general feeling amongst Germans and Austrians would appear to be one of indifference in most cases, but in others where this is not so the risk of making any demonstration in favour of their own countries seems to be fully realized.

In closing this report, I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty co-operation I have received from all ranks of "G" division in the performance of duties which have been both numerous and exacting.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, *Supt.*,
Commanding "G" Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. HORRIGAN, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "A" division for the year ended September 30, 1914.

I took over command of "A" division from Superintendent West on 2nd December, 1913.

Officers in the Division.—Superintendent F. J. Horrigan, in command; Inspector J. C. Richards, in command Swift Current Sub-District. Inspector G. W. Currier.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed cannot be considered as one of prosperity, especially for the farmers in the district, owing to the almost total failure of crops. However, the inhabitants are of good cheer and are looking forward, with bright hopes, for a bumper crop next season.

The united actions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have gone a long way in improving the position of the settlers, who will go into the winter well supplied with the necessaries of life. Further, they need not concern themselves about seed for 1915, as every farmer in need of such will have it advanced.

The past year was rather discouraging to the man tilling the land in this district. No doubt he bears in mind that it was the hottest and dryest in 35 years. On the other hand, I am pleased to state that the ranchers had a very successful season.

The purchase of a large number of horses by Colonel Hasel of the English Remounts Commission and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has greatly assisted the farmers and ranchers in this district.

The settler of this district must realize and make up his mind to settle down to good hard work and go in more for diversified farming and less for grain growing only. The farmer who has this season beef, mutton, pork and such like for sale, is fortunate. The prices for these articles are good and the net profits large.

Maple Creek.—The past year has been fairly successful as far as the town of Maple Creek is concerned. Several large and commodious dwelling houses have been erected during the year. The splendid armoury built by the Government was opened in May.

Shaunavon.—Shaunavon is a new town on the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the C.P.R., and has now 1,500 inhabitants. It is at present the most prosperous town in the district. The business portion of the town consists of two large hotels, six lumber yards, four hardware stores, dry goods stores, and grocery stores, etc.

On May 1, the C.P.R. took over that portion of the line as far west as Shaunavon. A large station is also in the course of construction. The steel has been laid as far west as Govenlock, but as yet is in the hands of the Construction Department and not available for passenger service. This is a divisional point of the C.P.R.

Shaunavon boasts of the finest hotel of any town of its size in Saskatchewan.

There are four coal mines situated some 4 miles south of Shaunavon, which supply the town and neighbourhod with coal.

Swift Current.—Swift Current was incorporated as a city at the beginning of the year, being the seventh city in the province of Saskatchewan. The population is somewhere over 5,000.

Swift Current is a divisional point on the main line of the C.P.R. and has a roundhouse and C.P.R. shops, which give employment to a large number of citizens.

The Industries of Swift Current are not on a very large scale, two milling companies, bottling works, Massey Harris Implement Company have a large warehouse in the west end of the city, as also have the Swift Current Grocery Company.

A large number of buildings started during last year have been completed, amongst which are two new hotels, viz. "The Healey," and "The Carleton" and the Healey-Hooker block, the last a five-story building which would do credit to a city of 20,000 inhabitants. The buildings now under construction are the new school house and court house, which will be fine structures when completed.

There are eight banks in Swift Current, and all have good substantial business.

CRIME.

The following statistics show a considerable increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year and for the year ended September 30, 1912. This increase is no doubt due to a great extent to an influx of settlers throughout the district. When I took over command of this division in October, 1912, the annual report was just completed and showed 418 cases entered and 334 convictions. Just to give an idea of how crime has increased in this division I will quote the figures for 1912, 1913, and 1914.

Cases entered—

1912	418
1913	708
1914	1,121

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:

	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the Person				
Murder	2	1		1
" attempted	3		2	1
Manslaughter	1		1	
Shooting with intent	3	2		1
Threatening to kill	1		1	
Wounding	2	1		1
Assault, common	112	91	21	
" aggravated	1	1		
" causing bodily harm	16	9	7	
" indecent	3		1	2
Rape and attempted	3		3	
Attempted suicide	2		1	1
Abortion	1	1		
Abduction and aiding	2		2	
Carnal knowledge girl under 14 years	2	2		
Non-support wife and family	4	1	3	
Intimidation and threat	9	7	2	
Leaving excavation unguarded	1	1		
Extortion	4		4	
Concealment of birth	4		4	
Illegal solemnization of marriage	2		1	1
Against the Property—				
Theft	163	79	74	10
" from person	6	2	4	
Horse stealing	15	8	5	2
Cattle stealing	7	1	4	2
Cattle killing	5		2	3
Cattle shooting or wounding	3		3	
Fraudulently in possession of of cattle	8	3	5	
Cruelty to animals	24	20	4	
House and shop breaking	8	5	3	
Burglary and attempted	3	3		
Fraud and intent	6	2	4	
False pretences	28	12	9	7
Forgery and uttering	9	4	2	3
Receiving stolen property	16	10	3	3
Having stolen property in possession	3	3		
Wilful damage	3	3		
Arson and attempted	4	2	2	
Mischief	13	11	2	
Killing and wounding dogs	1	1		
Trespass	1	1		
Accessory after fact	1		1	
Against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapon	5	4	1	
Pointing fire-arms	6	3	3	
Having fire-arms in possession when arrested	1	1		
Against Morals and Religion—				
Vagrancy	122	113	9	
Drunk and disorderly	55	55		
Causing disturbance	13	7	6	
Indecent exposure	2	2		
Buggery and attempted	1		1	
Incest	3	2	1	
Seduction under promise of marriage	1		1	
Keeper house ill-fame	4	4		
Inmate	18	14	4	
Frequenter	3	2	1	
Frequenter gaming house	2	2		
Gambling house	1	1		
Nuisance	2	1	1	
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	3		1	2

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months—*Concluded.*

	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Contempt of court	1	1		
Escaping custody and attempt	9	4	5	
Obstructing peace officer	2	1		1
Bribery and attempt	1		1	
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	7	7		
Trespass	3	3		
Attempting to wreck train	3	3		
Against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	2	2		
Offence against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	4	1	
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Refusing information where liquor was obtained	1	1		
Against Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Against Animal Contagious Disease	2	2		
Against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	83	75	8	
Game	12	11	1	
Hide and brand	15	15		
Prairie and forest				
Fire act	59	50	9	
Liquor license	45	45		
Insanity	30	25	5	
Horse breeders	11	11		
Estray animals	20	19	1	
Livery stable	10	8	2	
Veterinary surgeon	1	1		
Public health	2	2		
Hawkers and pedlers	3	3		
Noxious weeds	3	1	2	
Steam boilers	5	3	2	
Motor vehicles	20	20		
Neglected children	2	2		
Open well, dangerous to stock	9	6	3	
Total	1,121	831	249	41

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1914:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court disposed of	80
Number of convictions	50
Number of fines imposed	7
Sentences to jail	20
Sentences to penitentiary	13
Suspended sentences	7
Bound over to keep the peace	2
Restitution ordered	1
Acquitted	30
Number of cases awiting trial, September 30, 1914	41
Total number of cases before Supreme or District Court	121
Total number of cases disposed of	80
Total number of cases awaiting trial	41

Among the most important cases during the year are the following:—

William Karkas—Murder.—On the 21st January, 1914, the accused came into Herbert detachment, and stated that he had shot his wife Bertha that day. He was immediately arrested and given the usual warning.

A short time after he signed a confession to the effect that he had committed the deed, giving for his reason, his wife's infidelity. The same day a coroner's jury brought in a vedict of wilful murder against the accused. The next day, the 22nd, the preliminary hearing took place before G. L. Wheatley, Esq., J.P. at Herbert, when the accused was committed for trial. His trial took place at Swift Current on the 11th February, before Judge Lamont. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but stated that the accused was insane when he committed the murder. He was committed to the Battleford Asylum for the Insane.

O. Lethiecq—Murder.—On the 6th May, 1914, a man named E. Ordrenneau was found dead in a field about 8 miles from Neville, where he had been working. On inquiry being made by Corporal Banfield, suspicion pointed to the accused; as Ordrenneau had no enemies in the community with the exception of Lethiecq, he was summoned as a witness at the inquest, which was held the following day, and in his evidence stated that he suspected Ordrenneau amongst others of having improper relations with his (Lethiecq's) wife. The post-mortem revealed two bullets and several bullet holes in the body. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "murder," coupled with the direction that Lethiecq be sent up for trial. At the conclusion of the inquest the accused was arrested and brought before F. J. Horrigan, Esq., J.P., who remanded him for eight days. On the 22nd May the preliminary hearing took place at Neville before J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P., when the accused was committed for trial. This case comes up for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court now being held at Swift Current.

John Dyck—Manslaughter.—This is a case carried over from 1912-13. On 27th March, 1913, a son of the accused, four years old, died of pneumonia. Constable Banfield on being informed of suspicious circumstances surrounding the death, interviewed the child's mother, who stated that, not only had the father neglected, but he had refused to call in medical aid for the sick child. Dr. Gravel thought that the child's life might have been saved if he had been called in time. Information laid and accused arrested. Preliminary held at Neville on 28th March, 1913, before A. Bonneville, Esq., J.P., when accused was committed for trial. Case was tried on 30th September, at Swift Current by His Lordship, Chief Justice Haultain, who dismissed it on the grounds that the accused did not actually neglect the child, and that he had tried to get a doctor but failed.

D. N. Overton—Attempted murder.—On the evening of the 26th May last the accused and a neighbour, F. Wohlfahrt, quarrelled about a gate which Wohlfahrt was putting in a fence between his and Overton's homestead. During the quarrel Overton went into his house and came out again with a revolver in his hand. Notwithstanding this the quarrel continued. The accused threatened Wohlfahrt and then shot him in the shoulder. Medical aid was quickly summoned and the injured man removed to the Maple Creek hospital where he made a quick recovery.

The preliminary hearing took place on 10th June before F. J. Horrigan, Esq., J.P., when Overton was committed for trial. The case comes up for trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court now being held at Swift Current.

C. Linsen—Attempted murder.—A. Bonneville, the informant in this case, testified that on the 30th May last, when driving a team and wagon on the trail between Ponteix and his homestead, he saw the accused enter his house and appear immediately afterwards with a rifle in his hand, which he levelled at Bonneville and fired, but Bonne-

ville, who was expecting this attack, dropped to the bottom of the wagon and heard the bullet sing over his head. Bonneville made his team gallop and had not gone far when he heard another bullet fired at him. He went some way up the road when a neighbour, E. Marti, thinking that the team was running away, stopped them and was told by Bonneville what happened. Linsen swore in his defence that he had no rifle in his house that day. As Bonneville's statement could not be corroborated, and as no rifle was found in Linsen's house, the justice holding the preliminary, decided that there was not sufficient evidence to commit the accused for trial.

A. Lesures—Attempted murder.—This is a case that has been carried over from 1911-12 with reference to which the Clerk of the Court, under date of November 24, 1913, notified the police that the agent for the Attorney General had, by direction of that minister, entered a *nolle prosequi* order. The offence seems to have taken place during a family quarrel in which the accused struck his father on the head with a hoe. The injury was a scalp wound and healed quickly.

Albert Schubert—Shooting with intent.—This charge, which is becoming more common in this district, was on April 30, 1914, laid by Carl H. Nelson, before G. S. Smaill, Esq., J.P., at Vanguard against Albert Schubert. Nelson was ploughing on his own place. Accused ordered him to remove a stone pile from his (accused's) place. Nelson said he had no time. Accused went home, returned with a shot-gun and rifle, laid down the shot-gun and fired the rifle at Nelson, missing, picked up the shot-gun, but did not fire, merely pointing the gun. Accused was arrested on April 30, 1914, and brought before His Worship G. S. Smaill, who, on May 1, 1914, after hearing the evidence, formally committed accused for trial. Case came up May 29, 1914, before His Honour Judge Hannon. Accused pleaded guilty and was fined $30 and, in default of payment, to 15 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Fine was paid.

Peter Franzen—Carnal knowledge of girl under age of fourteen.—On June 10, 1914, Frank Jacobs, father of Mary Jacobs, laid an information before J. M. Friessen, Esq., J.P., against Peter Franzen for having on several occasions during the past three years carnally known Mary Jacobs, a girl under the age of 14 years. The accused was arrested and formally committed for trial on June 13, 1914, by J. M. Friessen, Esq., J.P. Accused elected a speedy trial and on April 24, 1914, was brought before His Honour Judge C. E. D. Wood at the District Court, Swift Current. The evidence for the prosecution was only too conclusive, the offence having been committed partly by force and partly by persuasion and bribes, in the shape of candy, etc. His Honour found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to three years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary, and to receive twenty lashes.

Sebastien Kramer, alias George Gramer—Unlawful Carnal Knowledge.—This is a case of a sordid nature. The accused, Gramer, was at the time working for Henry Schafer, south of Prussia, father of the girl on whom the offence was committed. Information was laid by Henry Schaefer on March 10, 1914, against the accused before J. G. Edgar, Esq., J.P., at Prussia, on the above charge, and warrant was issued, but accused had fled before the police were cognizant of the offence. Accused was arrested at Regina, March 26, 1914, by the R.N.W.M.P., taken before J. G. Edgar, Es., J.P., at Prussia, and formally committed for trial on this charge. The case came up April 28, 1914, before His Honour Judge Smyth, at Swift Current. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and His Honour imposed a sentence of five years' imprisonment at Prince Albert penitentiary and, in addition, 15 lashes.

Peter Werner—Incest.—This unnatural offence was first reported to the police by a son-in-law of the accused. He was formally committed for trial on this charge by Ira A. Quick, Esq., J.P., at Maple Creek, July 15, 1914, and on asking for a speedy

trial, was brought before His Honour C. E. D. Wood at the District Court, Swift Current, on August 26, 1914. No defence was attempted other than technical objections to the speech of the attorney for the defence and, after finding the prisoner guilty, His Honour sentenced him to five years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Tom Savage—Burglary and Escaping Lawful Custody.—On 16th February last, the accused was, at Morse, committed for trial on charges of burglary and theft. In being escorted to Maple Creek that evening, he jumped from the train about one and a half miles west of Tompkins. At daylight next morning the spot where prisoner jumped from the train was found in the snow and his cap picked up there.

His movements from place of escape were traced to a farmer's house 1 mile south of track, where he borrowed a cap, and from there to Tompkins, where all trace was lost. Two days after it was learned that the fugitive was picked up by a farmer, 2 miles north of Tompkins, and driven 17 miles north. A party immediately struck out in that direction. After a considerable piece of tracking, Savage was arrested on the evening of the 21st at the house of a homesteader, about 20 miles north of Abbey. Savage was tried by Judge Smith at Swift Current on 28th April, 1914, and was sentenced to 2 years and six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Fred Dolman—Cattle stealing.—On the 27th January, 1913, Peter Keller of the 3-3 ranch, north of Herbert, laid an information against Dolman on the above charge. Constable Chamberlain took charge at once, but Dolman appears to have been such an adept at this business, that although there was abundant evidence in a general way, nothing positive in the way of evidence was obtained until the 29th January, when one hide was positively identified by James Bedford, A. Smith, and Peter McWellar. The brand had been split out of this hide, but unfortunately for the accused, he omitted to cut off and destroy the ears which were also marked. By the 29th Dolman had fled, and although every effort had been made by the police, he remained at large until finally arrested in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., on January 22, Accused returned voluntarily to Canada and on January 28, 1914, was brought before His Worship F. J. Horrigan at Maple Creek and formally committed for trial on this charge. Asking for a speedy trial, accused was, on February 15, 1914, brought before Mr. Justice Lamont Swift Current, where he pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with the theft of 15 steers, the property of the 3-3 Cattle Company. His Lordship sentenced accused to three years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

The strange feature of this case is the success which had attended this man's nefarious operations for a period of over two years, and the small amount of real evidence that could be gathered against the accused after such a long career of crime. This case caused considerable excitement among ranchers, etc., as accused was well known, and after his flight the boast was made by his friends that the police would never get him. The far-reaching effect of this capture and conviction cannot be overestimated.

George F. Hughes—Horse stealing.—This case is one in which singular daring was shown in the criminal's manner of procedure. About midnight October 10, 1913, a man was seen taking a horse out of Mr. Cleveland's stable, 4 miles southwest of Swift Current. This man put a work bridle on the horse and rode away at a gallop. The police were notified at once and every effort was made, but the affair remained a mystery till about the middle of January, 1914, when, after the accused had been arrested on charges of wheat stealing, sufficient evidence was collected to warrant the further charge of horse-stealing, on which he was formally committed to stand his trial. While in jail at Swift Current, accused made a desperate break for liberty, but owing to the vigilance of the police, this was unsuccessful. Case came up June 18, 1914, before His Honour Judge Hannon, when he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Harry Lynn—Horse stealing.—On May 20, 1914, the police were notified that Harry Lynn had stolen a horse, saddle, and bridle from M. McLachlan, and had left the country. At Becker's farm, in the vicinity of Pambrum, Lynn traded the stolen horse for a sorrel pony, and on May 29, 1914, sold the sorrel pony in Medicine Hat For some time the police worked to locate this man without result, but he was finally captured at Rodcliffe, Alta, and returned to Vanguard, where he was formally committed for trial by J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P. Accused asked for a speedy trial, and on August 18, 1914, was brought before His Honour Judge Smythe at Swift Current, where he pleaded guilty, and was released by His Honour on suspended sentence.

Melvin, alias "Skinny" McDonald—Cattle stealing.—This case is so interwoven with the Dolman case that they are practically inseparable, the accused being a brother-in-law of Dolman, who is now serving a three years' sentence on this charge. This offence was committed in company with Dolman and, to a large extent at the Dolman place, thus throwing suspicion in the first instance on Dolman. After Dolman's arrest and following a confession on his part in which he implicated the accused, McDonald, as his partner all through, McDonald was arrested on the above charge and on January 31, 1914, brought before J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P., for a preliminary hearing, at which, after hearing the evidence, His Worship committed the accused for trial. This case is now pending, and is being very closely watched by all parties interested in the cattle business in southern Saskatchewan.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

An unusually large number of accidental deaths have occurred during the year. All have been investigated. This necessitated a large amount of work. Besides investigating the cause of death, the men in charge take an inventory of all the effects and send copy of same to the officer commanding. Inspector Currier, as coroner, acted in his official capacity in a number of cases.

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental, and suicidal, investigated by members of this division during the past year:—

Natural causes	12
Accidental	34
Suicidal	8
Murdered	3
Total	57

This is an increase of two deaths compared with last year.

William John Swarthout—Murder and suicide.—Included in the foregoing statement of accidental and sudden deaths is the murder of Sarah C. Mantz, and the suicide of Wm. J. Swarthout. The circumstances in connection with this double tragedy are as follows: On the evening of the 18th December last a telephone message was received by the officer commanding Swift Current sub-district to the effect that a suicide and an attempted murder had occurred about 30 miles south of Morse. Corporal Baxter was immediately despatched to Morse to investigate the matter, and on his arrival there he was informed by the doctor, who had been called to attend to Mrs. Mantz, that on his arrival he found her dead. Mrs. Mantz was a widow, and was living on her own farm, Wm. J. Swarthout and his son were hired by her to work on the farm, and it was an understood thing in the Mantz family that Mrs. Mantz and Swarthout were to be married in the month of March following. On the morning of December 18, this unfortunate couple had a quarrel, pursuant to which Mrs. Mantz told Swarthout that it would be better for them not to get married, and although he

asked her forgiveness she still refused to marry him. He then went upstairs where he remained until about noon, when his son came into the house and joined Mrs. Mantz and her daughter in the kitchen

Mrs. Mantz then called upstairs to Swarthout telling him that his son had come in. Swarthout came down the stairs which opened into the kitchen and stood about three steps from the bottom, when he addressed his son as follows: "That woman and I have lived together as man and wife since about the third day I came here and now she refuses to marry me. Well, if we can't live together, we will die together," and without further warning he pointed a gun at Mrs. Mantz and fired, inflicting a wound immediately below the left shoulder blade and about 1 inch from the spine. Mrs. Mantz fell at her daughter's feet and Swarthout rushed upstairs and shot himself, dying almost instantly.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been seventy-five prairie fires and contraventions of the Prairie Fire Act reported during the year, and all such reports have been thoroughly investigated by members of this division, resulting in fifty-nine prosecutions and fifty convictions, nine cases being either dismissed or withdrawn.

The origin of the remaining sixteen cases could not be ascertained.

Compared with last year's statistics, the foregoing figures show an increase of twenty-five cases reported, eighteen prosecutions, and eleven convictions.

This increase is no doubt due to the extraordinary dry season which has been experienced throughout the district.

A large number of fires have been caused through the carelessness of farmers burning off stubble without taking the required precautions, but I am pleased to state that the amount of damage done by these fires has been comparatively small.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

MAPLE CREEK, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "A" division guard-room for the year ended 30th September, 1914:—

Total number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial, September 30, 1913	12
Total number of prisoners received during the year	216
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year	202
Total number of prisoners transferred to Moosomin jail	9
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, September 30, 1914	17

Compared with last year, there has been an increase of 63.

They are classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	194
Half breeds	9
Indians	5
Negroes	1
Chinese	1
Lunatics	5
Females—	
Indians	1
Total	216

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October, 1913	34
November, 1913	20
December, 1913	28
January, 1914	21
February, 1914	6
March, 1914	9
April, 1914	26
May, 1914	24
June, 1914	14
July, 1914	16
August, 1914	8
September, 1914	10
	216
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1913	12
Total	228

Monthly average of prisoners received	18
Daily average of prisoners in guard-room	21
Maximum number on any one day	36
Minimum number on any one day	10
Number of prisoners serving sentences, September 30, 1914	16
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1914	1
Number of prisoners in hospital, September 30, 1914	1

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	108
Released on bail	28
Dismissed	18
Fines paid	8
Released on suspended sentence	7
Charges withdrawn by order of the Attorney General	3
Escorted to Prince Albert Penitentiary	5
" Regina guard-room	4
" Regina common jail	4
" Portage La Prairie Industrial School	4
" Indian Industrial School	1
" Calgary for trial	1
" Edmonton for trial	2
" Saskatoon for trial	1
" Medicine Hat for trial	1
Lunatics escorted to Brandon Asylum	1
" " Battleford asylum	1
" discharged as sane	3
Transferred to Moosomin jail	9
Released on Parole	1
In Hospital September 30, 1914	1
	211
Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1914. 16 serving sentence and 1 awaiting trial	17
	228

The number of prisoners who have served, or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room, are classified as follows:—

Crime.	No of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Theft	16	3	28
Drunk, etc	28	1	7
Vagrancy	46	1	23
Creating disturbance	4	...	24
Assaults, common	4	1	
False pretences	2	6	
Drunk while interdicted	3	1	
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	2	
" " Interdict	1	6	
Uttering threats	2	3	
Indecent exposure	1	...	30
Selling liquor without license	3	2	20
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm	1	6	
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2	
Non support of wife	1	3	
Masters and Servants Act	3	1	23
Burglary	1	6	
Stealing ride on C.P.R	4	1	5

The following is a list of prisoners who were sent to the Prince Albert penitentiary:—

Prisoner S. Kramer, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and to receive 20 lashes on a charge of carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age.

Prisoner Peter Werner, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment on a charge of Incest.

Prisoner Fred Dolman sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for cattle stealing.

Prisoner George Palmer sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for horse-stealing.

Prisoner Tom Savage, sentenced to 2 years and 6 months, on charges of housebreaking, theft and escaping lawful custody.

One prisoner, Omer Lethiecq, who was arrested at Neville, Sask., on a charge of murder, and brought to the guard-room on remand, was eventually committed for trial to the Regina guard-room; this case has not been disposed of.

Owing to the large number of prisoners confied in the guard-room during the month of October, 1913, it was found necessary to transfer 9 of them to Moosomin jail.

The health of the prisoners has been good with the exception of a few minor complaints. These have received medical attention.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the guard-room rules and regulations have been strictly enforced.

During the past year the guard-room has been re-floored, the cells painted, and a new cook stove installed, greatly improving the whole building.

Finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners charged with indictable offences and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. BALSDON, *Corpl.*,

Provost.

Court orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts held at Maple Creek, Swift Current, Gull Lake, and Shaunavon. Escorts were supplied for prisoners and lunatics sent to Regina guard-room, Prince Albert penitentiary and Battleford asylum.

Customs.—The men in charge of the Willow Creek detachment act as customs officers, and perform their duties in a very creditable manner.

Neglected Children.—Assistance was given this department in regard to some children and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

Indians.—During the past year an Indian reservation of two and one-fourth sections at the head of Sheep creek, was set aside by the Government for the Indians of this district. The reservation has been fenced in and, from what I can learn, the Indians are quite happy and contented. Their children are attending either the industrial school at High River or at LeBret.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Lectures on police work and interior economy were delivered to members of the post at intervals during the year. The men were also instructed in drill, but owing to the multifarious other duties they are called upon to perform, on account of the small strength of the division, it was not possible to devote as much time to training as could be desired.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by Assistant Commissioner A. R. Cuthbert on July 6. Daily inspections of the post have been made by either myself or the orderly officer, and weekly inspections of the arms, equipment, horses, transport, etc., have been made by myself.

HEALTH.

Under this heading I would say that the health of the division has been very good during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the division during the past year has been good and, with the exception of six desertions, there have been few cases of a serious nature.

HORSES.

On September 5, Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose and Veterinary Surgeon Burnett purchased seventeen remounts for the division. On the 19th of September, Superintendent J. O. Wilson and Veterinary Surgeon Burnett purchased five more for this division, and, I must say, they are a splendid bunch of horses in every respect.

As soon as they are thoroughly broken and trained to stand fire, I intend replacing several of the old, used-up horses, now on detachments.

The division is now well supplied with both saddle and team horses of the best type available.

The general health of the horses in the division during the year has been good.

Five horses were cast and sold during the year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in good shape. Two democrat wagons were received, one for the post and one for Swift Current sub-district; also two buckboards for the post. The workmanship and material is first class.

All transport has been painted during the year.

HARNESS.

The harness of this division is in good serviceable condition. We have received one set of single harness during the year.

RECREATION.

Owing to being so short-handed, we had very little time to indulge in sport of any kind during the summer. The tennis court was in good order during the summer months, but was very little patronized.

We have a very comfortable reading and recreation room, well furnished and cared for. The reading room receives a good supply of magazines and papers of different sorts, kindly supplied by the department.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

No expenditure has been made on the barrack building during the year. In fact, no outlay of any kind has been made on the buildings in the post, with the exception of a few minor repairs.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Babcocks and pails of water are placed at convenient points in the various buildings in the post. We have also an old hand fire engine which is obsolete.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the year was most satisfactory and of good material and workmanship.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year has been of good quality. Supplied under contract.

GENERAL.

Up to date, no move has been made to install modern conveniences in the post in the way of electric light, waterworks, etc. Coal oil lamps are still doing service, and drinking water is still being hauled the same distance.

The greatest drawback to police work in this district is the want of telephone and telegraph connections. We have no connection either by telegraph or telephone, south to the boundary. Hence, you will readily see the reason why automobiles were asked for in last year's report and the necessity of having same for this division.

We have no long-distance communication farther west than Gull Lake. It was the intention of the Provincial Government to complete the line between Gull Lake and the Alberta boundary this fall, but, for some reason or other, operations ceased in July.

During the past two years, owing to the Supreme and District Court judges being overcrowded with work, we have been unable to have our cases disposed of in reasonable time. At the present sitting of the Supreme Court in Swift Current, we have several cases to be tried, which have been on the "waiting list" for two years. Since the appointment of several new judges, and especially after the present sitting of the Supreme Court at Swift Current, where we have some forty cases on the list to be disposed of, instead of having one sitting of the Supreme Court, as in the past, we shall now have three each year. Judge Smythe, newly appointed judge, has just cleared up all the old cases that were waiting him, and no doubt from now on, no difficulty will be experienced with the machinery of justice in this district.

Up to the present the foreign element in this district has given us very little trouble. Forty miles north of Maple Creek there is a very large German population. Considering the splendid way the Dominion Government have treated the foreigners, who have had poor crops this season, one would think they would naturally be glad to be in this country, far away from the operations of the war. Still, in the face of this, there are a large number of them who are very much excited over the war, and no doubt will bear watching.

In certain districts where German papers, published in the States, are received, they seem to be having a bad influence on the people. We have had several alarming reports circulated in this district regarding foreigners arming, blowing up bridges, etc., but, after thoroughly investigating these reports, they were found to be groundless.

I am pleased to state that, with the increased strength of the division, we shall be in a better position to patrol this large district and keep a watch on foreigners. In my opinion, the mere fact of frequent patrols being made will have a very beneficial effect on any foreigners inclined to do mischief. What the future has in store, it will be hard to say. My motto is, "to be prepared as well as possible and keep all ranks on the alert to meet any emergency." In this connection, I am pleased to state that all ranks have taken the matter seriously, and are only too willing to do an extra amount of work at any time, and they do it in a cheerful manner, which is very pleasing.

The four reservists who left this division on September 25 to join their regiments on the firing line, were given a very enthusiastic send-off by their comrades before their departure.

Swift Current sub-district has performed a lot of hard work during the year. Inspector Richards is an indefatigable worker.

On the 27th June last, Maple Creek was greatly excited by the arrival of representatives of Messrs. Coste & McAuley, Ltd., who took possession of the Land Office here and filed on 20,000 acres of land that day and 2,000 the following day, paying $25,000 in fees. The land lies between Lancer, Port Reeves, and Abbey. This was filed on with the object of drilling for natural gas and oil, which Mr. Coste informed me he had for a long time past known to be in that district, and that he expected to find it in large quantities. He intends to pipe natural gas from this point to Moosejaw and Regina.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty support I have received from all ranks in carrying out the multifarious duties throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. HORRIGAN, *Supt.*,

Commanding "A" Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. A. E. C. McDONELL, COMMANDING "N" DIVISION, ATHABASKA.

ATHABASKA, Alta., October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "N" division for the year ending September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed may be recorded as one of prosperity for this district as a whole. Much progress has been made, while in some sections development has not been so great as in others.

Athabaska has had a comparatively quiet year. Streets and local improvements of all sorts have been steadily pushed forward and two magnificent new hotels have been completed, which afford comfortable accommodation to the travelling public. The Canadian Northern Railway Company run a daily express leaving Edmonton at 8 a.m., arriving in Athabaska at 12.45 p.m., leaving Athabaska at 2.15 p.m., arriving in Edmonton at 7 p.m. This has been much appreciated. We have a daily mail between these points.

The homestead entries at Athabaska from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, number 447, an increase of three over the same period last year. The number of immigrants registered at the Immigration Hall for the same period numbers 342. The future of Athabaska and district depends on the mineral resources; some experts who have visited the north, claim the greatest oil-fields in Alberta will be discovered in this district. The manager of the Midway Drilling Company of Los Angeles, Cal., has completed arrangements to drill in the Moose Portage district, where large holdings are held by different companies. The Pelican Oil and Gas Company have been drilling for oil 8 miles above Pelican, and have struck good prospects. The Great Northern Gas Oil Company are still drilling at House River, and are well satisfied with the results. Numerous companies are drilling and prospecting between Fort McMurray and Fort McKay, and all report as being well satisfied with the results as far as they have gone, but nothing of commercial value has yet been struck in any of the wells.

The opening of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway for the traffic to Sawridge, 160 miles northwest of Edmonton, marks the first step in the railway development of the Peace river country. With regular service to Sawridge three times a week and steamers on Lesser Slave lake making close connection with the railway, Grouard, at the western end of Lesser Slave lake is brought within a day and a half of Edmonton. Peace River crossing is 90 miles, or two days' travel by team beyond Grouard, so the trip from Edmonton to Peace River crossing, 350 miles, can now be made in three and a half days, and all but the last 90 miles in all the comfort and convenience of railway and steamboat travel. This brings the Peace River within easy access to the prospector or land seeker, and will no doubt greatly increase the active interest in the Peace River country. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway is still being pushed on rapidly. The rails are now at Swan

river and are expected to reach Round lake in December. Until railway communication was assured, there was grave question as to the advisability of settlers facing the difficulty of getting to Peace River and the discomforts of remaining there in isolation for an indefinite period, but with the railway within easy reach of the two most important centres of settlement, and with construction still going forward, the future of the Peace River country and Grande Prairie is assured, and there need be no hesitation on the part of settlers or prospectors in looking for homes or prospects there. With railway access, a vast empire is added to the productive area of Canada. The Peace river is navigable from Hudsons Hope at the foot of the Rocky mountains to the chutes below Vermilion, a distance of 500 miles. That the country on both sides of the river is well suited for farming, both as to soil and climatic conditions is well known. How far back from the river it is so suited remains to be settled, while at Vermilion, 250 miles downstream, there has been a farming settlement for over twenty years. The waters of the Peace come from west of the mountains; it therefore opens as early as the Saskatchewan, and closes as late. Unlike the Saskatchewan it is navigable for the whole season. While prospectors and settlers can easily get into the Peace River region as soon as the rails are laid to within 20 miles or so of the river, there cannot be the economical transport of heavy machinery or supplies until the railway actually connects with the steamers. It is expected that this connection will be made by the end of 1915.

On September 12, the ss. *Grenfell,* owned by the Peace River Trading and Land Company was destroyed by fire 15 miles above Fort St. Johns on the Peace river. This leaves only the Hudson's Bay Company's boats on the Peace. One of these boats, the ss. *Athabaska,* which was run through the Grand Rapids, is now at the foot of the Chutes on the Peace, and it is the intention of the company to take this boat overland and operate it on the Upper Peace river next season. The Hudson's Bay Company are also building a new boat for the run from Fort McMurray to Smith Landing next season.

The town of Peace River Crossing has a population of 700.

The town of Grouard is the business centre for that district. The homestead entries for the year from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, number 900, an increase of 40 over last year for the same period, with 8 scrips. The greatest number of settlers came from the States and are a very good class of settlers.

In the Grande Prairie settlement a large acreage is under cultivation. Stock of all kinds winter well, as there is abundance of good feed, and many horses and cattle are now raised and marketed. The one great want in this district is a railway to get the grain to market. Most of the settlers have large quantities in their granaries carried over from last year. I know one farmer who has forty thousand bushels, and the most of the people are short of cash. The settlers who have taken up land in the Pouce Coupée Prairie, British Columbia, are experiencing the same difficulty, and some are reported to be very hard up.

The A. & G. W. railway has steel laid as far as cache 1, or 40 miles north of Edmonton, and the grade is complete as far as Skeleton lake, a distance of 50 miles farther. The contractors expect to reach lac la Biche by Christmas with the steel. The building of this railway to McMurray will open up a large tract of good farming land. At lac la Biche an important settlement is taking place and a townsite has been selected, where a number of new stores are already doing business.

Fort McMurray promises to be an important point also. I have to repeat my remark of last year with regard to roads. The chief and in fact the only complaint to be heard by everyone is about the condition of the roads. This season has been an exceptionally wet one, all the streams were very high and the bridges on the trail between Grouard and Peace River Crossing were washed away, the Heart river had to be forded for about a month. The Provincial Government have built a good bridge

over this stream now and repaired the other bridges. This trail is now fairly good. The worst trail in the whole district is between Athabaska and lac la Biche.

The declaration of war had the effect of putting all commercial business on a cash basis, consequently a number of very good settlers who have been in the habit of getting accommodated by the merchants over the winter months will find it hard to make both ends meet. Although I have not had any complaints, I know of a number of people who are in strenuous circumstances.

The Government telegraph line to McMurray is now completed to Pelican and will be in House River by the freeze up, and they expect to reach McMurray this winter.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the King's authority and Person—				
Carrying concealed weapons	3	2	1	
Offences against Administration of Law and Justice—				
Escape from custody	1			1
Bribary	1		1	
Contempt of Court	2	2		
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Drunk and Disorderly	33	33		
Disorderly conduct	3	3		
Vagrancy	23	18	5	
Seduction	1	1		
" under promise of marriage	3	1	2	
" girl under 16	1		1	
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	2		
Inmate "	2	2		
Frequenting "	4	4		
Common nuisance	1	1		
Indecent Act	1	1		
Committing non-criminal offence	1	1		
Offences against Person and Reputation—				
Murder	2			2
Attempted murder	1		1	
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Assault common	31	26	5	
Assault causing actual bodily harm	1			1
Intimidation	1		1	
Prostitution of Indian woman	1	1		
Concealment of birth	1	1		
Neglect of support	1	1		
Leaving hole in ice unguarded	1	1		
Threatening to shoot	1	1		
Rape	4	1	3	
Attempted rape	1		1	
Abduction	1	1		
Offences against Rights of Property—				
Theft	48	25	17	6
Shop-breaking	4		4	
House-breaking	3	3		
Cattle-stealing	11	7	3	1
In possession stolen property	1		1	
False pretences	9	2	5	2
Dead Beat Act	1	1		
Forbidden Acts in respect to certain property—				
Cruelty to animals	17	14	3	
Unlawfully wounding dog	1	1		
Arson	1		1	
Killing dog	1	1		
Damaging Government telegraph line	1	1		
Breaking fences	1	1		
Mischief	2		2	
Injuries to trees	1	1		

SUMMARY OF CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Indian Act—				
Indian drunk	6	6		
Supplying liquor to Indian	2	2		
Liquor in possession	1	1		
Trespassing on reserve	1	1		
Intoxicating liquor on reserve	2	2		
Contravention section 135	1		1	
Offences against Provincial Ordinances—				
Masters and Servants Act	46	31	15	
Game Act	33	31	2	
Stray Animals Act	2	1	1	
Neglected and Dependent Children	1	1		
Liquor License Ordnance	46	41	5	
Insanity	7	6	1	
Posion Act	2	2		
Pool Room Act	4	4		
Pedler's Act	1	1		
Prairie Fire Ordinance	5	4	1	
Michievous Animals	4	1	3	
North-West Territories Act—				
Liquor in prohibited Territory	64	53	11	
Totals	469	350	97	13

Peter Kanasachem—Cattle-stealing.—On October 1, 1913, a treaty Indian named Iamsees, of Swan river, Lesser Slave lake, laid information that Kanasachem had stolen a horse of his and sold the same. Warrant was issued, but at the time Kanasachem was undergoing 6 months, including hard labour, in Lethbridge jail. He was arrested on his release from jail on March 14, 1914, and committed for trial. His Honour Judge Simmons sentenced the accused to 6 months hard labour, on July 15, 1914.

Ivan Pipes—Wire-cutting at Grouard.—On July 14, 1914, Ivan Pipes was arraigned before His Honour Judge Simmons on a charge of maliciously cutting the Government telegraph line. It appears that Pipes was one of a pool who were trafficking in homesteads at Grouard, and it was to their interest that communication by wire with Ottawa should be cut off. The evidence was of a sensational character, disclosing the fact that a considerable amount of trafficking in Dominion lands was being done at Grouard. His Honour found the accused "guilty," but mentioned that he thought others not on trial more to blame than Pipes. He therefore took a lenient view and fined accused $500, and costs or 3 months including hard labour. Fine and costs were paid.

Asa Hunting—Abduction.—In July, 1913, information was laid against Asa Hunting charging him with abducting Mildred Shaw, a girl fifteen years old. Warrant was issued, but before it could be executed Hunting had disappeared. At the end of October, 1913, information was received by Sergeant Harper, at Lake Saskatoon, that Hunting had been located in the Porcupine country. Staff-Sergeant Harper, Constable Stevenson and Guide Harrington, with three saddle horses and six pack ponies, started for his camp on November 4. Hunting had gone on and, after a long and very arduous trip, he was arrested at Grande Cache, B.C., on December 23, 1913. In the meantime word had been brought to Grand Prairie by two trappers that they had found a gun and rifle, which were identified as belonging to Harper's party near one of Hunting's camps. They also said they had seen the party on November 11 and were informed that Harper was pushing on with a week's grub, as

he expected to be back with Hunting in that time. On December 15, the trappers returned to this place and there were no signs of Harper's party, but they found the guns. When they reached Grande Prairie they reported the matter. It was thought more than likely that something had happened to the party, as Harper only expected to be away a month or six weeks. A strong and well equipped search-party was immediately organized and left Athabaska December 27, 1913. On arrival at lake Saskatoon, January 5, 1914, word was received that Staff-Sergeant Harper had arrested Hunting at Grande Cache on December 23, and was returning to lake Saskatoon with the prisoner and the girl. The accused was committed for trial, and the case was tried before His Honour Judge Simmons at Grouard, July 14, 1914. His Honour entered a conviction against Hunting and allowed him out on suspended sentence. Hunting and the girl, Mildred Shaw, were married on July 30, 1914, at Grouard.

Marie LePrette—Murder.—The accused, an Indian woman, of Fort Vermilion, was arraigned before His Lordship Judge Simmons and a jury at Fort Vermilion on July 23, 1914, charged with murdering her infant son at Stinking creek, in March, 1913. The evidence for the Crown was very weak, through two of the principal witnesses having died. The charge was reduced to concealment of birth, and accused was found "guilty" and sentenced to two years hard labour in Edmonton penitentiary.

Jas. Spilman—Housebreaking and theft.—This man was arrested at Fort Vermilion charged with breaking into the Hudson's Bay Company's store and stealing sundry articles therefrom, valued at about $50. He also broke into an Indian's house, stealing goods from there. Altogether there were four charges preferred against him. Accused was tried and pleaded "guilty" to all four charges. His Honour sentenced him to seven years in Edmonton penitentiary on the first charge, and suspended sentence on the other three. On his way to Edmonton he escaped from the escort, but was recaptured. A further charge of escaping lawful custody was preferred against him, on which he was committed for trial.

Edward New—Stabbing case.—This man had a quarrel with a neighbour of his, Joe Anderson, at Swan River settlement, Lesser Slave lake, and stabbed him eight times with a pocket knife. Accused was brought before G. Butler, Esq., J.P., at Grouard for preliminary hearing and was committed for trial, bail being allowed. The wounded man has recovered.

Johnson Murder Case—Lac la Biche.—On July 8, a man named James Rowan came to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks, Athabaska, and made a statement that he and a companion, E. W. Barrett, had found the dead body of Franklin Hiram Johnson in his shack at lac la Biche on July 5, 1914. All three men belong to the I.W.W's. The story was at once investigated and found to be correct. Both Rowan and Barrett were arrested as vagrants and sentenced. An inquest was held on July 28, and a verdict returned that Johnson met his death through wounds inflicted on his head with an axe, and that James Rowan and E. W. Barrett be held for inquiry. Accordingly, Rowan and Barrett were immediately arrested and brought before A. E. C. McDonell, Esq., P.M., for preliminary hearing. After hearing all available evidence, His Worship committed the accused for trial. Investigations are still being vigorously carried on with a view to bringing the crime home to the guilty party or parties. It was a murder of a peculiarly brutal kind.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Between Sawridge, Mirror Landing, and Athabaska, we had a number of bad forest fires due to the dry season in the early spring which were not extinguished until the heavy rains in June.

The town of Athabaska had two narrow escapes from bush fires. The whole male population was turned out and put them out. The Boy Scouts, under the Reverend Mr. White, turned out and rendered valuable help, for which they were decorated with a medal presented by the people. The Government have a staff of fire guardians and a fire patrol boat on the Athabaska river. These men are constantly patrolling and on the look out.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

No customs have been collected in the Mackenzie River sub-district during the past season, due to the non-arrival of ships at Herschell island.

Indian Department.—Whenever required, we have assisted this department and provided escorts for treaty payments.

Justice.—Our work in connection with the administration of justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing and embraces all departments.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not possess a regular guard-room but most of the detachments have been supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are held. These are, however, only kept for temporary use, except at Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing where prisoners have to be kept to await trial or serve a short term of imprisonment. The following table gives the particulars regarding prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1913	4
Received during year	96
Discharged during year	98
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1914	2

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

Classification of prisoners—	
Whites	36
Indians	6
Half-breeds	52
Lunatics (white)	3
" (Indians and half breeds)	3
Disposal of Prisoners—	
Time expired	68
Edmonton penitentiary	2
Edmonton guard-room	17
Ponoka asylum	6
Fort Saskatchewan (awaiting trial)	3
Edmonton guard-room (awaiting trial)	2

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	32
Number of convictions	14
Acquitted	5
Awaiting trial	13

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the scattered nature of the detachments consisting of only one or two men, it has been impossible to carry out drill of any kind. Instructions and training, however, have been carried out as far as circumstances would permit.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

At present there is no rifle range available, and consequently no rifle practice was indulged in. This, however, will be remedied next year as a local rifle association has been formed and a range will be prepared which we will have the use of. The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible. The best score in classification practice being made by Sergeant Cochrane, H.H., with a score of 337.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following references may be of interest:—

Regt. No. 4279 Sergeant Clay, S.G., accompanied by Regt. No. 5458 Constable Long, F.M., and Special Constable Johnnie, with canoe, left Fort Macpherson on August 18, 1913, to supply Nos. 3 and 4 cabins on the Mackenzie river with rations and dog feed. The route travelled was down the Peel to the junction with the Mackenzie, thence down the Aclovik to the Mackenzie west branch, and from there continued on down to No. 4 cabin which was reached on August 21, 1913, and No. 3 cabin on August 24. He supplied both with dry wood, fish and rations, returning to Fort Macpherson on September 1, 1914.

Inspector J. W. Phillips, accompanied by Regt. No. 4848 Constable Parsons, J., and Interpreter Chikchigalook, with two dog teams, left Fort Macpherson on February 20, 1914, for Herschell island, arriving there on February 28, making the 250 miles in eight days.

Regt. No. 4396 Constable Doak, W.A., accompanied by Staff-Sergeant Dempster, who was on transfer to Rampart House, and D. M. Guishot, as guide, with two dog trains, left Fort Macpherson for Rampart House, Y.T., on 20th February, 1914, and reached Rampart House on March 22. Sergeant Dempster stayed at that point and opened a detachment of "B" division. The route followed was by the Red and Porcupine rivers, after crossing the mountains. Constable Doak remained at Rampart House two days and left for his detachment, arriving at Macpherson on May 19. Distance travelled, 500 miles.

Regt. No. 4848 Constable Parsons, J., accompanied by interpreter with dog team left Herschell island on April 9, 1914, for ss. *Belvedere* for a load of provisons, 80 miles west of Herschell. He arrived at the ss. *Belvedere* on April 12, where he stayed until the 15th April, when he left for Herschell island, arriving on the 17th April. He reports having met three of Mr. Stefansson's party with two dog teams on April 16 at Kommakop, who informed him that they had left Mr. Stefansson on the 9th, who was out on the ice with S. Storkeusen and O. Anderson.

Inspector J. W. Phillips accompanied by Regt. No. 5548 Constable Lamont, A., and Interpreter Chickchigalook, with dog team, left Herschell island for Fort Macpherson on 26th May, 1914, arrived Akpagvictsick on 28th May, where he sent the dog team back to Herschell with the Interpreter Chickchigalook, he remaining at Akpagvictsick until the 15th June, when he was met by Sergeant Clay, and arrived at Fort Macpherson on the 26th June, 1914.

Regt. No. 4919 Corporal Joy, A.H., accompanied by Special Constable Hardisty, A., and dog team, left Fort Resolution on March 16, 1914, on patrol to Fort Simpson, arriving there on March 27.

Regt. No. 5536 Constable Churchill, D., with dog team, left Fort Simpson on patrol to Fort Providence, in company with Mr. S. D. Faweett's survey party, on the 9th March, arrived at Fort Providence on 15th March.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., left Fort McMurray on June 17, 1914, on the ss. *Grahame* to accompany the Indian treaty payment party on the annual payments. The party was composed of Mr. H. A. Conroy, Inspector of Treaty No. 8, Mr.

H. J. Bury, secretary, and J. Underwood, cook. Treaty was paid at all the northern posts, which passed off successfully, $11,750 being paid out. Sergeant LaNauze returned to his detachment at Fort McMurray on the 12th August.

Regt. No. 5536 Constable Churchill, D., left Fort Simpson on the ss. *Carriboo* on 1st June on patrol to Fort Norman. He reports having seen three prospectors, A. Mogel, C. Todhouse, and N. Krintz, who had spent the winter on the Gravel river. They reported that they had found gold but not in paying quantities. They were about to proceed farther north. He returned to Fort Simpson on the 11th June.

Inspector R. Field, accompanied by Regt. No. 4741 Constable Walters, L.M.L., and Special Constable Beaulieu and two dog teams left Smith Landing on February 2 on inspection duty to Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, returning 13th March, making the round trip in 41 days. Distance travelled, 1,200 miles; very cold and stormy weather.

Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., on August 12, 1914, left Fort McMurray on patrol to Fort McKay, and visited all camps on the Athabaska between these posts, returning to McMurray on the 20th August.

Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., with Special Constable Edmundson, left Fort McMurray on 15th September, 1914, on patrol to Portage la Loche, Sask., returning to Fort McMurray on 24th September, 1914. This patrol was made by canoe up the Clearwater river.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., with dog team, arrived at Athabaska from McMurray on 14th February, 1914. This same N.C.O., accompanied by Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., with dog team left Athabaska for Fort McMurray on 17th February, 1914.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., accompanied by Constable Fraser, with dog team, arrived at Athabaska from Fort McMurray on 14th April, 1914, by way of lac la Biche, returning to Fort McMurray by canoe on 6th May, 1914.

Supt. A. E. C. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., with team, left Athabaska for lac la Biche on October 31, 1913, Supt. McDonell and Constable Peters, with team, returning to Athabaska on the 9th November.

On December 27, 1913, Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., Regt. No. 5469 Constable Terndrup, T.W.V., and Regt. No. 5694 Constable Anderton, F., with two teams, left Athabaska for lake Saskatoon, arriving there on the 8th January, 1914. This patrol started out in search of Regt. No. 3775 Staff-sergeant Harper, C.S., and Regt. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson, F., who were reported missing. On arrival at Grande Prairie Supt. McDonell received a wire from the commissioner that Sergeant Harper had been heard from Grande Cache, B.C., and was returning with his prisoner. Supt. McDonell, Corporal Pearson, and Constable Peters, with teams, returned to Athabaska, arriving on the 16th January, 1914, other members returning to their respective detachments.

Regt. No. 3739 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens, C., with team, left Athabaska on 18th March, 1914, for Wabasca, returning on the 25th March.

Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens C., with team left Athabaska for Peace River Crossing on the 3rd March, 1914, on a tour of inspection, returning on the 15th March to Athabaska.

Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., left Athabaska for lac la Biche on the 12th March, 1914, returning to Athabaska on the 16th March.

Supt. McDonell left Athabaska for Mirror Landing on the 21st May, 1914, on N. T. boat in connection with strike reported on E. D. and B. C. bridge gang, returning to Athabaska on the 23rd May. Strike satisfactorily settled.

Supt. McDonell left for Lesser Slave lake on the 2nd July, 1914, on tour of inspection, returning to Athabaska on the 17th July.

Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens, C., with team left for lac la Biche in connection with the murder of Hiram Johnston. Attended inquest and returned to Athabaska on the 31st July.

Supt. McDonell left Athabaska for Lesser Slave lake on 4th August, returning to Athabaska on the 10th August, 1914.

In adition to the above mentioned, patrols are carried out daily from the different detachments.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, ETC.

On the 1st October, 1913, John Thibeault, a homesteader on N.E. ¼ 15-67-15 W. 4th meridian, who was out trapping and camped at Goose creek in the Pembina River district about 96 miles north of lac la Biche, left his camp to go and set some traps. He told his partner, Harry Burke, who was sick at the time that he might not return that night. He did not return, but next morning his dog, which had accompanied him, returned to camp and howled. Burk was too sick to go out and look for him, and he got a half-breed named Cardinal to go. He tracked deceased to Goose creek and saw where he had gone through the ice. Cardinal returned to camp and reported to Burke, who returned with Cardinal and got the body out of the water. This case was investigated by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., who considered it purely a case of accidental drowning. Deceased was a Frenchman who had relatives living at Clagstone, Idaho, U.S.A., who have been advised regarding his death. His estate was handed over to the Public Administrator.

On the 7th November, 1913, Roy Granis and Mayland Needham were drowned in Island lake. The only witness to the accident was Phil McMilliam, who stated: On Friday 7th November, I was out hunting with Roy Granis and Mayland Needham at Island lake, about 1.30 p.m. we were returning over the ice. I kept close to the shore, but the others were quite 125 feet away from it, when the ice beneath Needham gave way. Immediately after the same thing happened to Granis. They both cried for help but it was impossible to help them as the ice was unsafe. They both rose to the surface three times and Needham managed to scramble on to the ice but slipped back and, after doing this three times, sank. Granis rose three times but did not get on to the ice. Directly the ice broke I made for the shore to try and get a pole but the ice beneath me also gave way and I was waist deep in water. When I reached shore my two friends were out of sight and there was no possible means of helping them. Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., and Regt. No. 5715 Constable Newnham, E.G., recovered the bodies. The coroner, Dr. Olivier, considered an inquest unnecessary.

On the 5th July, 1914, George Frederickson was drowned in the Athabaska river in trying to take a scow through the Grande rapids. Statements of C. Olsen, Carl Johnson, and K. Swanson, who were eye-witnesses were taken. "We left Athabaska on June 29, with George Frederickson to go to Athabaska lake to go trapping. We had a small scow about 20 x 6. We had about 3,000 pounds on board, provisions, clothes, etc. On the 4th July we reached the Grande rapids and the boat struck a rock and upset and we lost most of the stuff, except five sacks of flour and 150 traps. On the 5th July we tried to take the scow down empty. Frederickson was in the scow with the pole, steering, the rest of us were on shore with a long rope holding the scow back to prevent her going too fast. The scow came to a heavy rapid and swung out to the middle of the river. It was about 14 or 15 feet from the shore at the time. Frederickson jumped in the river with the pole in his hand. The pole was over 10 feet long and all we could see was part of his head and his hat when he rose. He only

rose once. The water was boiling round and round and also up, we could not attempt to help him as we had all we could do to hang on the rope. We did not hear him say anything. We let the boat go to run down the river but we did not see him any more. The body has not been recovered.

On the 14th August, 1914, David Porteous was drowned in the Athabaska river about 20 miles below Fort McMurray. He was poling a scow in shallow water on a sand bar when suddenly the water got very deep and Porteous toppled overboard and went under the scow. He appeared again about 30 feet from the scow for a short time but disappeared and was not seen again. Percy Campbell and Walter Round, who were on the scow at the time returned to the Athabaska Oil, Limited, well-drilling camp, about 10 miles below Fort McKay the same day and reported the circumstances to Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., who investigated the same day and looked for the body but could not find it. On the 23rd August, 1914, an Indian named Simpson reported that he had located Porteous' body close to where it was drowned, and had secured it to a log. Constable Thorne, with special constable and canoe, left the same day and found the body tangled up in some driftwood about a mile from where he was drowned. He buried it on the west bank of the Athabaska river about 25 miles below Fort McKay.

On the 31st July, 1914, H. E. Edwards, head chainman on W. G. Bossette's survey party of the A. & G. W. railway was drowned in a small lake 80 miles north of lac la Biche. The circumstances connected with the case are as follows: On the evening of July 31, G. Spencer, G. Gough, A. McLean, and H. E. Edwards left camp to go bathing in a small lake 1 mile from camp. Edwards did not go into the water at the same time as the others. Spencer and McLean swam out about 150 feet from the shore and then their attention was attracted by cries from Gough. Gough was only a short distance from the shore and he happened to see Edward's hand disappearing under water. He went to his assistance and got pulled under water and, not being a strong swimmer, would have probably have drowned had not Spencer and McLean by this time got to the spot and succeeded in pulling Gough ashore. Spencer and McLean dived repeatedly for Edwards but he had sunk in deep water and they were too far away to render assistance before Edwards sunk out of sight. Neither of the three men saw Edwards enter the water nor heard him cry out and it is supposed that Edwards was unable to swim and the bank being very steep he got out of his depth before he could recover himself. The body was recovered by Regt. No. 5671 Constable Gordon, E., on the 9th August, 1914, in the vicinity of the spot where Edwards had sunk in 25 feet of water, and 40 feet from shore. The body was buried 100 yards north of the spot where the accident occurred.

Re Alex. Gourlay, missing, Gourlay being a trapper whom the Indians at Heart lake believe to be dead, as they say he would have returned before if nothing had happened to him. Gourlay left lac la Biche for his camp in March, 1914. Heart lake is 20 miles south of Gourlay's camp. On April 22, 1914, H. G. Dimsdale, engineer of the A. & G. W railway was being guided to Buck lake by a man named Deshambeaux and they passed Gourlay's camp on the evening of April 22. Gourlay was not at the camp, but inside the camp were two fresh bannocks which had just been baked. Mr. Dimsdale pinned a note on the door flap of the tent askisg Gourlay to visit their camp that evening. Gourlay did not come to their camp and they left for Buck lake the next morning. On the 9th August, 1914, Regt. No. 5691 Constable Gordon, E., with Deshambeaux as guide, visited Gourlay's camp. The camp was in the same order as when Deshambeaux passed through in April, except that the bannocks had gone (probably eaten by mice). Mr. Dimsdale's note was still pinned to the tent. The camp had the appearance of the owner having left it casually with the intention of returning. They searched the country in the vicinity of Gourlay's camp, but found no trace of Gourlay. It is very probable that Gourlay fell through the ice some time in April, as there are several small lakes and a creek within a few miles of his camp. Mrs. A. Gourlay has been notified; her address is Methven, Man.

On July 17, 1914, Gustave Serraillon was drowned in the Athabaska. The deceased, whilst being employed painting the E. D. & B. C. Railway bridge, which spans the Athabaska river at Smith, tried to adjust a plank on which he was working, and slipped, falling in to the river. He swam about 200 yards down the river at about 30 yards from the bank, and suddenly sank. On the 23rd July, 1914, the body was picked up by the crew of the *Northland Echo* and brought to Athabaska. Dr. Olivier, the coroner, considered an inquest unnecessary, and ordered the body to be buried.

On July 13, 1914, B. R. Scott and J. T. K. McDonell found the remains of what was evidently a woman, about 20 miles southwest of Spirit river. They returned to Spirit river and telegraphed Staff-Sergeant Anderson at Peace River Crossing. Regt. No. 5369 Constable Cornelius, E. H., with coroner Shaw, left Grande Prairie on the 19th July, 1914, for Spirit river, where they met Scott and McDonell, also relatives of Mrs. Kornshack. On the 21st July the party proceeded to the scene, which was found as described by Scott and McDonell. The deceased's waist buckle and clothing being identified as being Mrs. Kornshack's, who was lost on July 18, 1913. The remains and property of the late Mrs. Kornshack were turned over to her relatives.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Dominion wolf bounty is paid at Fort Vermilion, Smith Landing, and Chipewyan by the police. The following amounts were paid during the past year:—

	Wolfes.	
Fort Vermilion	14	$280 00
Smith Landing	34	680 00
Chipewyan	29	580 00

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of wood buffalo ranging in the Great Slave district, it is difficult to get accurate information. Owing to the low price of fur, I am informed that a number of trappers are turning their attention to wolves. This will be a good protection for the buffalo.

FUR CATCH.

The fur catch during the past season has been large, but owing to the drop in price of fur a number of trappers have kept their fur. A large number of live foxes have been captured, and a number of fox farms have started breeding.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

Reports from the North regarding Eskimos are satisfactory. The Indians throughout this district are looking forward to a hard winter. Fur-bearing animals were plentiful, but the low price of fur of all kinds left them with very little. Moose and all kinds of game have been plentiful. Although there has been considerable sickness amongst some of the bands, no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. The instructions regarding relief to Indians issued by the department have been forwarded to all northern detachments. Owing to fur being of no commercial value, some of the traders have discontinued fur trading. The Indians in the district of Fort Vermilion will require assistance.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

All detachments have been kept up to authorized strength. At times I have found great difficulty in doing so, owing to the increase in work and being so short-handed.

HEALTH.

The division has been comparatively free from serious illness.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENTS.

At Athabaska, the headquarters of the division, we are in rented buildings, which is very unsatisfactory. I would strongly recommend that a headquarters post be built at as early a date as possible.

At Lesser Slave lake some improvements have been made to officer's quarters. The old wooden cells in guard-room were replaced by steel cells. New floor put in dining and kitchen of men's quarters.

At Fort Resolution, new quarters were built, logs were taken out and windows and doors shipped for building at Fort Simpson.

Lumber and material were shipped in spring for new building at Fort Macpherson, which was badly needed.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been satisfactory.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is 34. Horse Regt. No. 558 died at Lesser Slave lake from colic.

Horses Regt. Nos. 69 and 506 have been cast, and will be sold.

Horses Regt. Nos. 733, 734, 735, 736, 742, 743, 812, 813, 824, 851, 868 and 805 were received from Regina, and are a good serviceable lot.

TRANSPORT.

I would renew my recommendation for a motor-boat for Peace River Crossing and the Mackenzie sub-district. I would also recommend that three row-boat motors for Fort McMurray, Chipewyan, and Smith Landing be supplied.

GENERAL.

Inspector C. A. Rheault was transferred from "Depot" division to "N" division, and is now in charge of Smith Landing sub-district.

Inspector R. Field was transferred to Lesser Slave Lake sub-district.

A. A. Surg. C. W. Wilson arrived at Athabaska on the 29th August, 1914, from Macpherson, having retired.

Regt. Nos. 5636 Constable Cassin, P. J.; 5691 Constable Gordon, E.; 5645 Constable Jones, A. J.; 5712 Constable Kennedy, M.; 5715 Constable Newnham, E. G.; and 5678 Constable Spicer, W., were granted free discharge to rejoin the colours. They were given a splendid send-off by their comrades and the people of Athabaska.

In closing my report I wish to say that the N.C. O's in charge of sub-districts and all N.C.O's and constables in charge of detachments have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL,

Supt. Commanding "N" Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. H. WEST, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year, development in this district has been fair. Numbers of new settlers have come in, particularly in the northern part of the district, and these settlers on the whole are convinced that mixed farming will obtain best results; this has already been proved from time to time by older settlers, and their farms speak for themselves as to the truth of their belief. The crop has been a poor one this year, principally owing to drought during July and August, and in the southern part of this district settlers have had to plough their grain in, on account of its being practically useless; the settlers there will in all probability require relief during the coming winter. North and northwest of Battleford, farmers have been more fortunate, wheat averaging 25 bushels to the acre, and barley and oats 20 bushels to the acre.

Stock, on the whole, is in good condition and those engaged in raising it are very successful. The northern part of this district is adapted for stock-raising, having an abundant water supply, and the hay is of good quality. The hay crop to the south has been rather a failure, and settlers who are hard pressed are selling some of their cattle on this account; to a certain extent prairie fires have been the cause of this shortage in hay.

There has been comparatively little building done this year, the hospital for the insane has been completed, it is situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river, and faces the old town of Battleford. At the present time this institution is filled with patients, and steps have been taken to add another wing. The new public school, costing $100,000, has been completed, and was formally opened during November last. The Government telegraph offices have been completed, and the building was occupied in November last. An attempt was made during the year to connect Battleford and North Battleford by a street railway, but the plans did not mature. In North Battleford the Collegiate Institute was formally opened by Lieut.-Governor Brown on the 12th November, the Deputy Minister of Education also being present; the people of North Battleford and surrounding district were congratulated on their public spirit. In the different towns of this district the usual number of small buildings have been erected.

The new Catholic school, which is situated in the eastern portion of this town, is nearing completion; it was started about two months ago. A few miles west of Battleford strong indications of petroleum have been found, and a company, composed of the prominent business men in this district, has been formed. Leases have been taken on the land in the vicinity of these prospective oil fields, on which drilling operations have recently been commenced.

There has been comparatively little railway construction work during the year; the extension from Edam to Turtleford has been completed, and is now in operation; this line goes northwest from North Battleford, and is a boon to settlers in this district and is a long-felt want.

The Cutknife.—Battleford branch of the G.T.P. has been completed, but there is no regular service on this line; at Cutknife the line has been extended 17 miles northwest.

The Lacombe.—Kerrobert branch of the C.P.R. has been completed; the work started during April at Monitor, Alta., about 90 miles west of Kerrobert; there is now a mixed train three times a week between Coronation, Alta., and Kerrobert. The G.T.P. line from Biggar to Loverna is completed and mixed trains run twice weekly.

Biggar.—This is a flourishing town of 1,500, and is situated on the main line of the G.T.P., about 60 miles west of Saskatoon; the district surrounding it has developed satisfactorily despite the existing conditions during the year, and everything points to its becoming a town of some importance. The Bank of Commerce has erected a beautiful building there, which gives this town a prosperous-looking appearance; the business activity will compare favourably with other towns of larger population in Saskatchewan.

Wilkie.—With a population of about 2,000 has been growing steadily during the past year. A number of new buildings have been erected, and altogether the town has a solid appearance. The Royal Bank has built a fine brick building in the centre of the town, which is in keeping with other larger buildings already there. A skating rink was built last winter, and was used by the townspeople for recreative purposes. Wilkie is a town which has grown continually since it was formed, and has reached a position of prominence which places it in the list of candidates for the next Saskatchewan city, and indications justify its selection for this honour. The district surrounding Wilkie is very prosperous, well settled, and the land is of a fertile nature.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Totals.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	3	1		2	1			1	4
" attempted	2	1		1					2
Assault common	144	137	7		2	2			146
" indecent	4	1	2	1	1	1			5
" women	1		1		1	1			2
Rape and attempted	1	1							1
Cohabitation	2		1	1					2
Seduction	2		1	1					2
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1		1		2			2	3
" " "	3		2	1					3
Non-support of wife and family	1		1						1
Criminal neglect	1		1						1
Intimidation and threatening	2		2						2
Leaving excavation ungarded	4	4							4
Offences against the property—									
Theft	166	119	38	9	10	8	2		176
Offences resembling theft	1			1					1
Horse stealing	5	3	1	1					5
Cattle stealing	8		6	2					8
Cattle killing	2		2						2
Cattle shooting or wounding	4	2	2		1		1		5
Cruelty to animals	28	24	4						28
House and shop breaking	3	1	2						3
False pretences	6	2	2	2	2	1	1		8
Fraud and attempted fraud	7		5	2					7
Forgery and uttering	2			2					2
Embezzlement	2		2						2
Robbery	2		2						2
Robbery with violence	1		1						1
Receiving stolen property	2		1	1					2
Wilful damage	4	4							4
Arson and attempted	2		2		1	1			3
Mischief	15	6	7	2					15
Killing or wounding dogs	4	4							4
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2							2
Pointing firearms	7	5	2						7
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	80	74	6		1	1			81
Drunk and disorderly	81	81							81
Causing a disturbance	29	29							29
Swearing and obscene language	1	1							1
Indecent acts	2	2							2
Buggery and attempted	3	2	1						3
Incest	3	1	2						3
Keeping house of ill-fame	6	6							6
Inmates	6	6							6
Frequenters	6	6							6
Prostitution	7	7							7
Gambling	5	5							5
Nuisance	1	1							1
Perjury	1	1							1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of court	6	2	4						6
Escaping from custody	1		1						1
Obstructing peace officer	8	5	3						8
Assaulting "	2	2							2
Representing himself as constable	2		2						2
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	10	8	2		2	1	1		12
Indians drunk	5	5			2	2			
Trespassing on reserve	1	1							
Obstructing farm instructor	1	1							
Liquor in possession					2	2			

SUMMARY OF CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Totals.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Master and Servants	262	239	23		3	3			265
Game Act	27	25	2		2	2			29
Prairie and Forest Fires	69	52	17		3	3			72
Liquor License	24	23	1						24
Insanity	42	39	3		1		1		43
Ho se Breeders	22	22							22
Estray Animals	4	2	2						4
Pound Ordinance	22	14	8						22
Pool Room	1	1							1
Fence	2	2							2
Village	1	1							1
Livery Stable	4	4							4
Veterinary	2	2							2
Public Health	5	3	2						5
Hawkers and Pedlers	1	1							1
Noxious Weeds	1	1							1
Steam Boilers	10	9	1						10
Motor Vehicle	11	10	1						11
Neglected Children	13	12	1		2	2			15
Hotelkeepers	4	4							4
Fishery Act	17	17							17
Lord's Day	1	1							1
Militia Act	1	1							1
Secret Service	3	3							3
Moving Pictures	1	1							1
Totals	1,261	1,052	180	29	39	30	6	3	1,300

SUMMARY of Cases tried before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	90
Number of convictions	28
Fines	3
Sent to jail	16
Sent to penitentiary	6
Suspended sentence	3
Acquitted, charge withdrawn	30
Awaiting trial	32

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

William P. Gordon—False Pretenses.—On the 7th December, 1913, an information was laid before F. W. Ball, Esq., J.P., at Kerrobert, by W. A. Aitkin, the Assistant Manager of the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, charging the above-named that he, during August of the same year, did by false pretenses attempt to secure the sum of $2,000 from the insurance company. Gordon was arrested in the early part of December at Kerrobert, and he appeared for preliminary hearing before F. W. Ball, Esq., on the 11th of that month, and was committed for trial. The evidence given by Mr. Aitkin showed that Gordon sold a stallion to one M. A. Petit of Luseland for the sum of $3,000, and that the amount was paid, that the sale was a

bona fide one, and that the documents were signed by Gordon and attested by J. McConica, Esq., J.P. Mr. Aitkin came to Luseland, saw Gordon as to the validity of th affidavit bearing his signature, which was admitted by the latter as his. The stallion sold was supposed to be a registered Clydesdale, and on investigation was found to be a Canadian-bred horse. M. A. Pettit was an agent acting for the insurance company, and Gordon really sold the animal for $625. Together they agreed to insure the animal for $2,000. Pettit as the owner, Gordon in his affidavit stating that he was sold for $3,000. The horse died, and the claim papers were put in to the company. On investigation it was found that the horse died through being poisoned by carbolic acid, and facts came to light which led to the information being laid. The accused appeared before the Honourable Justice Newlands on the 9th June, 1914, for trial, and the agent of the Attorney General asked for a remand until the next sittings of the Supreme Court in order that he could interview M. A. Pettit, who is a material witness, but who was in the east at the time, and gave the judge other good and sufficient reasons for an adjournment, which was accordingly granted. This case is waiting trial.

M. A. Petit—False Pretenses.—On the 4th November 1913, at Kerrobert, W. A. Aitkin, Inspector of the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, laid information before F. W. Ball, Esq., J.P., charging the above-named with attempting to secure the sum of $2,000 by false pretences. Warrant was issued and, after inquiry, Pettit was located at Delhi, Ontario, and arrested. He was brought to Kerrobert, the preliminary hearing was heard on December 6, and he was committed for trial. It appears that during the years 1912 and 1913 the accused acted as agent for the insurance company, and at the end of July, 1913, applied for $2,000 insurance on a Clydesdale stallion named McKinnon, alleging that the price paid was $3,000 to a Mr. Gordon, of Luseland. Policy was issued during August, and on the 27th of that month, Petit advised the insurance company of the death of the horse. Claim was sent to Pettit to be filled in, to be signed by the seller stating that the price paid was $3,000; this was returned completed, with Gordon's signature. The insurance company became suspicious and ordered an investigation, with the result that the walls of the stomach of the horse, or part of them, were sent to Regina for analysis, in which, on examination, carbolic acid was found to be present. While in custody in Toronto, Pettit made a statement to Superintendent J. E. Rogers of the Police Department, saying that he bought the horse from Gordon, that he was to pay him $550 and a note he held against Gordon for $75. Arrangements were made by Pettit and Gordon to insure the stallion for $2,000 insurance. On the 19th December, 1913, Pettit appeared before His Lordship Judge Leahy, pleading "guilty" to the charge, he was released on suspended sentence. While in custody at Kerrobert, Pettit made an attempt to escape, badly injuring himself in his efforts, his nerves were practically shattered, and the judge took this fact into consideration, pointing out that the crime had been attempted only, and that Pettit had already been in jail a month, while waiting trial.

William White—Threatening to Shoot Peace Officer.—The facts of this case are as follows: One Steve Caughlan a sheriff's officer, in the course of his duty, made a seizure on the property of one William White. The officer, after reading the warrant to White, proceeded to seize certain grain. In the meantime White went to the town of Salvador, purchased a box of shells, and came to where the grain was being seized, and threatened the sheriff with a loaded shot-gun. White was arrested and appeared for his preliminary hearing before R. Martin, J.P., at Macklin, on the 18th October, and the case was adjourned until the 21st October, 1913, on which date the accused was committed for trial and allowed out on bail. The accused came up for trial at Scott on the 1st of April, 1914, before His Honour Judge Brown, who found the prisoner "not guilty," and discharged him.

A. D. Smith—Theft of cow.—This man appeared for preliminary hearing on the above charge before W. Stone, Esq., J.P., at Waseca, on the 7th of October, and was committed for trial, bail being allowed. Smith had previously served a term in the Alberta penitentiary and, during his imprisonment, his wife had sold certain of his cattle to enable herself and her family to live. On his release Smith was advised that he could take back any cattle which he found with his brand on, notwithstanding the fact that his wife had already sold them, and the present charge had arisen out of the fact that he took a cow which had his brand on from the possession of one Douglas Jeffrey, the complainant in the case. Subsequently the Attorney General gave instructions that the case against Smith was to be withdrawn. This case was mentioned in last year's report in the case of "Robert Mitchell receiving stolen property."

Fred Paradis—Charge attempted rape.—The victim in this case was a little girl of 4½ years, and the crime occurred at Lloydminster. He was committed for trial on the 11th October, 1913, and eventually appeared before Justice Lamont and was found guilty on a charge of attempted carnal knowledge and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. This man had been previously tried in the District Court at Edmonton on the 24th of November, 1911, on a similar charge, but the case was dismissed.

This case raised a storm of indigation in the town of Lloydminster, where a crowd assembled with a view to mobbing the accused just after his arrest, one man having a lasso in readiness to drag the prisoner from the custody of the police. Constable Allen, in charge of the detachment, telephoned to Battleford for assistance, and Supt. McGibbon, Staff-Sergeant Jackson and Constable Jackson left for Lloydminster by automobile, and the accused was safely escorted to the guard-room at Battleford to await trial.

Joe Palm—Horse-stealing.—The above accused was tried on a charge of horse-stealing before His Honour Judge Lamont and jury, at Battleford, was found guilty, and on the 22nd of November, 1913, was sentenced to one year in Prince Albert jail, with hard labour. Palm stole a mare from the pasture of one H. Dunsing near Edam on the 17th of August, 1913. The Mounted Police traced the mare to Edmonton, where it was found, and the accused was arrested in that city. He was taken from there to Edam and committed for trial by V. E. A. Mowbray, J.P., on September 19.

M. A. Tuck False pretenses.—The above accused was traced to, and arrested in Vancouver, B.C., on a charge of false pretenses. Tuck was a councillor of the Brittania municipality, and he obtained the sum of $1,446.30 from that municipality by false pretenses. In the course of his duties as councillor, Tuck had a large amount of money belonging to the council to spend on road work in his district. The foreman of the road kept the time and pay-sheets of the men employed, and the same was sent to the accused to certify as being correct. Tuck added several names above the foreman's signature, forging the names he had added and using the cheques himself. He was remanded for trial by A. C. Forster, Esq., J.P., at Lloydminster, on November 9, 1913, and he duly appeared for trial before His Honour Judge Lamont on the 18th of that month, when he was charged with the following offences: Forgery of time sheets, forgery of signature on time sheets, forgery of name on cheques, uttering forgeries and using same, and false pretenses. There were some seventy-two charges against the accused, but only the above were proceeded with. The jury found the prisoner guilty on all charges, but recommended him to mercy, and he was, on the 27th of November, 1913, sentenced to eight months in Prince Albert jail.

J. W. Hofmann—Theft of Oats.—On the 3rd January, 1914, Mr. John Gordon, of Maidstone, complained to the police that he had had 350 bushels of oats stolen from his granary. Constable Ryder, of the detachment at Maidstone, investigated the case, and after examining Gordon's granary, took a sample of oats similar to

the ones stolen. Suspicion pointed to Hofmann, and the constable called at his place and was informed by Hofmann that he had got his oats from a man named Hastings. Constable Ryder then went to Hastings place where he obtained a sample of oats, and returned to Hoffman's where he obtained a sample from his oat bin. Gordon, the complainant, examined the three samples and stated that the sample of Hofmann's oats were identical with his own. On the strength of this a search warrant was obtained, and Constable Ryder, on searching Hofmann's bin, found that the oats on top were not the same as Gordon's but after taking a wagon load off the top, a very marked difference was noticed in the appearance of the oats. Hastings, from whom Hofmann stated he had got the oats, said that he had let Hofmann have two hundred bushels as part payment of a debt, but after the search warrant had been executed, Hofman stated that he had bought them from Hastings at 25 cents per bushel. He was brought before W. Stone, Esq., J. P., and Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., at Maidstone, who remanded the accused for trial bail being allowed in the sum of $1,000. He was, however, arrested again on the information of B. A. Ryder, of Maidstone, on a charge of theft of bob sleighs, and committed to the guard-room at Battleford to await trial on this charge. The prisoner appeared for trial before His Honour Judge Ellwood at Battleford on the 21st of April, 1914, who sentenced him on the charge of theft of oats to two years less one day in the Prince Albert jail.

W. F. Douglas—Attempted Murder.—The above named is now waiting trial in Prince Albert jail on a charge of attempted murder of one Roy Barrett by poisoning him with strychnine. He was, on the 4th July, 1914, committed for trial by H. J. Reid, Esq., at Perdue. The particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

Charles Mason—Murder, Alberta Case.—This man is also waiting trial in the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan on a charge of murdering one George Penny by shooting him with a gun. The accused appeared for his preliminary hearing before A. J. Blackwell, Esq., J.P., at Lloydminster, Alta. The particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

John Ireland—Murder.—Awaiting trial in Prince Albert jail on a charge of murdering his wife, Jesse Ireland, near Biggar, by shooting her with a gun. He was arrested on the 24th of May, 1914, by Corporal Cadiz, of Biggar detachment, and appeared before D. M. Howard, Esq., J. P., for preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial. Particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

Angus Black—Theft of $252.—The above named, who was a bailiff to the sheriff of the judicial district of Kerrobert, was charged with having received a cheque for the above amount from C. C. Sheltens, at Rosetown, proceeds of the said cheque or payment to be applied on executions registered against the said Sheltens. The accused converted the said proceeds to his own use, he paying the same into his own bank account. He was committed for trial by F. W. Ball, Esq., J. P., at Kerrobert. The accused was tried on the 9th of May by His Honour Mr. Justice Newlands and jury, and was found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and sentenced on the 11th of May, 1914, to six months imprisonment in Prince Albert jail.

E. Pilon, alias L. P. A. Pilon—Misappropriation.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. Pilon was serving his unexpired portion of ticket-of-leave in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, Quebec, and was discharged by expiry of sentence on the 8th of September, 1914. The charge against him of misappropriation was dropped owing to the evidence not being sufficiently strong to warrant a conviction.

Elsworth McKee—False Pretenses.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. This man was sentenced on the 26th of September, 1913, to one month in the guard-

room at Battleford and, in addition, a fine of $100 or an additional three months hard labour. On the 25th of October, 1913, the aforementioned fine was paid and the prisoner was released from custody.

Robert Ferguson—Murder.—The above-named Robert Ferguson is at present in Prince Albert jail, waiting trial on a charge of murdering one Willie Lachner, the son of J. W. Lachner of Redford, Saskatchewan, on the 12th of May, 1914.

The accused was, on the 22nd of June, 1914, committed for trial by T. A. Dinsley, Esq., J.P., at Wilkie, Saskatchewan.

The disposition of this case will be shown in next year's annual report.

E. Martell—False pretenses.—The above-named was arrested in Battleford as he was leaving court, from which place he had been discharged on a charge of a similar nature. It appears that during November, 1913, the accused was at the farm of one Sutton, near Jackfish, with one Mrs. Fleury. Sutton asked Mrs. Fleury if she had any cattle for sale, Sutton thinking Martell was Mrs. Fleury's son. Two days later Martell came back alone saying that his mother Mrs. Fleury had decided to sell two yearling heifers, as they had a note to meet the next day and were $18 short. Martell said his mother would take $20 cash for the heifers, and that he was to get two pigs when the heifers were delivered for the balance. Sutton then gave Martell $20 and got a receipt, he being under the impression that Martell was Mrs. Fleury's son. The accused appeared before Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., at Battleford on the 17th December, 1913, and was committed for trial. Later during the month he appeared before His Lordship Judge McLean at Battleford and was sentenced by him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

William Trottier—Attempted murder.—During December last Constable Allen, of Lloydminster detachment, was called out in the early hours of morning by one Oliver Dustow, who reported that the above-named had attempted to murder him, also his sweetheart Florastina Trottier, the accused's sister. Dustow reported that he was shot in the stomach, and that Miss Trottier was wounded in the small of the back. Constable Allen left immediately and arrested Trottier, who was duly warned. In a statement to the constable, Trottier stated that he had fired four shots, but that he did not intend to hit any one. It appears that Miss Trottier and Oliver Dustow were at the house of on B. Gardiffee (uncle of the Trottiers) on the 16th of December. Shortly after 9 p.m. that night, the accused came in. During the conversation Dustow said to Gardiffee that he would like to marry Miss Trottier; this was agreeable to the uncle, also his wife. When asked what he thought about the proposed mariage, Trottier used some unseemly language saying that he thought more of a dog than his sister. This started some words, and the accused got hold of a gun and some shells; he then went outside the house and fired through the window. Miss Trottier and Dustow ran out of the house and the accused fired again hitting his sister in the small of the back and Dustow was wounded in the stomach. Dustow ran home followed by the girl, and from there he drove her into Lloydminster, placing her in the hospital. After much care the girl recovered, and was present at the trial of her brother; Dustow's wound was not serious. Preliminary hearing was held at Lloydminster before A. C. Foster, Esq., J.P., who committed the accused for trial. On April 14 he appeared before His Lordship Judge Ellwood at Battleford, who sentenced him on one charge to seven years in the Prince Albert penitentiary (there were two charges of attempted murder placed against him) and ordered that he be brought before the court again the same night. The accused accordingly appeared and His Honour sentenced him to another seven years on the second charge, the accused went ghastly white thinking he had to serve fourteen years, when he heard this; however, the judge continued, saying that these sentences were to run concurrently, and after explaining the sentence fully to Trottier, the latter left the court greatly relieved.

Samuel Trottier—Arson.—On the 14th February last, one James House, of Frog Lake, Alberta, laid information against the above-named, before W. J. Hall, Esq., J.P., at Onion Lake, charging him that he did wilfully set fire to the dwelling-house built by him near the Lea Park trail. The preliminary hearing was heard the same day, the accused having been arrested by Constable Schermuly, who had heard of the arson while on patrol. It appears that on the 10th February, the accused came to the house of the informant, carrying a bag, which contained a jar with coal oil in it. House was away from home at this time and found the place burned down on his return next day. Trottier was apparently under the influence of liquor at the time, although in the evidence in the preliminary hearing some of the witnesses stated he was sober; however, there is little doubt. Trottier took the jar from the sack and said he was going to break it, that he was going to kill some one that night. He swung the jar around his head and smashed it on the stove and the house went up in flames, he was committed for trial. On the 10th March he appeared before His Lordship Judge Crawford at Edmonton, pleading guilty, he was sentenced to twelve months hard labour in the provincial jail at Lethbridge. This is an Alberta case.

John Peter Hanson—Murder.—On the 25th February, 1914, Sergeant Burke, of Onion Lake detachment, laid information before J. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., that the above named accused did murder one Edward Godfrey Warren, of Fort Pitt. While on patrol from Lloydminster to Onion Lake, Sergeant Burke camped for the night near Fort Pitt, he had been in bed a short time when he was awakened by one Gillis saying that a man had been shot by Hanson; Burke proceeded immediately to Hanson's on foot, the place being about a mile and a half away. On entering the house the wounded man Warren was lying on a mattress breathing very heavily and suffering very much. The man was dressed and put in a sleigh to be taken to Onion Lake hospital, about 26 miles away. The sleigh had been gone but a short while, when it was brought back, as Warren had died. Hanson was arrested for murder. This man is a cripple; being paralytic, and cannot walk, he had to be carried to and from the court during the preliminary hearing and inquest. Inspector Ritchie sat on the case, and the following is a summary of the evidence taken: Mrs. Hanson, wife of the accused stated that she, her husband, and her brother (the deceased) were in the house on the 23rd of February. Mr. Hanson was sitting up in bed with his back to the wall saying it was a comfortable position. Mrs. Hanson lay down also, but soon her husband began to find fault, so she got a book and read, after putting some wood in the stove. While in the kitchen putting wood on the stove there she heard a shot, and her brother, the deceased, cried out that he was shot. Mrs. Hanson saw her husband working with the gun in bed, which stood beside his bed, he having reached for it. Hanson had been handling it all afternoon, exercising with it and moving it in all directions. The accused had practically been bed-ridden since November, 1913, but before the crime he had become used to getting about the house or room by means of a form, along which he would move to get from place to place. The husband and wife had little quarrels at times and the former did not like his brother-in-law, although he was the means of his coming to the Hanson farm, in order to help with the work, as the accused could do nothing. Hanson did not like his wife to have any friends and appeared jealous of Warren. The accused had told his wife at different times that he was a burden to himself and to everyone connected with him, but this was not so, Mrs. Hanson doing her part always, and in such a way so as to relieve her husband from the thought that he was dependent on any one. Several witnesses from time to time heard Hanson state that he would shoot Warren if he ever came back, and to one J. Rice he stated that there were improper relations between his wife and the deceased. This seems to be the reason for the crime, although according to reliable witnesses there is absolutely no ground for such a statement; deceased was about 50 years of age. The rifle with which the shooting was done is a Mauser carbine, ·403,

and the accused used a sporting bullet which made a terrible wound. The other evidence submitted was of a technical character relating to the position of the bed, the gun, shells, etc., etc., and as to the condition of the deceased when he was found. Hanson was committed for trial and taken to Prince Albert jail until the sittings of the Supreme Court. On the 17th April, 1914, the accused appeared before His Honour Justice Ellwood at Battleford. The evidence given at the trial was similar to that taken at the preliminary hearing, except expert evidence. Drs. King and Tutt testified that they considered the accused perfectly sane and fully responsible for his actions; these doctors had made careful examination of Hanson while he was confined in the jail at Prince Albert. For the defence, Dr. Tyreman deposed that while the accused was in Prince Albert jail he had made a thorough examination of him and had obtained a statement from him as to his past life; in this statement the accused said that at the age of 25 years he had contracted syphilis. The doctor stated that as a result of this the accused had suffered a paralytic stroke during November last, in consequence of which he was subject to delusions, but was otherwise quite rational and normal. Mrs. Hanson also gave evidence against her husband at the trial, practically repeating word for word of her evidence at the preliminary hearing; adding, however, that she had a personal fear of her husband, and that after the shot had been fired she had seen Hanson working with the rifle, presumably with the intent of re-loading, when she grappled with him, and got the rifle out of his reach, throwing it into an excavation where the accused could not possibly get it; she further denied absolutely any improper relations between herself and her brother, the deceased. In conclusion of the respective addresses of the defence and prosecution, the jury was charged by His Lordship and retired, returning eventually with a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy. The judge then passed sentence of death, that the accused was to be taken to Prince Albert jail, and on the 17th day of July, 1914, was to be hanged by the neck until dead.

Wm. Abrams—False pretenses.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. Wm. Abrams appeared at the Supreme Court held in Kindersley, Sask., on the 15th of October, 1913, and was, by His Honour Judge Newlands, remanded till the next sitting of the Supreme Court in Kindersley, and was released on bonds to appear thereat.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the fall of 1913 and the spring of 1914, a considerable number of serious prairie fires were investigated by the police, and many convictions were obtained. One of the worst was the fire which occurred on April 15 in the vicinity of Medstead, Sask. This fire was started by a boy named Archie Perry, aged 13, in attempting to smoke a gopher out of a hole, and the fire raged from 4 p.m. on the 15th of April until late on the 19th of April, 1914, when it was extinguished by a rainstorm. In addition to causing damage amounting approximately to $900, a child aged 16 months, the daughter of G. Hoover, of section 20-50-15 was burnt to death. Mr. Hoover also lost stock, buildings, grain and hay through this fire, and was practically ruined. The boy who was the cause of all this terrible damage has since been sent to the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie. The fire burnt an area of about 176 square miles, nearly the whole of Moosomin reserve being burnt over.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

During the year fifty cases of accidental and sudden deaths were investigated by members of this division.

The investigation of these cases entailed a considerable amount of work on the part of the detachments. Where necessary the public administrators have been furnished with a report, and a complete inventory of the property of the deceased.

SUICIDES.

Six cases of suicide were investigated during the year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—The usual assistance was rendered to this department during the year, issuing fuel and relief to persons who were destitute; many settlers received assistance in the northern part of this district.

Indian.—The Indian agent was provided with an escort during the payment of treaty in the North.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all Supreme Court sittings and for cases tried at the District Court, which were criminal. Prisoners have been escorted from time to time to Prince Albert jail. Lunatics have been escorted to the Provincial asylum here, police transport being used for the transferring of patients, until quite recently, when other provision was made.

Agriculture.—Investigating cases in which the owners of stallions have not complied with the Act, and the prosecution of any offender. Investigating and reporting upon cases of destitution, of which there have been many. Valuable work has been done in connection with the enforcement of quarantine, particularly at Frog Lake, Alta, and Onion Lake, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where there were outbreaks of smallpox and measles. Sergeant Burke and Constable Schermuly reported fully on each case, and the departments of the two provinces were kept informed regularly of the progress of each case.

Neglected and dependent children.—Many cases were investigated and reported upon for this department, delinquent children were frequently escorted to Portage la Prairie, and the directions of the superintendents of both provinces were duly carried out. The number of children coming under this Act was greatly in excess of last year.

Customs.—Assistance has been rendered this department from time to time during the year, in respect to the locating of owners of cattle, who had failed to pay the required duty.

State of Indians.—The Indians of this district are quiet and orderly; they frequently come to the towns nearest their several reserves, selling wood, fence posts, etc. After transacting what business they have, they leave again for their several reserves. Smallpox and measles broke out on the reserves at Frog Lake and Onion Lake; however, the Indians submitted to what was required of them in respect to the compliance of the Acts, and before long both diseases were completely eradicated. A number of cases were tried and disposed of under the Indian Act, the offences being chiefly, "drunk" and "supplying intoxicants to Indians." Owing to the vigilance of the police, convictions were obtained in nearly every case.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled frequently with all arms, and on detachments when inspected; they are proficient. The annual revolver practice was started in August, but was discontinued in accordance with orders received from headquarters.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There have been no serious breaches of discipline during the year, and the conduct has been very good.

HEALTH.

Regt. No. 5685 Constable M. O'Leary suffered from a slight attack of tuberculosis; he was transferred to Regina for treatment; otherwise the health of the division was good.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert. While on duty from Wilkie, Inspector Sweetapple inspected the horses of the post and gave instructions regarding certain animals which required attention.

There are 59 horses in the division, consisting of 16 team horses and 43 saddle horses.

At headquarters	28
On detachment	31

Two horses were struck off during the year as follow:—Reg. No. 420 died on patrol at Frog Lake on November 1, 1913. Reg. No. 566 killed on G.T.P railway near Unity on February 2, 1914. From Regina, 17 horses have been transferred during the year. The health of the horses of this division during the year has been good.

The mileage was 128,186.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is a very good library here, which is fairly well stocked with selected literature. There is also a comfortable reading-room, which contains a full-sized English billiard table. The illustrated papers received here from Ottawa are much appreciated by the men.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are satisfactory.

BUILDINGS.

The repairs to the stable which were authorized last year have been completed, and have added greatly to the comfort of the horses.

Sidewalks have been laid and roads graded throughout the barracks enclosure and give the grounds a smart appearance.

A quantity of young healthy trees were obtained by Sergeant Major Nicholson, and were planted on the road leading from the office to the guard-room entrance. When these trees are fully grown, they will certainly improve the post from a scenic point of view. The trees are still alive and have every appearance of weathering the coming winter, although doubts were expressed when they were first planted as to their vitality.

I would respectfully call your attention to the accommodation for prisoners in the guard-room, which has but six cells, and is not up-to-date. We have had a daily average of 18 prisoners and, as you will readily see, the accommodation for them during the night (especially in the hot weather) is not of the best. If a lunatic is admitted into the guard-room, as is frequently the case, a separate cell has to be kept for the patient, and leaves very limited accommodation for other prisoners confined. There is also no female accommodation. There are no facilities in the guard-room for washing or bathing, and a wash-room with a farmer's boiler is required. This would serve the double purpose of washing prisoners, and their clothes.

During the year, alterations to Inspector Ritchie's quarters were authorized and completed, and have been found to be satisfactory.

A few minor repairs have been effected to my quarters, by the post carpenter.

New quarters for the officers are badly needed, the present quarters are extremely difficult to heat during the winter months.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water pipes have been laid in town, but no connections have yet been made, with the exception of those to the fire hydrants in town.

GENERAL.

I would consider that, from a police standpoint, the year has been a successful one; we had nearly 200 more cases than last year. Many criminals have been brought to justice and, considering the number of cases brought to our notice, the percentage of those undetected is fairly small. After an absence of over twenty years from this place, I find many of the conditions the same as when I left here in 1893. The method of hauling water to barracks in barrels still prevails; however, we are better off in this way than many places I know of, as the water here, which is hauled from an adjoining spring, is of the purest, and this cannot be said of many towns which have an up-to-date water system. Our fire system is somewhat crude, and consists of a small old-fashioned manual-engine. Fire drill takes place every week, and on each occasion this engine is tested.

For some months after the opening of the hospital for the insane at this place, the work of our horses was greatly increased in conveying patients from the station to this institution. Each trip means a distance of 15 miles up and down hill, and our team horses in consequence became very much run down. We escorted 120 patients in six months; this work had to be done at night on account of the arrival of the trains and, irrespective of the condition of the roads, and it frequently meant turning out teams that had already done a good day's work. I am thankful to say that this work is now done by a local motor livery firm, who have the contract on very reasonable terms.

Inspector Ritchie was transferred to headquarters in August, for temporary duty. He has always rendered me great assistance since I have been in this division, and I miss him very much, especially as he has not been replaced by anyone. Since taking command of this division, Inspector Howard, who was in charge of the Wilkie sub-district, has been promoted to the rank of superintendent, and is in command at Fort Churchill. Superintendent Howard was replaced by Inspector Sweetapple, who was transferred from "G" division.

Staff-Sergeant Lett was transferred to this division during the year, and is in charge of the Kindersley sub-district; he was formerly of "Depot" division. With very few exceptions the N.C.O's. and constables on detachment have performed their many duties in a capable and satisfactory manner, and I am pleased to say that I have received the loyal support of the officers, N.C.O's. and constables of the division. In closing this report I would respectfully bring to your notice Reg. No. 4774 Corporal Drysdale, A., who has fulfilled his duties of orderly room clerk in a conscientious and efficient way.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WEST,

Superintendent Commanding "C" Division.

BATTLEFORD, SASK., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the "C" Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1914.

At midnight on September 30, 1913, there were 15 prisoners confined in the guard-room undergoing terms of imprisonment, and three awaiting trial. During the year 231 were admitted, making a total of 249.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 24 in the number of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—		
White	179	
Half-breeds	20	
Indians	13	
Coloured	6	
Persian	1	
Japanese	1	
Chinese	1	
Lunatics (white)	22	
		243
Females—		
Half-breeds	3	
White	1	
Lunatics (white)	1	
Lunatics (coloured)	1	
		6
Total		249

Number of prisoners received in—

October	17
November	21
December	20
January	18
February	16
March	16
April	19
May	15
June	27
July	23
August	26
September	13
	231

The daily average number of prisoners was	15
The monthly average number of prisoners was	20
The maximum number on any day was February 6	23
The minimum number on any day was August 7	5
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in the month of June	27
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in the month of September	13

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired	109
To Prince Albert jail	22
To Prince Albert penitentiary	2
To other places	19
Released on suspended sentence	4
Released on bail	12

Cases dismissed	16
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	5
Lunatics to Battleford asylum	17
Fines and costs paid	22
Handed over to United States sheriff	1
To Portage la Prairie Industrial School	4
Allowed out on ticket-of-leave	1
Released by order of the Attorney General	2
In guard-room, midnight, September 30, 1914, serving terms of imprisonment	5
Lunatics pending order of Attorney General	2
Females—	
To Prince Albert jail	2
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	1
Lunatics to Battleford asylum	1
Discharged	2
In guard room, midnight, September 30, 1914	..
Total	249

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. O'KEEFE, *Sergeant.*

Provost.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. S. WORSLEY, COMMANDING "E" DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, ALTA., October. 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M.Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Calgary district has been very quiet from a business standpoint, and, although in the northern parts a sufficient rainfall has been vouchsafed, in the east and south there has been insufficient, and the crops meagre. There have been few settlers coming in except in the Bassano district, where a number of irrigationists from Colorado settled on C.P.R. irrigated lands, and, although they arrived late in the spring, yet from their knowledge of dry farming in a dry year have managed to raise good crops.

SUMMARY of Crime for the Year ending September 30, 1914.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Withdrawn.	Forfeit bail.	For trial.
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons	20	20				
" " explosives	1	1				
Causing disturbance	36	33	3			
Discharging firearms	2	2				
Against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy	218	207	11			
Drunk and disorderly	120	115	5			
Swearing and obscene language	7	7				
Indecent acts	6	6				
" " attempted	1					1
" exposure	5	5				
Buggery	1		1			
Seduction	4	1	2	1		
Keeping house of ill-fame	29	29				
Inmate " "	22	21	1			
Frequenting house of ill-fame	26	26				
Prostitution	1	1				
Procuring	4	4				
Committing nuisance	3	3				
Gambling	4	4				
Against law and justice—						
Posing as peace officer	2	1	1			
Resisting arrest	4	4				
Perjury	3	3				
Contempt of court	2	1	1			
Shooting to prevent arrest	2	2				
Assaulting peace officer	6	6				
Against the person—						
Assault, common	152	132	19	1		
" aggravated	2	2				
" causing actual bodily harm	8	5	1		1	1
" indecent	3	3				
Rape	2	1	1			
Rape, attempted	2	1	1			
Attempted suicide	2	1				1
Murder	6	6	(two found insane)			
Murder, attempted	2					2
Attempted carnal knowlg. girl (14)	3	2	1			
Intimidation	3	2	1			
Pointing gun	6	3	3			
Non-support of wife and family	3	2	1			
Abduction	2	2				
Cruelty to children	4	4				
Threatening language	4	3	1			
Wife desertion	1	1				
Bigamy	1	1				
Leaving excavation unguarded	2	2				
Infanticide	2		2			
Against the property—						
Theft	175	147	25			3
Theft from person	10	6	2			2
Theft by juveniles	1	1				
Horsestealing	22	10	7			5
Cattle stealing	1					1
" killing	1		1			
" shooting	7	1	5			1
Cruelty to animals	13	11	1			1
Injuring cattle	1	1				
House and shop breaking	5	3	2			
Burglary	3	1	2			
Fraud	11	10	1			
False pretenses	28	21	1	3		3
Forgery	7	6	1			
Uttering forged cheque	1	1				
" worthless "	3	3				
Mischief	28	23	4	1		

SUMMARY of Crime for the Year ending September 30, 1914—*Con.*

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Withdrawn.	Forfeit bail.	For trial.
Against the property—*Con.*						
Receiving stolen property	10	3	7			
Poisoning and killing dogs	5	2	3			
Robbery with violence	1		1			
Defrauding creditors	3		3			
Obtaining board by fraud	14	14				
Concealing mortgage	2		1			1
Misappropriation of funds	1		1			
Dogging cattle	1		1			
Extortion	2		2			
" attempted	1					1
Keeping savage dogs	2	2				
False declaration	1		1			
Fraudulently taking cattle	1	1				
Against Railway Act—						
Changing railway signal	1	1				
Stealing railway ride	24	24				
Trespass	3		3			
Against Indian Act—						
Drunk on reserve	83	80	3			
Intoxicated	5	5				
Liquor to Indians	29	25	4			
In possession of liquor	4	4				
Attempting to supply	2	2				
Truant school boys	2	2				
Against the—						
Fisheries Act	10	10				
Motor Act	6	4	2			
Pool Room Act	6	5	1			
Mining Act	4	4				
Post Office Act	2	2				
Juvenile Tobacco Act	3	3				
Rocky Mountain Park	117	112	5			
Provincial Statutes—						
Liquor Ordinance	63	49	1	13		
Estray animals	22	16	6			
Highway	5	5				
Interdiction	30	26	4			
Game	37	33	4			
Veterinary	1	1				
Noxious weed Act	3	3				
Slaughter house	1	1				
Transient traders	1	1				
Prairie fire	38	31	6			1
Insanity	26	22	4			
No record, sale fire-arms	1	1				
Masters and servants	166	136	24	6		
Public Health	4	3	1			
Drug Act	6	5	1			
Forest fires	1	1				
School Ordinance	2	2				
Total	1,808	1,561	197	25	1	24

The following statement shows the number of convictions, fines imposed, sentences to jail, suspended sentences to penitentiary, and sentences to death:—

Number of convictions	1,561
" fines imposed	986
" sentences to jail	422
" suspended sentences	137
" sentences to penitentiary	13
" sentences to death	3

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts, convictions, acquittals, fines imposed, imprisonments in jail and penitentiary, suspended sentences, sentences to death, number of cases where bail is forfeited, and cases still awaiting trial on the 30th September, 1914:—

Number of cases disposed of by Supreme or District Courts	77
" convictions	62
" acquittals	14
" fines imposed	4
" imprisonments in jail	20
" " penitentiary	19
" sentences suspended	14
" " to death	3
" cases where bail is forfeited	1
" cases still awaiting trial	24
Total number of cases before Supreme and District Courts	101
" " " disposed of	77
" " " still awaiting trial	24

There have been four murders. One of an American named John Benson, by Jasper Collins; of John Wilson, at Exshaw, by three desperate Russians; of Frank Stuart, at Blackie, and of the murder of his wife by Alex. Anderson. In the two first the perpetrators have paid the penalty, Alex. Anderson having been sentenced to be hanged, on his first trial, was granted another and found insane. The Blackie murderer has not been run to earth, but we hope soon to do so.

Horse-stealing has been prevalent. One great difficulty we experience in this crime is the facility in which horse thieves can dispose of stolen horses and cattle in Calgary at the numerous auction sales that take place. The auctioneers are not bound to keep any record of the sales they make, which renders it most difficult to trace up stolen animals. It would be satisfactory if some law was introduced by which certain records of their transactions were bound to be kept by auctioneers of stock, subject to inspection by the police at any time, and in default, that they should be liable to punishment.

Among the more important cases during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. *Jasper Collins—Murder.*—In the spring of 1913, two Americans, John Benson, a lawyer of Braymer, Missouri, and Jasper Collins, a boy whom he had befriended came into Canada and settled near Clemens, north of Brooks. They took up land and built a small shack, and had only been there a few weeks when Collins made a report to the Mounted Police at Parvella that he had gone out to water the horses at a slough about a mile away, and on return had found the shack in flames. He went to neighbours first and reported to them, they went back with him, and found that Benson had been burnt to death. Benson was to have started that morning to meet his wife, who was coming from the States. Collins suggested that Benson had by accident set the place afire. He said he had heard an explosion, and thought that a barrel had been sold as kerosene oil which contained gasolene. These people had been such a short time in the district that they were little known, and Mr. Clemens who held the inquest, believing his story, and neglecting to call a doctor to perform a post mortem, exonerated Collins. Mrs. Benson arrived at Alsask, and the body was later taken back to Missouri by her, accompanied by Jasper Collins, no suspicion at that time attaching to him. It appears that when Benson started for Canada, he had a large sum of money, approximately $4,000, which he, unfortunately for himself, kept on his person. On return, Jasper Collins, began to secretly spend considerable sums of money, and this aroused the suspicion of the people of Braymer, as he had no money when he left for Canada. The body was taken up, and a fracture of the skull and two bullet wounds were found in Benson's body. Collins' house was searched, and a large sum of money in $20 bills found in his trunk. He shortly afterwards, when being taken to the county jail, confessed to having killed Benson. He was extradited and tried before Chief Justice Harvey, and sentenced to be hanged. He paid the penalty on the 17th February, 1914.

Rex vs. *Alex. Anderson—Murder.*—This man murdered his wife and attempted to commit suicide near Cereal, Alta., on the 8th July. Constable Eliott proceeded there and found that Sergeant Sheppard and Constable Baker already had arrested Anderson. He had killed her with a pitchfork, and had attempted to cut his own throat. Peter Dahl, brother-in-law to Anderson, saw him strike his wife on the head with the pitchfork. He went over and led him to the house, when Anderson endeavoured to cut his throat with a razor, and went out bleeding from the neck. Mrs. Anderson died almost immediately. Whilst Anderson was striking his wife, Dahl heard him say "You fooled me in Minnesota, you won't fool me any more." This case was tried in the Supreme Court at Medicine Hat, and Anderson was sentenced to death, 14th November. He was granted a new trial, and the jury brought in a verdict that Anderson was insane, and not fit to stand trial. He was sent to the Ponoka asylum.

The Blackie Murder.—The body of an unknown man was found in a culvert on the Canadian Pacific railway, about 1½ miles from Blackie. The man's throat had been cut from ear to ear, and the body placed in the culvert, and a shovel placed on it. The handle of a razor was found near the mouth of the culvert. A watch chain was also found. The body was found by a farmer on the 10th of May. The skull was badly fractured as though from some blunt instrument. There were a large number of tracks from the mouth of the culvert for about 50 yards along the track. The tracks would suggest that struggling had taken place. There was also the appearance of the body having been dragged towards the culvert. The jury brought in a verdict of murder. It looked at first that it was one of those cases which never come to light, as no one seemed to know the murdered man, and it was thought he was a hobo who had been murdered by one of his own kind. A large number of very clear photographs were circulated broadcast of the murdered man. The only clue was that the shovel was identified by the hardware merchant at Blackie as having been sold several months before. On the 29th of May, C. J. Bierly, contractor, on the Southern Alberta railway, was shown the photograph of the murdered man by Sergeant Cooper. He said it was Bun Stewart, who had worked for Clifford at Bassano; that Stewart always carried money; that he had met him in April with a man named Emil, a Dutchman. Stewart said he had been in Spokane all winter. Offered Emil work, but he never turned up. Stewart had a valuable gold hunter watch. Sergeant Trundle, at an employment agency, found that Emil's name was Emil Olander. Olander was seen in Calgary about the 2nd of May, and said he was going to Alaska to work on the new railway there. A photograph of Olander was obtained. J. T. Thatcher, who sold the shovel, on being shown Emil Olander's photograph said he looked exactly like the man who bought the shovel found in the culvert. Two photographs were shown, and he at once pointed out Olander. A man named Hatcher said he saw Olander in Calgary about 2nd May; that he had a ticket for Spokane. He had a fine gold watch. Olander was a friend of his, and told him he was going from Spokane to Alaska. Sergeant Trundle left for Spokane on the 22nd July, and from there went to Soap Lake. J. L. Stuart identified the photograph of Stuart as that of his son, Frank Stuart, or Bun Stuart. Said his son always carried money, had about $200 when he left. He also had a very good, gold hunter Elgin watch. From there Sergeant Trundle went to Wilbur, Wash., and interviewed Mrs. Reeves, sister of Bun Stuart. She said her brother had the watch repaired last fall in Spokane at a jeweller's on Riverside. At a jewellers, named D. T. Wetzel, the watch had been repaired for Stuart on December 13, 1913. The number of the case was 98061, and the works 4935-356. This watch was pawned at A. Kalins', on 16th April, by a man who gave his name as A. Jensen. Kalin does not know what has become of the watch as his place was broken into and several watches taken. A man calling himself J. Jensen registered at a small lodging house. To search for Olander, Sergeant Trundle went to Seattle and searched there on the 20th September. He was unable to locate him.

but was informed that 125 men had been hired in May or June last, and been shipped to Alaska. They could not give names, as their records had all been sent to Enik, Alaska. All these men had been vaccinated by the medical health officer, who said the photograph of Olander was familiar to him. Dr. E. S. Reedy, medically examined these men, but he had gone with them. Mr. T. B. Foster of the United States Secret Service wrote to Hon. W. C. Edes, chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission headquarters, Enik, Alaska, enclosing a photograph and description. Possibly this may locate him; if we do the case would be fairly strong.

George Harrison—shooting with intent and theft of an automobile.—This man stole an automobile from a garage at Innisfail belonging to Dr. Eliot, at 5 a.m., on the 10th September, 1913. Fred Smith who owned the garage and Fred Scully followed Harrison's trail and came up with him a few miles from Olds. On being approached he fired a number of shots at Smith and Scully, and disappeared in the bush. Constable Martin was telephoned for, and caught up with Harrison; and as the latter endeavoured to draw his revolver, covered him and arrested him. He was tried in the Supreme Court at Red Deer, pleaded guilty to both charges, and was given two years for theft, and three for shooting, in the Edmonton penitentiary.

The Wilson murder.—This daring murder took place at Exshaw, on the morning of 22nd May. John Wilson was the paymaster of the cement works at Exshaw, and he and his assistant Gordon, went to the Canadian Pacific Railway station to get the pay. They received this, which amounted to $2,314.20, and were returning to the cement works when they were attacked by three Russians, A. Sokoloff, Joe Smith, and Max Mekelik. Sokoloff shot John Wilson twice, and the three made off with the money, which was taken from Gordon. Wilson was found to be dead. A posse was soon organized to go after the murderers, and the fact was telephoned to the Mounted Police, and parties were sent out from Calgary in a motor to endeavour to intercept these men. The Indians were called in to assist, from the Morley reserve, and all detachments notified. The same day the posse came on Max Mekelik, and brought him down with a shot gun. He gave descriptions of the other two, and an account of what had occurred. The Canadian Pacific railway detective and Constable Watt, at Cochrane, arrested Joe Smith with all the money on his person. He made a game fight, but was overpowered. Sokoloff was arrested by the city police in a cellar in a vacant house in Calgary. He was cleverly caught by filling the cellar with water by the fire brigade, and a hole was made in the floor, when he gave himself up. These men had automatic pistols of a most powerful kind. They were tried before Mr. Justice Scott, on the 17th June, and were all found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The assistance we have received from the civilians of Exshaw, the Canadian Pacific railway detective department, and the city police of Calgary, in this case was very considerable. Mr. Justice Walsh complimented all concerned for the manner in which the case had been handled.

Thomas Bishop and William Kimmer—Attempt to kill.—These two men were arrested by Constable Carr on the 30th June, charged with the above offence. It appears that on the 27th June they came to a shack owned by Edward Little, and Bishop said to a dog outside, "I'll finish your master." He then went and asked where the dynamite was kept, which he broke open, and a short time after an explosion took place. Little had had trouble with them before. The explosion threw Little on the floor. These men were very intoxicated, and the case is not strong. It is proceeding at this sessions.

Jask York and Frank Horn—Theft of horses from Munson.—About eleven horses were stolen from the vicinity of Munson. This was reported on the 26th November, 1913. It was taken up by Constable Paris, and Sergeant Townsend of

this division, and by Sergeant Howell, Sergeant McBrayne, Constable Jackson and others in "G" division. The thieves stopped at a Mr. R. E. Tellings' place, and the next morning a number of his horses were missing. They were followed by the police and, on the 3rd December, the stolen horses were found near Metiskow.

They had seen Sergenat O'Connell, and had decamped, leaving the horses behind. They were eventually arrested in Calgary, and were tried before Chief Justice Harvey, on the 27th February, 1914, and sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Theft of horses from Brooks.—On the 17th July, report was made by one John Eadie, that a hundred head of his horses had been stolen, and that he thought they had been taken south. As our district does not extend far east or south of Brooks, Macleod and Lethbridge were notified to watch for the stolen horses. It was suspected that two brothers named Wood were implicated. The Woods worked for Eadie Brothers, and borrowed a horse to go to Eadie's ranch, and two days after this horse returned riderless, and the following day these horses were missed. For some time after the theft, Macleod and Lethbridge and ourselves had patrols out in all districts. On the 24th July, thirty-five head returned to the range, mostly mares and colts, that could not travel fast. On the 25th July, Constable Wright reported that a contractor had seen the outfit with forty stolen horses on the 16th July, south of the railroad bridge on the Suffield-Retlaw branch of the C.P.R., and that they were asking the shortest route to Haise, Mont. The description of two of these men answered that of the Woods Brothers. Constable Wight went south, following their trail. An engineer named Height stated he saw the outfit on the 16th, 65 miles south of Brooks. One horse identified by Eadie was found at mile 27, Suffield and Retlaw branch, played out. These horses were out of this district on the 16th, and on the 17th the loss was reported to us. It was, however, suspected that a man named Charles Chandler alias Ira Booth, a noted horse thief from Montana, and who was thought to be in this country, had something to do with this theft, and we traced him to British Columbia, but found he had left Alberta prior to the horses being stolen. We are still working on this case.

Rex vs *Dawson, Rice and Jensen—Horse stealing.*—Three horses were stolen on the 18th December, 1913, belonging to C. D. Whyte and S. J. Craig, of Olds. Richard Jensen brought these horses to one Morgan, and asked him to ship them for him. Earl Rice and Moss Dawson were with him. Sergeant Townsend arrested Rice and Jensen. A bill of sale was produced by Jenson, which read as follows; Three Hills, Alta., December 18, 1913. This is to say that I have this day sold to R. C. Jensen, one 3-year-old colt gelding, and one 2-year-old filly, and one 3-year-old gelding, all bays, free from all encumbrances and unbranded. Leo Afferson, witness E. O. Rice. Claimed that bill of sale was written in Chinese restaurant on the 18th. The proprietor of the restaurant said they had not done any writing on the 18th, but on the 21st. Sergeant Townsend found the impression of the writing on the pad which was similar. On the same day Rice confessed to Sergeant Townsend that on the 19th December he met Dawson with three head of horses, and that they faked up the bill of sale, and that Dawson signed Leo Afferson. Jensen corroborated the story. Dawson was arrested by Constable Thompson at Three Hills. They were tried before Chief Justice Harvey. Dawson and Jensen were given two years in the penitentiary, and Rice twenty-one months in Lethbridge jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Few fires occurred during the year, of a serious nature, and the loss has not been great.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies at all the criminal sittings of the Supreme and District Courts.

Orderlies and coroners' assistants have been supplied at all inquests. Escorts are continually taking prisoners to the penitentiary, the jail at Lethbridge, and the insane asylum at Ponoka.

All criminal summonses and subpœnas have been served by us.

CALGARY, Alta., October 1, 1914

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the guard-room for the past year.

There have been 874 prisoners admitted during the year, being a decrease of 279 on the previous year. The health of the prisoners has been very good, with the exception of the three cases stated. The conduct has also been very good. On April 30, 59 prisoners were transferred to Macleod guard-room, composed of 40 males and 19 females, prior to our moving to our new quarters, leaving us with awaiting-trial prisoners only. The new guard-room is quite a big improvement on the old one, being better ventilated, on account of the large windows, and being very clean. We have 18 cells, but at times we have to double up on account of the numbers that pass through on their way to Macleod and Lethbridge. The food which is cooked in the division mess has been very good. There are 13 prisoners awaiting trial at the present time, the two most serious charges being of attempted murder. Prisoner William Jasper Collins was executed on February 17; prior to his execution he gave a lot of trouble, by kicking, biting and refusing to eat. It was necessary to keep him strapped down and forcibly feed him. In this work I was ably assisted by Constable Dudley, who had had previous experience in South Africa. Prisoner Alex Belshyn who served a term of six weeks hard labour for assault was deported back to Russia, being wanted there for attempted murder. Prisoner George E. Blain, who served a sentence of three months hard labour for vagrancy, was deported to the U.S.A. on April 6, 1914.

Female prisoner Agnes Flynn, committed for trial for murder at Coronation, was in a very weak state when admitted here, having thrown herself off the train and breaking her arm. She was taken to Red Deer for trial on February 25, being here three and a half months, and finally taken to Ponoka asylum as insane.

Joseph Dionne, who was awaiting trial at the end of last year for murder, was tried on October 22, 1913, and the jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" but "insane," taken to Ponoka asylum on November 17, 1913.

Axel Anderson who was also awaiting trial for murder last year was condemned to death, but a new trial was ordered on the grounds of insanity, which verdict was brought in. He was taken to Ponoka asylum on April 30.

Edward and Mary Hose who were committed for trial on a charge of infanticide, were found "not guilty" by the court and released. Wasyl Bynzak was found "guilty" of attempted murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was taken to Edmonton penitentiary on May 28, 1914. Three Russians, Alfred Sokoloff, Joe Smith, Max Manelick were found "guilty" of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on August 26, 1914. These men were taken to the Macleod guard-room on account of there not being accommodation for condemned prisoners in our own guard-room.

Samuel Bruno, who escaped whilst working at large, was caught and sentenced to one month hard labour by the District Court.

A Blackfoot Indian by the name of Big Snake was sentenced to six months hard labour for insulting behaviour at Bassano, was released on a judge's order, having

served only seven days of his time. A Hindoo was admitted for giving liquor to Indians, he was released, however, on suspended sentence on account of his not eating and breaking his caste.

Three boys were admitted during the year, one being taken to Portage la Prairie Industrial School, and two being taken back to the St. Joseph's Industrial School at De Winton for leaving that institution without permission.

There were 51 prisoners taken to Edmonton penitentiary (this includes those en route from other divisions); 139 prisoners were taken to Lethbridge provincial jail, (this also includes those *en route* from other divisions); 141 males and 12 females have been taken to the Macleod guard-room and female jail, since the 1st May, 1914.

Joe Donnelly, an Indian, who was undergoing a sentence of thirty days hard labour was taken to the isolation hospital with erysipelas, and was discharged from that institution on his recovery.

Joe Ciavorilla, who was also undergoing a sentence of thirty days, was taken to hospital with the same complaint. Prisoner Herman Jensen was taken to the General hospital with typhoid fever; after a long illness he recovered sufficiently to be discharged from that institution. Joseph Dioli, who was undergoing a sentence of thirty days for vagrancy from Red Deer, got to become a general nuisance. He was committed for insanity three days before the expiration of his sentence, and finally taken to Ponoka asylum.

The number of lunatics during the year were 51 males and 11 females, being a slight decrease on the previous year. The reason of a decrease of females is, I suppose, on account of our not receiving them from other divisions. I am glad to state that they are disposed of very quickly, which has taken quite a lot of dirty work off our hands. I attach the guard-room statistics for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. RICHARDSON, *Sergeant.*

Provost.

The following cases which were awaiting trial at the end of last year were disposed of as follows:—

MALES.

Class.	Name.	Crime.	Date tried.	Disposal.
White	Dionne, Joseph	Murder	Oct. 22, 1913	Verdict—Insane.
"	Anderson, Axel	Murder	April 23, 1914	" Insane.
"	Weiss, Max	Fraud	Oct. 21, 1913	6 months hard labour.
"	Williams, James	Fraud	Oct. 21, 1913	6 months hard labour.
"	Kronyk, Nicola	Fraud	Nov. 8, 1913	Dismissed.
"	Cameron, John	Attempted rape	Oct. 25, 1913	Suspended sentence.
"	Martin, Louis	Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.	Oct. 30, 1913	2 months hard labour.
Chinese	Tai, Loy	Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.	Nov. 7, 1913	Dismissed.
Negro	Gramme, Earl	Theft	Oct. 31, 1913	3 years hard labour.
White	Coe, Arthur L.	Theft	Oct. 30, 1913	6 months hard labour.
"	Ritchie, Willie	Theft	Oct. 21, 1913	6 months hard labour.
"	Durnin, Joseph	Theft	Oct. 30, 1913	Dismissed.
"	Harrison, George	Theft	Oct. 31, 1913	3 years hard labour.
"	Sandobal, Julie	Assault on Peace Officer	Oct. 31, 1913	1 year hard labour.
"	Winning, Percy	Explosives in possession	Oct 31, 1913	6 months hard labour.

FEMALES.

Class.	Name.	Crime.	
White..	Davis, Mrs. Dean	Murder..	Taken to Edmonton for trial Oct. 26, 1913.
Negress..	Wright, Alice.	Theft from person.	Taken to Edmonton for trial Nov. 22, 1913.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS for the year ending September 30, 1914:—

ADMITTED.

Males—	
Whites	632
Half-breeds	21
Indians	30
Negroes	12
Chinese	5
Japanese	2
Police	4
Boys	3
Lunatics	51
Total	760
Females—	
Whites	64
Half-breeds	6
Indians	11
Negresses	22
Lunatics	11
Total	114
Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1913	76
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1914	20
Daily average	54:5
Maximum number, February 17	98
Minimum number, June 27, 1914	8
Males awaiting trial	13
Awaiting transportation to Lethbridge	1
" " Macleod	6
Lunatics	....
Lunatics—	
Number received in guard-room	62
Males	51
Females	11
Under observation on September 30, 1913	2

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

Males—	
To Ponoka asylum	47
Discharged as sane	4
En route to United States from Ponoka	2
Total	53
Females—	
To Ponoka asylum	11
Total	11

List of the Crimes of Prisoners who underwent Sentences from October 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	Months.	Days.
Males—			
Damage to property	5	1	6
Forgery	1	3	
Drunk	10	1	7.2
Stealing railway ride	1	1	
Breach of contract	3		16.6
Creating disturbance	6	1	17.5
Resisting arrest	2	1	
Assault on peace officer	2	1	6
Common assault	11	1	24.9
Housebreaking	2	3	21
False pretences	4	2	
Keeping disorderly house	5	2	6
Theft	62	1	27.8
Vagrancy	42	1	28.4
Pose as peace officer	1	2	
Threatening language	1	1	12
Discharge fire-arms	1	2	
Abuse his child	1		10
Drunk whilst in charge of auto	1	1	
Escaping from custody	1	1	
Horsestealing	1	3	
Indecent exposure	1	2	
Pointing fire-arms	1		14
Selling liquor without license	3	2	20
Assault occasioning bodily harm	2	4	15
Liquor to interdict	2	3	15
Obstructing peace officer	1	2	
Carrying concealed weapons	2	1	21
Attempt to defraud	2	6	
Stolen property in possession	1	2	
Fraud	1		21
Females—			
Inmate of disorderly house	6	1	5
Keeping disorderly house	20	1	22.5
Vagrancy	20	1	14.2
Selling liquor without license	5	2	6
Theft	4	2	1
Theft from person	2	3	15
Perjury	2	1	
False pretences	1	6	
Forgery	1	12	
Drugs in possession	1	9	
Creating disturbance	1	2	
Neglect to provide for children	1	1	
Liquor while interdicted	1	1	
Breach of the National Park regulations	1	1	
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Liquor to Indians	7	3	14.2
Drunk	8	1	15
Drunk on reserve	1	1	
Theft	1	1	
Insulting behaviour	1	6	
Females—			
Drunk	4	2	20
Assault	1	6	

DEATHS, SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL, ETC.

On the 27th October, 1913, Staale Tomson left his uncle's farm, which is near Cluny, to go shooting with a .22 calibre rifle, he returned to the farm in the evening staggering; his aunt was the only one home, and she was so frightened at his appearance that she ran for her husband, who was working some distance from the house: she fainted on the way. Her husband returning found his nephew lying on the floor with his mouth full of blood, he died a few minutes after without saying anything. The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, came to the conclusion that he had accidently shot himself; no inquest was held.

John Burns on the 19th October, 1913, died at J. Watren's ranch, near Okotoks. Dr. Murray, the coroner, had a post-mortem held on the body, which revealed the fact that deceased came to his death from alcoholic poisoning; decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Robert Findlay, a boy of 15 years of age, on the 11th October, 1913, was driving a team of horses hitched to a load of grain near the C.N.R. at Munson; his team became frightened at a freight train and bolted, throwing Findlay out, the wagon passing over him, killed him instantly.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, when the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death from injuries received by being thrown from a load of grain.

James Melville Robertson, on the 14th September, 1913, in company with two friends went for a fishing trip on Sylvan lake; on returning Robertson wrapped a .22 calibre rifle that he had taken with him in the boat, in a sweater, tucking it under his arm; on stepping from the boat upon the landing stage it fell and went off, shooting him through the heart and lungs.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified and decided to hold an inquest, when the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a .22 calibre rifle.

Margaret Ruby Harrison, a child of 6 months, was left by itself in a house on the 11th October, 1913, while her mother went to a coulee to get a pail of water; on her return to the house she found it in flames, and was unable to get near enough to rescue her child. Her husband who had been working away from home at the time, recovered the charred remains the following morning.

Dr. Rose, the coroner, was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Isaac Luoma on the 11th October, 1913, was found dead on the trail from Red Deer to Sylvan lake; he had been seen by people on the trail driving a team, and was in a drunken condition at the time; he had evidently fallen from his seat in front of the wagon to the ground, the wagon going over him; his wife stated that his team had often left him on the trail before.

The coroner was notified and, after an examination of the dead man, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Harvey Bowes was employed at Hess's camp, 25 miles southwest of Brooks, where a drag-line excavator was in operation; on the 15th October last he was engaged as an engine man, and was taking water from the main engine cooling tank to fill the lighting engine; he evidently went between the tank and the hoisting drum on the gear base, which is 10 inches from the floor; the big cooling tank is 5 feet from the ground, and it is surmised that he, in lifting the pail of water from the big tank, stepped upon the gear base losing his balance, fell upon the main and intermediate shafts, and they practically tore his body in two.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

T. P. Brown, on the 12th October last committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine; he had on several occasions threatened to kill himself.

Dr. Clemens, the coroner, was notified, and an inquest was held, and the verdict was given, that deceased committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Martin Budin on the 29th November, 1913, was engaged in cutting down trees with two others; they had cut down one, and it was leaning against another, which they were working on, expecting both to fall together; the leaning tree suddenly fell, striking Budin on the neck and shoulders, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Herman Hilsman was employed by the Jackson, Kay & Pennycooke Company near Canmore; on the 24th November last he and two others were cuting down trees; they were engaged in cutting down three trees which had lodged together; when these three trees fell they brought down another, which struck Hilsman, crushing in his skull.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, and the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death from a fractured skull, caused by a falling tree.

George Duggan, an old trapper living in the Gleichen district, committed suicide on the 10th December last by taking strychnine; he told Dr. Farquharson, the coroner, who was present at the time, that he had taken it intentionally. No inquest was held.

Annie Muryn was the 3-weeks-old baby of the section foreman and his wife at Stobart; it died during the night of the 20th November 1913. The coroner was notified and made an examination of the child, said that death was due to ignorance on the part of the parents; no inquest was held.

Walter Muir, a farmer, was threshing on the 19th November last; he was endeavouring to strengthen the supports of a bin of grain, when it collapsed, burying him beneath about three tons of grain; he was soon rescued but found to be dead; he died from suffocation. Dr. Stevens, the coroner, was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

James Edward Rachar was a child of 3 years, when he was accidentally shot on the 20th October last by his uncle, Walter Scharfe, with a ·22 calibre rifle; here is another of the numerous accidents caused by not knowing that a rifle was loaded, and fooling with it.

The coroner was notified and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Eric Oberg was found in his shack, near Eckville, dead, by his neighbours on the 21st December last; from an inquiry it would seem that Oberg never took proper care of himself; he was found frozen to death sitting by his stove, his head in a dish on the stove; there was no sign of foul play.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Henry Thorburn was found dead by his father Captain Thorburn on the 29th December last about a half a mile from his home; he had been for some time a patient in the asylum at Ponoka.

The coroner was notified and had a post-mortem held on the body, which revealed the fact that deceased died from cerebral hæmorrhage; the coroner decided to hold no inquest.

John Roppsfelt left his farm on the 3rd January last to drive to Evarts; he was driving a young team, which ran away throwing him out; he died from a fractured skull.

The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Willie Rosson, 6 years of age, was accidentally shot by his brother, age 8 years, on the 4th January last; his brother was carrying a ·22 calibre rifle, and noticing that the trigger was cocked, he tried to release it; his thumb slipped and the rifle went off, the bullet entering his brother's back; he died in a few minutes.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

On the 13th November, 1913, Nakita Sarogen was found dead on the C.N.R. tracks 3 miles south of Drumheller; his head was crushed in and his body badly scratched; seventy-five dollars in cash was found on him.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased met his death by some moving apparatus on the C.N.R. tracks.

Gustave Roesler and his wife, on the 23rd December, 1913, at their farm, were trying to dehorn a steer; in the excitement he died from heart failure.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified, and after an examination of the deceased decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Stanley Day, a homesteader in the Dorothy district, had been paying a visit to Bassano, where he indulged in a prolonged drinking bout; on the 15th January, 1914, he left Bassano with a friend named Baker; he was trying to drive across a ditch when his wagon upset, throwing Baker clear, but the wagon box came down on Day's neck, suffocating him.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, and a verdict that deceased came to his death owing to a wagon box falling on his neck, death was due to suffocation. This is another case where drink was no doubt primarily the cause.

Austen Shelton and his brother ran a coal mine near Drumheller; on the 29th January, 1914, Austen was working in the mine, when a rock weighing 1,000 pounds fell from the roof, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, when the following verdict was given: that the deceased came to his death by being crushed by a rock falling on him from the roof of his mine.

Wm. Golding owned a liquor store in Calgary; he also had a ranch in the Simmon's valley; on the 10th February last he paid a visit to his ranch, and on the 13th February, while pumping water for the stock, he collapsed and died from *angina pectoris;* he had been subject to heart trouble before.

An inquest and a post-mortem was held; the following verdict was given: that deceased came to his death from *angina pectoris.*

Herman Kuhn, a new settler in the country, in trying to walk from Hanna to his homestead near Richdale, was found on the 21st February last in a badly frozen condition along the C.N.R. right of way; he died in the hospital at Hanna on the 23rd; he must have been out in the bad storm that occurred at this time.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

William Bailey was employed at the Brazeau coal mines in handling coal cars; when loaded he had to regulate their speed down grade by placing pieces of wood under the wheels, commonly known as spragging; on the 3rd of March last he was spragging the loaded cars which didn't check their speed enough; he evidently tried to place his weight against them, and was thrown down and pinned under the cars; death was practically instantaneous.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified, and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Roy Ervine was found dead in his shack near Sterlingville on the 6th of March last, he had evidently taken gopher poison; a cup by his side contained a quantity of strychnine; he was under suspicion of having stolen thirty-five dollars from the Justice of the Peace at Sterlingville.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

James Moses Liddy lived with his two brothers on a homestead near Youngstown; he had had a bad attack of pneumonia two years ago, and since then his lungs were affected. On the 28th of March last his two brothers went into Youngstown, and on their return found their brother dead in bed.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, and an inquiry, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

George Wilson was employed in the Alberta garage, High River; on the 15th of April, 1914, a fire broke out in the garage; all the men employed there managed to get out except Wilson, who was asleep in a bedroom; the rest of the men thought that Wilson had escaped, until his charred remains were found.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict rendered: that deceased came to his death by suffocation and burning.

Bridgette E. Vidal was employed as a governess by R. O. Sykes, of near Cluny; on the 29th of May last she was found dead, and a note at her side read as follows: 'I took some strychnine; tell my mother I am sorry I had to do this; there is nothing particular on my mind, but I am a burden to myself.' From inquiry it was found that her father died in an asylum in England some years ago from melancholia; a bottle of strychnine which was kept in the house was found near her. The coroner was notified, and a post-mortem was held on her body, which revealed the fact that death was due to strychnine; no inquest was held.

Hugh McLeod died suddenly at Banff on the 21st of April, 1914; he was a resident of Banff, and was known to be a heavy drinker. An inquest was held after a post-mortem, when the following verdict was given: that deceased came to his death from alcoholic poisoning.

Edgar Rush was employed as a janitor of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Hanna; on the 28th April, 1914, he was found dead in his room; he had been under the doctor's care for some time, suffering from tuberculosis.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body found that death was due to natural causes, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

Elizabeth Bino was a child of 21 months; on the 4th of June last, while playing beside a small creek, she fell in and was drowned before aid could be obtained.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

F. Ricks, a farmer living near Jumping Pond, had been unwell for some time and had been acting strangely; he had told his family that he would be better dead than alive; on the morning of the 22nd of May last he blew his brains out, with a .44 calibre revolver. The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided to hold no inquest.

Martin Foresak was killed in a false entry of the Drumheeler mine on the 22nd of May last, by a shot fired in No. 2 entry; this false entry was fenced off, and the men had been warned not to go into it; he was killed by flying coal caused by the explosion in No. 2 entry.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased came by his death by being hit on the head by fragments of coal.

George Christie was employed at the Grant Smith Company's camp at Brooks, on the construction of the Brooks aqueduct; he was employed on one of the structures with several others; on the 11th of June last a sudden wind storm caused this structure to collapse, throwing the men to the ground, injuring seven and killing Christie.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased came to his death by internal hæmorrhage, caused by a collapse of a structure.

H. Saike was a foreman of a section gang on the C. P. R. between Bantry and Brooks; on the night of the 10th of June last, he and two section men left Brooks for Bantry on a motor hand-car; they saw the headlight of a train westbound; the two section men wanted to stop the hand car, but Saike refused; they got too close to the train before they started to take the hand-car off the track; the two section men jumped, but Saike was struck by the engine. An inquest was held and the following verdict given that deceased was killed by being struck by an engine, no blame being attached to any one.

G. Recetti was employed by the Lineham Lumber Company, on the 24th of June, 1914, he was working on a log drive, and fell into the Highwood river, and was washed down stream by the current; the body was recovered 30 miles west of High River.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided to hold no inquest.

Jack W. Kinny was employed in the warehouse of the Bankhead mines; on the 19th of May last, he was found in a box car with a half-filled bottle of carbolic acid by his side.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, when a verdict of suicide, while temporarily insane, was given.

Alex. Sundberg, while working on the Bantry headgates of the C.P.R. irrigation canal on the 7th of May, 1914, fell over the parapet, breaking his back, he died on the 20th of May at the Medicine Hat hospital.

An inquest was held, and a verdict given that deceased came to his death from falling off the parapet of the headgates at the C.P.R. irrigation canal.

H. W. Long was employed as an engineer at H. W. Patton's, of Bassano; on the 1st of July last he went for a swim at the little C.P.R. dam; he took cramps while in the water and was drowned in spite of the efforts of two men to save him; his body was recovered by Sergeant Johnson.

The coroner was notified, and decided to hold no inquest.

Clem Krogman, in trying to swim the Red Deer river, near Parvella, was drowned on the 10th of July last; the river was dragged but up to the present his body has not been recovered.

On the 24th of June last, Dennis Alyward was driving a team and wagon near Parvella; another team was following his; this team became frightened and started to run away, Alyward got down from his wagon and tried to stop them; this caused his team to start, and in trying to get back on to his wagon, he fell and was dragged, two wheels passing over him; he died from the injuries received.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

Edward Martin was bathing in the Cold Basin at Banff alone, on the 14th of July last; he was missed by his friends, and on draining the basin his body was found at the bottom; from inquiries made, it was found that he suffered from a weak heart.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death given.

Mrs. Beatrice G. Studer, of near Drumheller, while suffering from a threatened miscarriage, comitted suicide by taking a dose of lysol. Dr. Whitmore was attending her at the time, and had only left the room for a short time.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was given.

Philip Luchuk, on the 2nd of July last, while riding on a flat car of a freight train, was thrown off under the cars by a sudden jerk of the train; one of his legs was cut off; he was rushed to the General hospital at Bassano, where he died from the shock a short time after.

An inquest was held, and a verdict given that deceased came to his death from loss of blood and shock, owing to an accident on a freight train.

Mr. and Mrs Brown and their baby were camping along the Red Deer river just north of Parvella; on the 6th of July last they tied the baby up to some bushes for safety, while they went off to pick some berries; on their return they found that the baby had gone, and found its tracks leading down to the river, the river was dragged but the body of the child has not been recovered.

W. Morrison was found dead near the C.P.R. track at Langdon on the 21st of August last. A post-mortem was held on the body which revealed cause of death as peritonitis.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

Peggy Clysdale and her two uncles, Donald and Allan Baker, with several others were picnicing on the Little Red Deer river near Innisfail on the 16th of August last; Peggy went in the river to bathe and fell into a deep hole; her two uncles who were fishing at the time, on seeing the accident immediately jumped in to her rescue; all three being unable to swim were drowned; their bodies were recovered shortly after by the rest of the party.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

Erik Sandvik, a homesteader living near Youngstown, on the 22nd of July last, while mowing hay, had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs; he had been in bad shape for some time; this last attack carried him off.

Dr. Nasmyth the coroner was notified and after an examination of the body decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Fred Walker, in company with his father and a friend, went duck shooting near Gladys on the 1st of September, 1914, it was the same old story, their friend's gun went off accidentally, and shot Fred Walker in the back, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

On the 26th of July, Alexander Talbot went for a swim in the Red Deer river at a place known as Gregory's ford; he was accompanied by three friends; he took cramps and, in spite of the efforts made by his friends, was drowned; his body was recovered shortly after. The coroner was notified, and decided to hold no inquest.

Guiseppe Perotte went shooting rabbits near the Rocky Mountain House on the 9th of September, 1914, his ·22 calibre rifle went off in some way, shooting him through the lungs; he died from hemorrhage; from the position of the wound it would appear that deceased was pulling the rifle towards him.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given, that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a ·22 calibre rifle in his own hands.

Joseph Carrier, an elderly man, was killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks near Namaka on the 13th of March, 1914; he was struck by a freight train, the engineer of which states that he saw something lying in the middle of the track; he blew his whistle and applied his brakes; but was unable to stop train before it struck the object, which he found to be a man.

The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, and the following verdict given; that deceased came to his death by being accidently struck by a train, while apparently asleep on the track.

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL HEALTH.

We have been called on to assist in cases of infectious diseases and relief of destitute persons.

INDIANS.

The Indians have given little trouble during the past year. A few cases of drunkenness at Gleichen, and about Calgary are about all the crimes the local Indians have committed. They are most law-abiding. Sergeant Irvine, at Gleichen, got a number of convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, and was thanked for his services by the Indian Department.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The men on detachment have had drill on all occasions of inspections by officers.

The annual revolver practice has been carried out, and now that we have received the Lee Enfield carbine, I hope that rifle practice will be taken up energetically.

HEALTH.

The health has been good. Constable Gallagher had what was thought a very serious accident, having, when mounting a horse in a stable, been thrown up against a beam and received an injury to his head. He, however, recovered, and was one of three recruits who returned to their colours.

FORAGE.

All the forage purchased has been satisfactory.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1913, there were 62 horses in the division, and since then 34 remounts have been received.

Seven were cast and sold, one destroyed for a broken leg, two died of inflammation of the bowels and one of heart disease, leaving at present in the division 85 horses.

TRANSPORT.

In good condition, none required.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

In good condition, none required.

CONDUCT.

This has been exceptionally good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

We moved into the old court-house at Calgary this spring and, for the numbers usually at a division, it suits our requirements well, except for stabling. The jail is very satisfactory, clean, warm, and well ventilated. We are stabling the horses at the livery, about a quarter of a mile away, and it is not satisfactory. The city authorities, however, would not sanction a stable being built, and there was no other recourse.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

This is the great want at our present barracks, as the only place the men have to read is in their barracks rooms, and while in the summer we have two very good grass courts for tennis, which have been much used, it is going to be a very difficult matter this winter. We hope, however, to have a skating rink, which will give the men some recreation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The strength, which is being increased up to 100, will enable us to do much more efficient police work. We have always been short-handed, especially at the post when an emergency occurred, and if a number were required, the men available were always very few, so many being required for guards and escorts. A large number of recruits were taken on in this district towards the extra 500 required on account of the war. They were a most likely-looking lot. The N.C.O's and men of this division have done their work energetically and efficiently during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. WORSLEY, *Inspector, for Supt.*

Commanding "E" division, R.N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. S. KNIGHT, COMMANDING "DEPOT" DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police.
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of "Depot" division for the year ending September 30, 1914.

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

During the year, 630 recruits underwent training at the "Depot." Rides were under the supervision of Sergeant-Major Griffin, and foot drills under Sergeant Daly.

Lectures were held daily; those on police duties by Inspector Proby, and veterinary lectures under Veterinary-Surgeon J. F. Burnett. The annual revolver course for 1914 was fired during July, August and September.

A detachment of one officer, ten N.C. O's and Constables was furnished as an escort to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Banff.

A number of remounts have been purchased during the year; these will be shown in the veterinary surgeon's report.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as has been required has been purchased and supplied through the supply store; a number of new saddles were purchased and supplied in the same manner.

All repairs have been carried out by the post saddler, and these stores have been inspected at frequent intervals.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year and all repairs have been attended to by the carpenters.

TRANSPORT.

The transport has been overhauled and kept in repair by the post artisans, and repainted during the summer.

HORSES

The general health of the horses in this division has been very good during the past year. The shoeing has been done by the farrier staff, and has been satisfactory.

The following are the gains and losses for the year, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914:

Horses purchased	267
Horses cast and sold	5
Died	1
Burnt	1
Destroyed	1
Transferred to "A" Division	10
" "C" "	17
" "F" "	11
" "G" "	11
" "N" "	6
Total	63

Summary: Gains, 267; losses, 63; net gain, 204.

RATIONS.

Provisions have been supplied by contract, and have been satisfactory.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

I would again recommend that in the place of one pair of long boots being issued each year of a man's service, that two pairs be issued the first year, none the second, and one pair the third year of service.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good during the past year; matters will be more fully dealt with in the report of the medical officer. I regret to report one death, that of Constable J. F. Kendrick.

MUSKETRY.

The force has now been armed with the Lee-Enfield carbine, and every man, including the recent five hundred recruits, has fired his course of musketry on the rifle range. Revolver practice has been carried out at the revolver butts. A quantity of ammunition has been issued free to members of rifle clubs in the division.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections have been made by the orderly officers throughout the year, and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Parade for fire brigade is held weekly under an officer. Fire pails are kept filled in all barrack rooms, and Stempel fire extinguishers are scattered throughout the barracks. The hydrants have all been inspected by the city authorities.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has been moved to permanent quarters in "B" block, from the old sergeants' mess.

Grants to the amount of $1,983.45 have been made during the past year, chiefly for the equipment and maintenance of men's sports.

The following reports from Inspector Spalding, in command of No. 2 guard-room and Sergeant Walshaw in charge of No. 1 guard-room, deal with matters relative to these departments in detail and are attached hereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, *Inspector.*

Commanding "Depot" Division.

REGINA, GUARD-ROOM No. 1, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
"Depot" Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of "Depot" Division guard-room No. 1 (a common jail) for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914:

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1913	39
" received during twelve months ended September 30, 1914	1,067
" discharged during twelve months ended September 30, 1914	1,069
" in cells midnight, September 30, 1914	37

The following is a classification of prisoners : —

	Males.	Females.
White	906	17
Indians	31	1
Half-breeds	5	
Negroes	6	1
Lunatics	84	16
	1,032	35

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

	Received	Discharged.
1913—October	65	56
" November	61	58
" December	64	74
1914—January	63	66
" February	110	107
" March	69	81
" April	60	56
" May	72	82
" June	162	167
" July	115	118
" August	122	109
" September	104	95
	1,067	1,069

The prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

	Males	Females.
Time expired	187	
To Brandon asylum	30	2
To Battleford asylum	54	14
To Regina for trial	39	
Discharged by officer commanding	9	
Handed over to Ontario police	1	
Transferred to Moosomin jail	22	
" Wolseley jail	12	
" Regina jail	32	
" guard-room No. 2	517	
To House of Good Shepherd	..	1
To Prince Albert penitentiary	28	17
To Childrens' shelter	2	1
Released as sane	6	1
To Moosejaw for trial	18	
To Estevan for trial	7	
To other places for trial	34	
Released on parole (prisoners of war)	3	
Extradited to United States	3	
Released on bail	11	
Released, fine paid	7	
Improperly convicted	1	
Released on ticket-of-leave	5	
Released by Chief Justice	1	
Died in hospital	2	
Escaped	1	
	1,032	35

The Daily average number of prisoners has been 25
The monthly average number of prisoners has been 21
The maximum number of prisoners monthly 70
The minimum number of prisoners monthly 8
The maximum number of prisoners any day 91
The minimum number of prisoners any day 2

There were five cases where prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave.

J. Duboys, who was sentenced to three months hard labour on the 2nd July, 1913, for drunk and disorderly, by J. D. Salter, Esq., J. P., of Lanigan, Sask., was released on ticket-of-leave on the 3rd September, after having served two months of his sentence.

Albert Roy, was sentenced to six months on the 28th of June, 1913, for indecent assault, by R. T. Graham, Esq., J. P., at Fort Qu'Appelle. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 23rd December, 1913, after having served five months and twenty-six days of his sentence.

J. J. Beaven was sentenced to six months on the 2nd August, 1913, for theft, by W. F. Dunn, Esq., P.M., at Moosejaw. He was released on ticket-of-leave on December the 3rd, having served four months and one day of his sentence.

F. Gordon (an Indian) was sentenced to 4 months hard labour on 6th February, 1914, for intoxication, by W. H. Graham, Esq., J. P. (Indian Agent), at the File Hills agency. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 19th May, having served three months and two days of his sentence.

C. C. Vincent was sentenced to one year hard labour on the 3rd February, 1914, for desertion of his wife, by W. Howard, Esq., J. P., at Lanigan. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 25th of September, after having served seven months and twenty-one days of his sentence.

There was one escape, Dimitrius Narzon, who was undergoing sentence for "escape from lawful custody." He escaped from the prison ward at the hospital, whilst undergoing medical treatment.

There were two deaths, W. Corrigal, a lunatic, dying a few hours after his arrival. The jury returned a verdict that he died from natural causes, caused by his condition.

George Johnson, a lunatic, dying a few hours after his arrival, the jury bringing in a verdict that he died from sepsis, caused by a self inflicted wound in the throat.

The number of prisoners slightly exceeds that of last year, and although No. 2 guard-room has been closed for the accommodation of prisoners, they are still received here and then transferred to other prisons.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. WALSHAW, *Sergt.*
Provost Guard-room No. 1.

REGINA, GUARD-ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Regina guard-room No. 2, for the year ending September 30, 1914.

At the commencement of the year, conditions pointed to an increase in the number of prisoners. In October we gave admittance to 102, the numbers on the 16th of that month reaching 108, almost double our accommodation. Relief was obtained by the transfer of several lots to the provincial jails at Wolseley and Moosomin. During January and April the admittance fell to 42 and 21, respectively, while that of September was only 5, so that while the average for some months is high, that for the year is only 41 over that of the previous twelve months.

The custody of all "awaiting-trial" prisoners for Regina district increased our responsibility, as at times we had from 12 to 18, some being committed on serious charges, and a few, awaiting jury trials, were in custody for several months.

Early in September 40 prisoners, including those "awaiting trial" were transferred to other jails. The sentenced prisoners left were soon discharged, being time-expired, so that at the end of the month and with the close of the year we had only three sentenced prisoners remaining. This transfer and sending of prisoners to other jails, marks the closing down of this place as a guard-room.

The buildings and grounds being required for other purposes, guard-room No. 2 will soon be a thing of the past.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

During the spring and all summer, from 14 to 20 prisoners were taken to barracks every day (except Sundays) for work there. The remainder were kept employed as follows: Last fall some 8 acres of ground were manured and ploughed. During the winter, hauling straw and care of herd horses. In the spring, hot-beds and hot-house produced vegetable and flower plants, many of the latter being supplied to barracks for planting there. The 8 acres of garden ground was prepared and planted; noxious weeds and grass kept cut and weeds burned. About twenty-five loads of hay cut, eight or ten being sent to barracks, and balance stored here, of which about eight loads remain. On rifle-range, a mound for temporary use was built at the 800-yard firing point.

Target trench was finished by the addition of cement steps at north-end.

A fair sized house was moved about half a mile and placed convenient for use of those using range. In regard to the garden produce, early vegetables were very good, but owing to the drought practically all July and August, with a sharp frost August 26, the general crop is very inferior to that of last year.

PRISONERS' RATIONS.

Ample and of good quality.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

During the winter one of the prisoners awaiting trial on charge of "robbery under arms" made a daring attempt to escape during the night, but fortunately he was discovered in time to prevent his get-away. Apart from this the general conduct of the prisoners has been very good.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

During the month of September, 44 prisoners of war have been admitted and held pending their transfer to other authorities or released on parole.

Consistent with good order and discipline of guard-room, they have been treated with due consideration, and have given us no trouble.

STAFF.

Following the transfer of prisoners to other jails early in September, the staff was reduced to one N.C.O. and seven constables. Sergeant Walshaw was taken to barracks for provost at Guard-room No. 1, while Corporal Jones, R., was appointed provost here. Both N.C.O's came here as constables over two years ago and by close and efficient attention to their work earned their promotion.

In conclusion I beg to submit the report of Provost Corporal Regtl. No. 5355, Jones, R., in connection with the receiving and disposal of prisoners at the guard-room for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. SPALDING, *Insptr.*,
Comdg. Regina Guard-room No. 2.

REGINA, GUARD-ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
Regina Guard-room No. 2.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of guard-room No. 2, "Depot" division, *re* arrivals and discharges, etc., of prisoners during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1914.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1913	75
" received during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914	813
" discharged during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914	885
" in cells midnight, September 30, 1914	3

The following is a classification of prisoners :—

Males—	
White	774
Indians	7
Half-breeds	21
Chinese	2
Negroes	9
Total	813

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

1913—October	102
" November	90
" December	58
1914—January	42
" February	58
" March	53
" April	21
" May	57
" June	138
" July	104
" August	85
" September	5
Total	813

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	438
Fine paid	7
Transferred to No. 1 guard-room	39
" provincial jail, Moosomin	94
" " " Wolseley	31
" " " Regina	35
To Swift Current for trial	13
Regina for trial	127
Moosejaw for trial	25
Saskatoon for trial	2
Estevan for trial	7
Weyburn for trial	16
Balcarres for trial	2
Wynyard for trial	2
Ogema for trial	3
Strassburg for trial	3
Other places for trial	14
Balgonie for trial	3
Moosejaw for identification	1
" as witness	1
Melville as witness	2
Regina for sentence	1
Released on bail	7
" by order of Attorney General	3
" " Commissioner of Immigration	1
" on ticket-of-leave	1
Escaped	2
Deported	5
Total	885

The daily average number of prisoners has been	49.8
The monthly average number of prisoners has been	49.0
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received	138
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received	5
The maximum number of prisoners in one day	108
The minimum number of prisoners in one day	3

The number of prisoners who have served during the year, or are now doing so si 580, classification as follows:—

Crime.	No.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	21	2	5
Assault and theft	1	8	
Assault, indecent	7	5	18
Assaulting a peace officer	1	1	
Attempted theft	3	1	
Attempting to injure cattle	1	2	
Burglary	3	5	20
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years of age	1	12	
Carrying loaded firearms	3	3	10
Contravention of Masters and Servants' Act	3	1	
Contravention of Liquor License Act	2	4	15
Desertion of family	1	12	
Drunk and disorderly	87	1	5
Drunk while interdicted	2	1	
Escaping from custody	5	4	28
False pretences	4	1	22
Fraud	10	1	12
Forgery	6	8	
Housebreaking	4	5	22
Housebreaking and theft	5	8	6
Ill-treatment of animals	2	1	
Intent to do bodily harm	1	12	
Intent to defraud	1	2	
Indecency	4	1	15
Intimidation	1	12	
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	4	
Neglect to assist peace officer	1		10
Obstructing a peace officer	4	1	22
Pointing firearms	1	1	
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted	4		26
Possession of firearms	1		15
Possession of stolen goods	2	1	15
Receiving stolen property	1	9	
Receiving stolen cattle	1	3	
Receiving stolen money and housebreaking	2	14	
Refusing to pay wages	1	3	
Robbery from person	1	9	
Robbery with violence	1	12	
Starting prairie fire	1	2	
Stealing train ride	35		15
Supplying liquor to an interdicted person	1	2	
Theft	65	2	23
Theft and possession of firearms	2	5	
Theft and carrying concealed weapons	3	3	
Trespass on railroad	38		21
Threaten to assault	1	1	
Unlawfully selling firearms	1	1	
Unlawfully wounding	1	12	
Wilful damage	4	2	11
Wilful damage and theft	1	5	
Vagrancy	222	1	1
Possession of liquor and intoxication	3	2	
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	20
Total	580		

There were seven cases in which prisoners were released on bail.

Two prisoners escaped during the year, one Charles Burham, sentenced on September 26, 1913, to six months hard labour for theft, and Harry Wilson sentenced to eight months hard labour for theft and unlawful possession of weapons.

The number of prisoners received this year was slightly in excess of the previous year. During the past twelve months, 813 prisoners have been received, of which 247 were "awaiting trial" prisoners, 80 of whom, after being sent for trial, returned to guard-room remanded. Compared with last year, this shows an increase of 131 "awaiting trial" prisoners received at this guard-room.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

Since the end of August last, only five sentenced prisoners have been received here.

During September, 14 prisoners of war were received at this guard-room, a report of whom I submit below.

Prisoners of War—	
Number received during the month	14
" released on parole	12
" transferred to Winnipeg	17
" to Regina for trial	1
" in custody midnight, September 30, 1914	14

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. JONES, *Corporal.*

Provost, Guard-room No. 2.

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, REGINA.

REGINA, November 2, 1914.

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

The number of cases treated was 774, which, compared with last year, shows a decrease of 154. The average number constantly sick was 15.20, less by 3.06 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 6.96 days, which is less than in 1913 by 2.69 days. The average duration of each case of sickness, 7.16 days, is lower than in the previous year by .02 day.

The deaths numbered 4, an increase of one on the previous year, the causes being as follows: 2 from accidental drowning, 1 from Bright's disease, and 1 from hemiplegia.

General diseases.—Eruptive fevers were represented by 2 cases of scarlet fever. Influenza contributed 61 cases. Enteric fever furnished 7 cases, and dysentery accounted for 6 cases. Of Malarial fevers there were two cases of ague. Septic diseases furnished 4 cases of septicæmia, and 1 of erysipelas. There were 3 cases of tubercular disease, all of the lung. Gonorrhœa accounted for four cases, and parasitic diseases for 2 cases of ringworm. There were 25 cases of rheumatism, and 1 case of debility.

Local diseases.—For diseases of the nervous system there were 21 admissions, namely, 2 of hemiplegia, 12 of neuralgia, 6 of headache, and 1 of nervousness. Diseases of the eye: There were 13 cases, iritis furnished 4 cases, conjunctivitis 7, and snow-blindness 2. Diseases of other organs of special sense numbered 9 cases, 7 aural, and 2 nasal. Diseases of the circulatory system: There were 3 cases, namely, 1 of mitral regurgitation, 1 of varicose veins, and 1 of disordered action of the heart. Diseases of the respiratory system: There were 70 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds, 16 cases of bronchitis, 1 of asthma, and 1 of laryngitis. Diseases of the digestive system: There were 197 cases. Among these were 75 affections of the mouth and throat, 37 of indigestion, 64 of diarrhoea, 6 of appendicitis, 3 of hernia, 6 of colic, and 6 of haemorrhoids. Diseases of the lymphatic system numbered 5 cases, all of inflammation of glands. Diseases of the urinary system gave one case of Bright's disease, which proved fatal. Diseases of the generative system were 3 in number, all of orchitis. Diseases of the organs of locomotion furnished 16 cases, namely, 5 of synovitis, 8 of myalgia, 1 of hammer toe, and 2 of ingrowing toe nail. Diseases of the connective tissue gave 16 cases of abscess, and 4 of cellulitis. Diseases of the skin accounted for 39 cases, consisting of 29 cases of boils, 6 of eczema, 3 of ulcer, and 1 of erythema.

Injuries.—Of general injuries two deaths are recorded from accidental drowning. There were 256 cases of local injuries mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions. There were two cases of fractured clavicle, 4 of ribs, 1 of patella, 2 of ankle, 1 of fibula, 3 of fore-arm, and one each of finger, nasal bones, and metacarpal bone. Dislocations were 4 in number, one each of shoulder, and elbow, and 2 of the thumb. There were 8 cases of frost-bite but none of them serious.

Poisons.—One case of poisoning by accidentally taking insect poison is reported; recovery followed.

Surgical operations.—The more important were 6 for appendicitis, 2 for hernia, and 1 amputation of toe.

Invaliding.—No men were invalided during the year.

Recruiting.—Five hundred and fifty-two applicants were accepted, eighty-four men were re-engaged, and ninety-two re-engaged after leaving. A large number of these were engaged during August and September for one year only.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of members of the force throughout the year has been satisfactory. Seven cases of enteric fever, distributed very widely apart, and two cases of scarlet fever, represent the more serious infectious diseases. All recovered. Reports received from divisions show that the sanitary conditions have been good.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, invalided, and constantly sick, of the Royal North-west Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1914, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH, 797.

Disease,	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly sick.	RATIO PER 1,000. Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly sick.
General Diseases.								
Eruptive fevers	2			·25	2·51			·25
Influenza	61			·88	76·54			1·08
Enteric fever	7			·48	8·78			·59
Dysentery	6			·06	7·53			·05
Malarial fever	2			·01	2·51			·01
Septic diseases	5			·13	6·27			·14
Tubercular diseases	3			·64	3·76			·82
Gonorrhœa	4			·14	5·01			·17
Parasitic diseases	2			·01	2·51			·01
Rheumatism	25			·53	31·38			·67
Debility	1			·02	1·25			·03
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	21	1		·29	26·36	1·25		·37
Eye and eyelids	13			·22	16·31			·28
Other organs of special sense	9			·26	11·29			·33
Circulatory system	3			·12	3·76			·15
Respiratory system	70			·66	87·83			·84
Digestive system	197			2·24	247·18			2·81
Lymphatic system	5			·06	6·27			·08
Urinary system	1	1		·31	1·25	1·25		·38
Generative system	3			·24	3·76			·30
Organs of locomotion	16			·35	20·09			·42
Connective tissue	20			·67	25·09			·85
Skin	39			1·28	48·93			1·58
Injuries.	258	2		5·34	323·72	2·51		6·69
Poisons.								
By insecticide	1			·02	1·25			·03
General total	774	4		15·20	971·14	5·01		19·07

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY-SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, November 10, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

While I have been unable to visit all divisions this past year, the weekly reports indicate that the general health and condition of the horses has been satisfactory. The only contagious or infectious diseases reported were a couple of cases of mange, and two mild outbreaks of influenza, in which only a few horses were infected.

The new stables erected for the horses of the Reserve division, I found upon inspection clean and comfortable.

I also had the opportunity of inspecting the new stables at Edmonton, and found them clean, well lighted, and ventilated.

At the different posts which I have visited I have found the hay and oats supplied to be of the best quality.

The shoeing at divisional headquarters is as usual all that could be desired, and I regret to say that the shoeing of the horses on detachment is in a great many cases as bad as it possibly can be.

From October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, 327 horses were purchased. To secure this number, many points in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia were visited, and thousands of horses inspected. Twenty years ago a thousand good saddle horses could have been got together in less than half the time it has taken to purchase our three hundred and twenty-seven, this past year. A great many of the horses we refused were also rejected by the Imperial Remount Commission. The commission advertised for practically sound, quiet horses, from 5 to 9 years old, and from 14 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 3 inches and, as I understand, the horses purchased were to be sent immediately to the front. With the latitude allowed, and the use the horses were to be put to, it can easily be imagined what those rejected were like.

Hundreds of the horses offered for our inspection were evidently by heavy draft stallions, and out of light mares, this cross producing an animal too light for harness work, and not smart enough for cow ponies, the good qualities of sire and dam being lost, while the poor qualities were intensified. Where the owners can find a market for this class of horse is a question that I would not attempt to answer.

Led to believe that a good many saddle horses could be secured in British Columbia, a trip was made to Ashcroft, and north on the Caribou trail to 150-mile House. At Ashcroft, fifteen horses were purchased, but none taken over at the other points. At 150-mile House eight horses were shown; two of this number were suitable, but the price asked was prohibitive. I was informed that there were a great many horses owned in the country north of Ashcroft, but the owners would not take the trouble to break them.

HORSES CAST AND SOLD.

During the year forty-three horses and one mule were cast and sold.
Cases treated during the year:

Diseases of the circulatory system	2
" " respiratory system	11
" " nervous system	2
" " tegumentary system	12
" " muscular system	64
" " osseous system	1
" " plantar system	7
" " digestive system	15
" " lymphatic system	1
" " urinary system	2
" " organs of special sense	6
Parasitic diseases	1
Abscess	1
Tumors	1
Wounds punctured	7
Abscesses	13
" lacerated	25
" contused	70

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT,

Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

INSPECTOR J. W. PHILLIPS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

Mackenzie River, Sub-district, Fort Macpherson, N.W.T., February 3, 1914.

The Officer Commanding "N" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska Landing.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district:

CUSTOMS.

No customs duties have been collected at Herschell island, no ships having arrived in these waters.

CRIME.

Nil.

ARMS.

The arms and accoutrements of both detachments are in good condition.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings occupied by us at Herschell island are in good condition and, except for a few minor repairs which are needed, are comfortable; these repairs will be effected as soon as the lumber and shingles consigned to us from the outside arrive.

The detachment building at Fort Macpherson which we rent from the Hudson's Bay Company, is in a very dilapidated condition and, in accordance with the commissioner's instructions, I have forwarded to you a plan for a proposed new building for this post, together with a requisition for lumber and furnishings.

DOGS.

There are seven train dogs on charge at Herschell island, two of which are very old and will shortly have to be condemned; one dog was transferred to Fort Macpherson, and another owing to sickness had to be destroyed.

Dogs are scarce at the island this winter, owing to so many having died last spring from some contagious epidemic, consequently the price of dogs is very high; a good train dog cannot be purchased much under forty dollars. At Fort Macpherson we have only five dogs on charge; one dog was destroyed owing to sickness and two dogs were purchased. Two of the Fort MacPherson dogs will shortly have to be replaced, as they are getting too old to work. It will also be necessary to purchase, this summer, a train of young dogs for this detachment; I find that one team is not sufficient for the patrol and other duties performed at this post. One team alone is kept busy around the detachment doing routine work, viz., hauling wood, ice, etc.

TRANSPORT.

The whale-boat at the island was scraped and painted last spring, and is now in fair condition; the Peterboro canoe is also in good shape, it also was painted last spring. One toboggan was received from Fort MacPherson last summer; the other toboggans here have been repaired and should last another year; the sled (Yukon) is becoming very rotten, and will shortly have to be condemned. At Fort MacPherson

the whale-boat has become unfit for further service, and as per the instructions received from the commissioner, I purpose purchasing a new boat to replace the one at this detachment. The canoe also at this post has been painted and repaired and will be used for another year or so. I have, however, requisitioned for another canoe for this detachment, as I find that one is not sufficient for the summer work at this post and, when the fall fishing is on, the detachment is left without a boat of any kind. Toboggans at this post have been overhauled and are now in good serviceable condition.

As stated in previous reports from this district, a schooner (gasoline) is urgently required; she should draw not more than four feet of water, and her length be about 35 feet; by having a boat of this nature we could patrol to Bailey island and other points on the MacKenzie river, and for transporting freight, wood, fish, etc., she would be invaluable to us. It would be possible at times to purchase a boat of this kind at Herschell island; an advantage in having a craft of the nature I have described is that it only requires two men to handle it.

Fish and Game.—Last summer the natives made a good catch of white whale at Tent island, forty-eight being killed there, and at White Fish station, fifty-two were killed. This is the largest catch the Eskimos have made for a number of years. Very few fish were caught at Herschell island on account of the ice being packed in last summer. The natives killed about one hundred seal last summer, and an equal amount has been killed to date this winter. Natives have also killed six caribou, one sheep, and eight polar bears; white foxes are scarce this year, only about fifty having been killed to date.

At Fort MacPherson last summer fishing was more or less a failure; this is attributed by the Indians to the very high stage of water; with the fall fishing they were more successful, and a considerable amount of green fish were put up. Fur-bearing animals have been fairly plentiful this winter, mink especially, so large numbers of these animals have been killed in the vicinity of the Fort and in the MacKenzie River delta. A few caribou and moose have been killed on the Peel river.

Provisions.—We have sufficient provisions at Herschell island to last until next July. Our supplies for last year are on the ss. *Belvedere,* and she is frozen-in 80 miles west of the island, and unless anything unforeseen happens, these supplies should be delivered at the island sometime this summer.

The provisions for Fort MacPherson were delivered in good condition, and they are of excellent quality.

Fuel.—There is no coal on charge at Herschell island, and it was impossible to haul wood with the whale boat on account of the pack ice; two loads only were hauled and about ten loads piled up on the mainland. The detachment dogs have been kept busy, from freeze-up until I left for MacPherson, hauling wood and we then had enough ahead to last the detachment until I return in February. At Fort Macpherson wood was rafted down the Peel river last August, and we have sufficient to put us through this winter; green wood has also been hauled this winter by the detachment dogs; I find that by burning green with the dry wood a considerable saving is made.

Eskimos and Indians.—There are seven families wintering at Herschell island, the remainder of the Island natives are wintering at the ships in American waters. The health of the natives has been exceptionally good, one old man named Kinoctoc, who was brought in from Bailey island last June, died. The native woman, Inonyani, who was insane and in Dr. Wilson's care last winter, died at Kittogaryuit last spring. Native Avautok, who was suffering from urinary fistula, and infections of long standing, went insane and died last December.

About two hundred natives were at the island last summer awaiting the arrival of the ships, they were unable to depart from the island until the 14th September, on account of the ice.

Owing to the non-arrival of the ships they were hard pressed for food, but managed to pull through all right. There had been three births, all males, two of whom have since died.

At Fort MacPherson the Indians are healthy and in good shape, only one death having occurred since last report; about one hundred and fifty Indians were at the Fort to meet the arrival of the ss. *Mackenzie River* last July. Sickness has been prevalent amongst Indians at Arctic Red river, five deaths having occurred there during the last seven months. At this latter place an Indian named Sylvester Deeteehook went insane; he was brought into Fort MacPherson and committed to the custody of his brother, Remi Deeteehook. There has been practically no destitution amongst the natives throughout the district; in only one instance has assistance had to be given them.

Dog Feed.—About five hundred fish were caught by the members of the detachment at Herschell island last spring; this was done when the ice first moved out; we were unable to put the nets in again as the bay and cove were either full of drift or pack ice the whole of last summer. Two hundred and fifty fish were caught by us at Canoe river, 90 miles south of the island.

One hundred and fifty pounds of flour were traded for nine seal, the natives having no food except seal meat, and would not accept money in payment for same. It was impossible to get to our usual fishery at Shingle point last year on account of the ice.

At Fort MacPherson the same difficulty was experienced in getting fish for dog feed, the most we could purchase here was 1,520 dry fish, at Arctic Red river we were fortunate in securing from the Rev. Lecuyer a further quantity of 1,500 pounds. Sergeant Clay, Constable Doak, and Special Constable Greenland were engaged for a month at Arctic Red river putting up green fish for winter use; they did exceptionally well, procuring 3,400 fish; thus we have sufficient fish to supply all patrols from here, and to provide the shelter cabins with an emergency supply.

Whalers and Traders.—The gasoline schooner *North Star* (Captain Anderson) and Anna Olga (Captain Stein) who left Herschell island on the 26th of July last, bound for Nome, Alaska, were frozen in at a lagoon near Demarcation point, 40 miles west of the island; they are in good winter quarters and have sufficient provisions to put them through until navigation opens this year. The *ss. Belvedere* (Captain Cottle) was frozen in at Ice Reef, Alaska, 80 miles west of Herschell island, in the latter part of last August; she is about 1 mile from a sand-spit, with heavy ground ice on the outside of her. The fact of this ground ice being there is considered by whaling captains to be advantageous to the *Belvedere,* when the ice breaks away this summer. She has the crew of the wrecked schooner *Elvira* on board, making a total of fifty-nine men. Her provisions will be sufficient to ration both crews until next August, without broaching the supplies consigned to us. Captain Cottle is of opinion that he will be able to deliver the police supplies at Herschell island some time next summer.

The gasoline schooner *Polar Bear* (Captain Lane) is frozen in 12 miles west of the *Belvedere;* she has a crew of twenty men, and has sufficient supplies on board to last until next August.

The schooner *Alice Stofen* (Captain Slater) left Herschell island last summer for the eastward, accompanied by the yacht *Argo* (Captain MacIntyre); both of these boats were on a trading trip, they were last reported as passing Warren point. The schooner *Rosie H.* (Captain Wilkie) who wintered last winter at Bailey island is still

there; a crew was sent in from Seattle last year to take her out, but they were unable to do so on account of the ice.

The schooner *Teddy Bear* (Captain Bernard) is still in east, probably at Coronation gulf; we have received no news of this boat to date.

The Rev. Mr. Fry, of the Church Missionary Society, who left Kittegaryuit in August, 1912, with the sloop *Messenger* with the intention of visiting the Eskimos at Coronation gulf, did not reach his destination; I understand that he got as far east as cape Parry, and has now returned west to Kittegaryuit.

The gasoline schooner *Elvira* was wrecked September 24, 1913, off Icey Reef, Alaska; she came as far east as Demarcation point, and as she was then leaking badly through encountering heavy fields of ice, the captain decided to land at this point cargo consigned to the English mission, and also supplies consigned to Messrs Mason and Annette (miners). I am informed that Captain Peterson has sold the supplies above mentioned to Captain Anderson, of the *Polar Bear;* he then sailed west with the idea of getting out before navigation closed; on the 21st the ship was abandoned and, as before stated, she became a total wreck on the 24th. Some of her cargo was salvaged and was taken over by Captain Cottle of the ss. *Belvedere* and Captain Lane, of the *Polar Bear.* The four-masted schooner *Transit* (Captain Brookland) was wrecked off point Barrow, Alaska; this schooner had on board lumber, shingles, and coal consigned to us at Herschell island. I understand that these supplies were put ashore on the beach near Point Barrow.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—Dr. Anderson, in command of the Canadian Arctic expedition (southern party) is wintering at Collinson point, Alaska; he has with him the schooners *Mary Sachs* and *Alaska.* I have been in communication with Dr. Anderson, and he reports that he is in good winter quarters and well provisioned; his ships were not damaged by the ice last year, and he will not require any assistance from us.

On the 31st December last, Mr. V. Stefansson, who is in command of the expedition, arrived at Herschell island from point Barrow, and reported that on the 20th of September he had left the ss. *Karluk* which was at that time frozen in at the mouth of the Colville river, Alaska; he was accompanied by two white men and three Eskimos, their object being to go to the mainland to hunt caribou. (The *Karluk* had at this time been frozen in for over a month.) Mr. Stefansson was of opinion at that time that the *Karluk* was frozen in for the winter, and that it would be a good idea to procure some fresh meat; the distance from the mainland to the *Karluk* was about 20 miles, when Mr. Stefansson's party was about half-way across to the mainland, a strong southeast wind sprang up, and he and his party were obliged to go into camp on an island. The following morning was bright and clear and the ice had broken up and gone out to sea; on looking for the *Karluk,* Mr. Stefansson states that not a sign of her was to be seen. Mr. Stefansson at once proceeded to point Barrow, Alaska, and ascertained from the natives there that they had seen what they thought was a steamboat about 10 miles off shore in the ice; these natives also reported that they had seen a schooner without a bowsprit out in the ice off point Barrow.

Esquimos of the Mackenzie River delta later reported that a ship had been seen off Richards island, in October, but Mr. Stefansson was unable to get the latter report confirmed.

It is certain that had the *Karluk* got as far east as the Mackenzie River delta, that the natives hunting around that locality would have seen her. Whaling captains state that if the *Karluk* is in the ice off point Barrow, the chances are that she will never be heard of again, scores of ships have been caught in this same place, and were lost; wreckage from ships lost in this locality has been found upon the Norwegian coast.

This is the first time since the whaling fleet visited these waters in 1889 that they were unable to get as far east as Herschell island.

Mining.—There are no mines in operation in this district. Messrs. Mason and Annette (prospectors) were in the mountains southeast of Kay point, but on account of the deep snow there, were obliged to leave that part last August.

Patrols.—The Dawson patrol with mail, Sergeant Dempster in charge, arrived here on the 1st of February, 1913; both men and dogs were in excellent condition on arrival; the following patrols have been made in this district, reports on which I attach: Athabaska to Herschell island, Herschell island to Analux, Herschell island to Canoe river, Herschell island to Fort MacPherson, Fort MacPherson to coast, Fort MacPherson to Arctic Red river, Fort MacPherson to Trail creek.

Health.—The members of the two detachments in this sub-district are in excellent health. Acting Assisting Surgeon Wilson attended the sick natives at Fort MacPherson and at Arctic Red river; the doctor did not visit Herschell island, as there was no sickness.

General.—The weather conditions in this district last summer were unprecedented; storms were of frequent occurrence, and the ice in the vicinity of Herschell island was a source of danger to navigation, and a great inconvenience to us.

The winter to date has been mild, and the snowfall below the average.

The non-commissioned officers and constables in this sub-district have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I would especially mention Reg. No. 4279 Sergeant Clay, S.G.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Insp.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

MACKENZIE RIVER, SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT, July 2, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district for the period of January 1, to June 30, 1914.

Customs.—No customs have been collected in this sub-division, due to the non-arrival of the ships at Herschell island.

Crime.—Only one case of a serious nature has been brought to our notice, this was a case of attempted murder by an Indian woman, married to a white man; the evidence, however, at the preliminary hearing did not warrant the accused being sent out for trial.

There were two cases of common assault, convictions resulting in both cases. Complaints have been made that trappers are using poison in the Mackenzie River delta; this matter is being investigated.

Fish and Game.—The Eskimos in the vicinity of Herschell island have been shooting enough seal for their own requirements. A few sheep and deer have been killed. Ptarmigan are very plentiful this year.

At Fort MacPherson it has been an exceptionally good season for moose, the Indians having killed in the neighbourhood of seventy on the upper Peel.

Fur.—The catch of all kinds of fur has been up to the average, but the slump in the prices paid for skins somewhat discouraged the natives in hunting this spring.

Arms and Accoutrements.—The arms and accoutrements at both detachments are in good order.

Buildings.—The buildings at Herschell island are in good condition. The barracks require to be painted and papered this spring.

We are still occupying the old quarters at Fort MacPherson, but in compliance with the commissioners' instructions, new barracks are now being erected in accordance with the plans forwarded last winter. The logs were taken out this spring and the building is now ready for the lumber requisitioned for in February last. Should this lumber arrive by first boat we should be in a position to move into our new quarters this fall.

Dogs.—At Herschell island we have eight dogs on charge; three were purchased during the winter, one of which has since died.

One old dog has been condemned and destroyed. This post required more dogs this winter to haul wood, ice, and provisions, so I purchased the dogs above mentioned.

At Fort MacPherson we have at present only three dogs on charge, two dogs having died of distemper contracted at Rampart House, Y.T. Six more dogs will be required at this detachment this winter.

Provisions.—There has been ample provisions at both detachments, with the exception of a few articles. The Armour Clad bacon is a decided success, not one pound of which has had to be condemned.

At Herschell island we were called upon to supply provisions to members of the Canadian Arctic expedition who were engaged hauling their supplies from Collinson point to the delta of the Mackenzie river; at Fort MacPherson, also, special issues of rations have been made to assist the expedition in their work of the survey of the Mackenzie River delta.

Transport.—The whale-boat at Herschell island is in serviceable condition, and will be painted this summer; the Fort MacPherson whale-boat has been condemned. All canoes have been overhauled and painted this spring at both detachments. Three new toboggans will be required this fall for the use of the sub-district.

Fuel.—At Herschell island we have no coal on charge, and we have consequently been obliged to haul wood from the main land, 8 miles from the detachment and from the southwest sand spit, 12 miles distant. Advantage has been taken of every day that it was possible to travel for wood hauling. At Fort MacPherson we have had sufficient wood for fuel. A year's supply of wood was taken out this spring by the members of the detachment.

Health.—The health of the members of both detachments has been excellent.

Eskimos and Indians.—During the winter there has been from seven to ten families of Eskimos wintering at Herschell island, the remainder were trapping in the Mackenzie River delta. Two old men, both of whom have been sick for some time, have died since last report. Three deaths have also been reported from the delta. Four births have been reported from the delta. At Fort MacPherson there has been two deaths and one birth since last report.

Dog-feed.—Three sacks of flour were traded for seal-meat for dog-feed at the island. These seal when cooked with cornmeal, flour, and split peas have been sufficient. It has been necessary to feed heavily, as the dogs have been worked very hard, hauling wood and tripping. At Fort MacPherson we have had sufficient fish for dog-feed. All patrols, leaving here have been supplied with dry-fish, and the shelter cabins have also been supplied.

Whalers and Traders.—Captain M. Anderson, who wintered in Canadian territory sold his entire outfit, including the schooner *North Star* to the Canadian Arctic expedition. D. O'Connor, who wintered at Demarcation point, also sold his trading outfit to the expedition and left for Nome, Alaska, per dog-team. The Scogale Mercantile Company, Dawson, have opened trading posts at Fort MacPherson and Arctic Red River, their supplies being brought in from Dawson last fall via. the Yukon and Porcupine River routes. The Paulsbo Whaling and Trading Company wintering at Demarcation Point, have not been trading this spring.

Mining.—Messrs. Mason and Annette, of MacRae party, are again prospecting at the MacKay Point river, and Bert, who left this party two years ago for San Francisco, rejoined the outfit this spring.

Patrols.—The following patrols have been made since last report: Myself, Constable Parsons, and interpreter to Fort MacPherson to meet the Dawson patrol; myself and Constable Lamont to Fort MacPherson to meet the ss. *Mackenzie River;* Constable Parsons and interpreter to ss. *Belvedere,* and returned with a load of provisions; Constable Doak and Special Constable Guischat to Rampart House, Y.T., and return; Constables Long and Doak to Point Separation, investigating *re* setting out of poison; Sergeant Clay, Constable Doak, and Native Albert Ross to Akapaviatsiak, by whaleboat; also several patrols have been made to Arctic Red river; I attach reports covering these patrols.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—The members of this expedition have been working on the coast during the past winter. Mr. Stefansson made a trip to Fort MacPherson to meet the winter mail, and returned to Collinson point. On the 22nd March, Mr. Stefansson started on a trip out on the ice, to the northward, to take scientific observations and soundings, and to attempt to discover a new land or the polar continental shelf; he was accompanied by the following: Messrs. Johnson, marine biologist; McConnel, secretary; Wilkins, official photographer; Bernard, Castleton, Crawford, Storkerson, and Anderson, with four sleds. On the first day out Bernard fell on the ice and severely injured his head, having to be sent ashore on the 23rd, accompanied by Wilkins and Castleton, who were to rejoin the party on the following day; this they were unable to do on account of the ice breaking off during a gale which sprang up on the night of the 23rd, and drifting off-shore to the eastward. On the 16th of April, Constable Parsons met Messrs. Johannson, McConnel and Crawford at Kommakop, (25 miles west of Herschell island), as they came off the ice with two trains of dogs. This party reported to Constable Parsons that when the ice broke off on the 23rd March, they had drifted 80 miles east in one night, they had left Mr. Stefansson eight days previously, Storkerson and Anderson were remaining with Mr. Stefansson, and since then the party returning had been travelling to the westward all the time, coming off the ice at Kommakop. (This easterly drift is unusual, being at most times to the westward). Since then we have heard nothing of Mr. Stefansson.

Some very valuable work has been done by the scientific staff of the southern portion of the expedition. Meteorological observations have been kept up, temperatures with thermometers and thermographs, when possible, barograph records continuous, anemograph records three times daily, and records on the automatic tide registering apparatus during the greater part of the year. Some tidal observations were also taken at Martin point in March, and at Demarcation point in May, simultaneously with the observations at Collinson point. Mr. Kenneth, G. Chipman, and John R. Cox, topographers, have taken a large series of astronomical observations, solar and stellar, including a series of lunar ocultations, with the double purpose of securing an

accurate rating of their chronometers, and for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the technique of taking observations with rapidity and accuracy while working at very low temperatures. They also secured a large series of records at Collinson point, and also checked up their time at the monuments of the international boundary (141st meridian). In the fall and winter they thoroughly surveyed the Collinson Point region, and sounded the bay and harbour. Dr. J. J. O'Neill did some geological work in the mountains and on the Salirochit river in the fall, and in February started for his work east of the boundary, he succeeded in making a geological reconnaissance survey of a large part of the Herschell Island river, and Mr. Cox later made a traverse and survey of the ground covered by Mr. O'Neill to tie in his points by astronomical observations. Mr. O'Neil is, at present in the Mackenzie delta, where he will do geological work, accompanying Mr. Chipman. Mr. Chipman and Cox, topographers, completed the survey of the Arctic coast from Demarcation point to Herschell island, and will this summer make an attempt to tie in the international boundary with Herschell island, which the International Boundary party failed to do in the summer of 1912, on account of unfavourable weather. Mr. Cox, after completing the Herschell Island River survey, surveyed the coast as far east as Escape reef, and about 10 miles west of Tent island, at the western edge of the Mackenzie delta. Mr. Cox has a gasoline launch at his disposal, and is surveying the east branch of the Mackenzie delta, and as many other channels as possible, before going to Herschell island to join the schooner *Alaska*. Mr. Fritz Johannson, biologist, has been engaged both in land and marine work at Collinson point, and also with Mr. Stefannson's ice party. After his return from the ice he went to Demarcation point to take tidal observations; he is at the same time paying attention to his other lines of botany and entomology, which, with shore dredging, will take up his time during the summer. Mr. Diamond Jenness, ethnologist, of the southern party, came ashore from the *Karluk* with Mr. Stefansson in September last, spent part of the winter studying linguistics and native customs amongst the Eskimos, in the neighbourhood of cape Halkett, and later at point Barrow; he spent some time at Collinson point, but not finding a very fruitful field there, went down east as far as Demarcation point, spending some time at the sealing camps at Icey reef in the spring, and a little time with the Siberian Eskimos on the ss. *Belvedere* and the *Polar Bear*: he has returned to Collinson point to do some archæological work there, and intends to do similar work during the summer at the ancient village site at Barter island, Alaska, formerly a trading rendezvous of the eastern and western Eskimos. Unless unforeseen circumstances prevent, the present plans of the expedition are for the schooner *Alaska* with the southern party to proceed eastward as soon as season and ice conditions will permit, to carry on work in the Coronation Gulf region, wintering probably in Dolphin and Union straits. The schooner *North Star* will proceed to Banks island as soon as possible, and proceed up the west side of Banks island and if practicable, to Prince Patrick island to establish a base in the event of men from the ss. *Karluk* coming in there, as well as to look for Mr. Stefansson and the members of his ice-exploring party, in case they are not heard from on the main land before the season of navigation. The *Mary Sachs* will carry some auxiliary supplies for the southern party to Dolphin and Union straits, and then cross to the south or southwest side of Banks island, to establish a base for Mr. Stefansson. M. Henri Beuchat, anthropologist, and Mr. W. M. MacKinley, meteorologist and magnetic observer, who were to have accompanied the southern party are on the ss. *Karluk*. Mr. D. Jenness will endeavour to cover M. Beuchat's work as fully as possible, and the meteorological work will be carried on as well as possible by other members of the expedition.

As Mr. MacKinley's magnetic instruments are with him on the ss. *Karluk*, the southern party will not be able to make magnetic observations. Mr. George H. Wilkins will, probably accompany the schooner *North Star* instead of going to the eastward as originally intended.

GENERAL.

The natives have been able to get a certain amount of food from the various traders along the coast, which, with the few deer and seal killed by them, has been sufficient.

Act. Surg. Asst. Wilson has attended to the sick natives at and around Fort MacPherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Inspector,*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

APPENDIX 0.

INSPECTOR C. JUNGET—REPORT ON MINE DISASTER AT HILLCREST, ALTA.

BELLEVUE, ALTA., June 24, 1914.

The Officer Commanding, "D" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Macleod.

Re HILLCREST DISASTER.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that about 11 a.m. Friday, the 19th inst., I received a telephone message that a serious explosion had occurred in the Hillcrest mine, and that assistance was needed. I immediately left Pincher Creek by motor car, bringing with me the Pincher Creek detachment, Corporal Searle and Constable Kistruck. On arriving at Hillcrest I assumed charge of the police operations. Corporal Mead having taken the first steps as regards handling the crowd and the dead that were being rescued from the mine. I learned that the explosion had occurred in the mine at about 9.30 a.m., and that 237 miners had entered the mine at the morning shift at 7 a.m., that 48 had come out of the mine alive, all more or less suffering from the poisonous gases, some of them to the extent that they were more dead than alive and were only brought to by the usual pulmotor treatment. Rescue parties from practically all of District 18 U.M.W. of America were at work and were bringing out bodies, it being evident from the first that none of the 189 men left in the mine were alive. Corporals Mead and Grant took charge of the wash-house, and Constable Hancock the Union Hall, to which place the bodies were brought after being washed, whereas the other members of the Pincher Creek sub-district, as well as Constable Wilson, from Macleod, were posted at the entrance of the two mines and other places to keep the crowds back and keep order in general, the men taking turns. These duties continued until Monday, the 22nd inst., when practically all the bodies were out of the mine and buried. The bodies would be taken out by the rescuers, brought to the wash-house, and handed to either Corporal Mead or Corporal Grant, who first searched for their check number as means for identification and then took charge of the property found on them and locked the same up, giving the corresponding check number to the time keeper; this was invariably found on their bodies. The police then, with volunteer miners, stripped the bodies, washed them, and wrapped them in white cotton cloth, whereupon they were transported to the miners hall in the village, where they were placed in rows on the floor.

I met you by appointment, on your arrival from Macleod, early Saturday morning, and suggested to you that the bar of the local hotel be closed, and you wired the Deputy Attorney General, with the result that the hotelkeeper received instructions that his license was suspended until Monday night; this has later been extended till next Friday night the 26th, and this prompt action of the department greatly strengthened our hands. You yourself on Saturday saw how the men worked in this connection, what an awful task it was to handle these bodies being rescued from the mine day and night, the majority of them mutilated, some to the extent that both legs and heads were blown off, and will realize how much it taxed the men who were practically there night and day till after the funeral of the victims on Sunday and Monday.

At the time of writing, things are getting quite normal again, there being practically only one body left in the mine yet, although there is some little discrepancy in this connection, it being claimed by some that there is still three to be accounted for.

The coroner, Mr. Pinkney, empanelled a jury on Saturday morning who viewed the bodies and have been adjourning from day to day, and have viewed the bodies as they have been brought to the surface. The actual inquest is not likely to take place until the 6th July, or perhaps later, and will, as you will realize, be a long affair by lawyers representing the operators and the miners' union and the Attorney General's Department. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and it is doubtful if it will ever be known. The Hillcrest mine, which is considered a C.P.R. mine, has always been considered one of the best and smoothest run mines in the pass, there having been less friction between the operators and the miners than any place else. It was considered that it had been the best outfit of miners, and they were mostly English-speaking persons who were wiped out. The work of relief is progressing satisfactorily under special committee and the police have had very little to do in this connection.

I reported verbally *re* this disaster to the commissioner at Pincher Creek yesterday, who was pleased to inform me how much he appreciated the work of the police under these trying conditions, and instructed me to bring to his notice in my report the names of the members of the force who had acted conspicuously in this connection. I beg to state that the men on duty in the wash house, night and day, mainly, Reg. No. 5117 Corporal Mead, F.J., and Reg. No. 4554 Corporal Grant, A., as well as Reg. No. 5201 Constable Hancock, W.F.W., who attended to the bodies as these were brought to the hall in town, did work that is hard to realize, and which earned for the force the praise of not only the citizens around, but officers of the miners' union, some of them being the rankest socialists and the enemies of any police or military forces and, as some officials of the local union were saying, "We have no use for the police, but we cannot help respecting its members when we see them working under such trying conditions." The work of handling the mutilated and battered bodies to the number of 188 was a gruesome job, and I believe the men who did this work deserve recognition for their services.

You also, by wire, had asked the Trust and Guarantee Company to send their representative here, and Mr. Murray, of their department, arrived here on Saturday night, and I think he will eventually take charge of the miners' effects and their estates, although some of the Union officials do not care for the Trust and Guarantee Company to take over the estates of the dead miners, as they claimed they were very slow in winding up the business of the miners at the Bellevue explosion, nearly four years ago.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Inspector.*

Commanding Pincher Creek Sub-District.

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner, Regina.

I arrived at Hillcrest on Saturday morning, and remained there all day; I fully concur in what Inspector Junget says about the hard work done by the members of his sub-district, especially Corporal Mead, Corporal Grant, and Constable Hancock. All the arrangements I found to be excellent and working smoothly.

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.,*

Commanding "D" Division.

Macleod, June 26, 1914.

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR F. H. FRENCH, LE PAS TO CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY.

LE PAS, MAN., March 13, 1914.

"RE" CHURCHILL PATROL.

The Officer Commanding,
"F" Division, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Le Pas to Churchhill Patrol:—

On December 27, 1913, the following patrol party left here carrying police mails and Indian treaty moneys for Fort Churchill: Inspector French, Corporal Jones of "M" division, Constable White, on transfer from Depot to "M," Special Constables G. Bancroft and McGillivery, of "F" division. Our sleigh and dogs were shipped to the end of the steel, at which we arrived on the night of December 27, Our outfits were unloaded and, on the morning of the 28th December, we left for Setting lake. We had good trails, but all the dogs were very soft. We arrived at Setting on December 29, and left again on the 30th to Thicket Portage. Before starting it was reported to me that the snow was very deep farther north, and that it would be very hard for our dogs with the loads we were carrying. On receipt of this information I took two extra dogs from Setting lake. This gave us two teams of six dogs each, and one train of five dogs. After leaving Setting lake there were no more trails, and it was a case of breaking trail all the way through two feet of soft snow. We arrived at Thicket Portage detachment on January 1 in a blinding snowstorm. On January 2, I sent Corporal Jones, Special Constable McGillivery and one dog team to McMillan's cache for rations for the trip north from Split lake to Churchill. (See report January 1, 1914, *re* no supplies at Split lake.) On January 3, we left Thicket Portage and had to break trail all the way to Split lake. There were heavy snowfalls every day and the weather was very mild, giving us considerable trouble, on the Grass river, with slush and flood water.

Constable White was a great hindrance to us at this time, as he kept playing out. I had to let him ride for three days on the top of my load, as he was unable to keep up with the teams. My team was heavily loaded and it made it doubly hard for them.

We arrived at Split Lake detachment on the evening of January 7, and met Constable J. B. Joyce, with two "M" Division dog teams, and two Chipewyan Indians from Churchill. Constable Joyce had brought out the Churchill mail and a destitute by name of W. Will, whom the police were seeing out of the country. Constable Joyce informed me that Constable Withers had left for Thicket Portage with W. Will on January 6.

On January 8 I met Mr. Hope and Mr. Pritchard, who had arrived from Churchill and who were on their way to Winnipeg. On January 8, Constable Withers and Special Constable Spence, with two Depot Division dog teams returned to the detachment, having heard from some trappers that we had gone through.

On January 11 the following patrol party left Split lake for Churchill: Inspector French, Corporal Jones, Constable White, Joyce, Special Constables G. Bancroft, McGillivery, Spence, and two Indians from Churchill, three "F" Division dog teams, two "M" Division dog teams and one Depot Division dog team. My reason for taking the Depot Division dog team is as follows: Constable Joyce reported to me that

the police fish cache at the Paddle Portage had been destroyed by wolves, so I took this team of dogs intending to hire an Indian at Sandy Bar to haul fish with them as far as the Paddle Portage, and then return with them. On arrival at Sandy Bar I found it was impossible to hire an Indian, so I had to take the Depot Division dog team through with me, which came in very handy when our dogs started to die. From Sandy Bar we had to break trail for 225 miles through soft snow. The hard bottom of Constable Joyce's toboggan trail could be followed and made good footing for our dogs. On January 15, "Bluecoat," Indian guide from Churchill, was breaking trail ahead of the dogs; Constable White and myself were breaking trail behind him half a mile; this was on the Big Churchill river. We saw him take the Paddle Portage at about 11 a.m., and did not see him again until we arrived at Churchill. If we had not had our own guide from Split lake we would have been in a very awkward position. As it was, we were very short handed, and only had one man for trail breaking.

On January 19 two "F" Division dogs died on the Barren Lands, and on January 20, one "M" Division dog was left for dead on the Churchill river.

On January 20 at 5 p.m. we arrived at the Churchill barracks. I handed over the mail and moneys to Superintendent Demers. On January 29 another "F" Division dog died, and several others were in a very thin and weak condition. The trip through to Fort Churchill was, generally, a good one, but very hard on men and dogs owing to the deep soft snow. This patrol was made from Le Pas to Churchill in nineteen travelling days.

On February 2 the following patrol party left Churchill: Inspector French, Special Constables Bancroft, McGillivery, with two "F" Division dog teams, Special Constable Spence with one Depot Division dog team, and Constable Rogers and native "Goose," with one "M" Division dog team. Constable Rogers came with us as far as Patrol House No. 2, carrying our dog feed. It was 42° below zero, with a strong northwest wind when we left Churchill, and it kept getting colder. We arrived at Patrol House No. 2 on February 4, and on the morning of the 5th, Constable Rogers returned to Churchill, we pushing through to the Big Churchill river. As there were only four men on the return party it only left us one man for breaking trail, and owing to the depth of snow and the small snowshoes which we had, one man was as good as useless. We had only been on the road two hours when I saw that it would be impossible to make through to Split lake with only one man at the head of the dogs. I talked the matter over with Special Constable Bancroft, who has had considerable northern experience, and as I had a first-class train of dogs, Special Constable Bancroft undertook to drive my team of dogs and his own, which is by no means an easy feat to perform.

I then went ahead with Special Constable Guide Spence and broke trail, and by doing this we were able to make fairly good time. On February 8 Special Constable Spence showed strong signs of becoming mentally unbalanced, which I think was due to the continual strain of hard work and the intense cold. After he had shown these signs, I kept him ahead of me all the time, not being able to trust him behind me; and around the camp fires we had to watch him all the time, and at night particularly, as I was afraid he might leave the camp and wander off. After we struck Harvey's Indian camp, Special Constable Spence recovered his mental balance, but was very sick for three or four days at Split lake.

The snow was 5 to 8 feet deep on the level, and very soft; our old trail was completely obliterated, and we were only able to make about 20 miles from daylight to dark. On February 3 and 5 two more "F" Division dogs died, and on February 7, we struck the Churchill river. It was 52° below zero, with a strong northwest wind. Our dogs were frozen wherever the harness pressed on them. It was at this point that our ration of deer meat and bacon ran short; we still had, however, plenty of bannock, syrup, butter, tea, and sugar. On February 9 and 10 it was extremely cold, the ther-

mometer dropped to 65° below zero, with a strong wind. The dogs froze their legs and feet, and all the members of the patrol were badly frozen about the face and hands. On February 11 we arrived at Harvey's Indian camp at Sandy Bar. It was certainly a welcome sight to see this Indian camp and to get a meal of deer meat. We rested our dogs here for one day, and arrived at Split lake on February 14, having taken thirteen actual travelling days from Churchill.

On February 18, the following patrol party left Split Lake: Inspector French, Special Constable Bancroft, Special Constable McGillivery, and two "F" Division dog teams. We arrived at Natawanan on February 19, and on February 20 we struck southeast and hit cache 21 of the Hudson Bay Railway. We patrolled west and called at the different camps, arriving at Thicket Portage on February 22, and rested our dogs there until February 24. We left Thicket Portage and patrolled west, and arrived at the end of the steel on February 27, when we loaded our dogs and outfit and shipped them through to Le Pas, at which place we arrived on February 28 at 9 p.m.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Special Constable Bancroft; under the most trying circumstances he was always ready for work and trying to help others. Special Constable McGillivery was also a good man on the patrol, and never complained.

This patrol was entirely by the police, no Indians were hired as guides at any time. Everything being done with as little expense as possible.

This patrol travelled approximately 1,300 miles, out of which 172 miles was done by railway.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. FRENCH, *Inspector,*

Commanding Le Pas Sub-district.

CONDITION OF COUNTRY, LE PAS TO CHURCHILL.

The Officer Commanding,

"F" Division, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a general report on the country through which I passed on the Churchill patrol under the following headings:—

Indians.—From Thicket Portage to Split lake we called at four Indian winter camps. These Indians belonged to Cross lake, and all seemed to be in a prosperous condition, and reported a good fur catch. At Split lake there is an Indian reserve consisting of 310 souls; the majority of these were away at their winter camps when I passed through. From Split lake north we passed two Indian camps, belonging to the Split Lake band. These Indians were in good circumstances, having plenty of deer meat and fish, and all had made a good fur catch. The Indians were all very hospitable to us, and made room for us in their camps.

Fur and game.—The fur catch this season up to date through the north country has been an exceptionally good one. Between Thicket Portage and Churchill I saw over forty black and silver foxes which had been sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. There was also a very large catch of red and cross foxes, mink, otter, marten and beaver.

Game was very plentiful, particularly the Barren Land caribou to a point 75 miles north of Split lake, and from there on to Churchill there is not a sign of any tracks of deer or moose.

The Indians at Sandy Bar informed me that in the fall Barren Land caribou came south in hundreds, and owing to the exceptionally deep snow had been unable to get back. The Indians around Split Lake district were living on practically nothing else but caribou meat.

Mining and prospecting.—At Wintering lake there have been over a hundred claims staked on a copper dyke which runs for over 18 miles. Some fifteen of these claims are owned by the F. L. Hammond Company, and assessment work has been done on them. The rest of the claims in all probability will revert to the Government, as the assessment work is not being done. The assays of the Hammond Company's properties has gone as high as $30 to the ton in copper. This company intend putting in a diamond drill as soon as the steel gets to Thicket Portage.

Hudson Bay Railway construction.—The steel is laid on the Hudson Bay railway to mileage 86, and tracklaying has again started. The dump is practically completed to mileage 150, and the contractors state that they will have the steel at Manitou rapids, mileage 240, by next December.

The right-of-way is cut and cleared to mileage 200, and beyond that there are gangs of men working clearing and burning the right-of-way. I came over the right-of-way from mileage 230 to the end of the steel, and all the way along I passed men picking out rock and clay cuts. McMillan Brothers, sub-contractors, have caches every ten miles, and these caches were stocked with a first-class line of supplies. McMillan Brothers have these caches built right through to mileage 300. There are about 130 teams hauling freight to the different caches, with the result that there is a splendid tote road all along the right-of-way. Mr. Pratt was sent in by the Dominion Government with a gang of 200 men and 30 teams of horses. This party is to cut a tote road through to Nelson, and the 200 men are to be left at Nelson to work on the harbour construction and docks. At the present time McMillan Brothers have about 800 men between mileage 150 and mileage 240. These men are engaged in taking out rock and clay cuts and cutting the right-of-way. Mr. McMillan informed me that by June he would have 2,500 men on the works.

Harbour Construction.—On my patrol into Churchill I met Captain Freakley, harbourmaster at Nelson, and he gave me the following information: At the present time there are about 250 men employed at Nelson, and 200 on the road in, bringing the total up to 450. These men are employed on the laying of spur tracks on the narrow-gauge principle for a small locomotive which is used for hauling materials from the lighters to the different points where it is required for the construction of the docks. At the present time it is not the intention that steel will be laid west of Nelson. Captain Freakley further informed me that as soon as the boats arrive next spring that there would be five or six hundred men employed in the construction of the docks and harbour. He also stated in his opinion more police will be required at that point.

Wireless Stations.—The wireless station at Nelson is completed, and messages are now transmitted regularly between Nelson and here.

Magisterial Work.—There were no magisterial duties attended to on this patrol, as no complaints were made to any member of the party.

District.—The district through which we travelled was practically all muskeg, marshes, and spruce swamps, with an occasional high elevation of land with a vegetable growth of small spruce. Throughout the patrol I did not see any merchantable timber or arable land. The country is only fit for trapping and fishing.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. FRENCH, Inspector,

Commanding Le Pas Sub-district.

APPENDIX Q.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR, FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT McMURRAY, ATTENDING TREATY PAYMENTS.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, September 1, 1913.

"N" Division.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with detachment instructions, I left Chipewyan on the 2nd June, per the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Grahame*, on patrol to Fort McMurray, to attend the annual treaty payments at that place, and to cancel permits, etc. I arrived there, after an uneventful voyage up the Athabaska river, on the 4th inst., and there met Sergeant Clay, who was searching for the bodies of Messrs. Campbell, Gimbey, McQueen, and Pepin, who had been drowned at the Boiler rapid, a week or so previously. The bodies of the first two men were recovered during my stay, and buried where they were found.

The Hudson's Bay Company's river transport arrived on the 5th June, numbering 26 scows in all, with quite a number of passengers, including Inspector Phillips and party on transfer to northern points. The Indian treaty party, in charge of Mr. H. A. Conroy, also arrived with the transport.

I noticed practically no signs of disorder caused by liquor, but am not surprised at this, as the mere fact of the police being handy acts as an effective damper to the ebullient spirits of the average Athabaska voyageur, who has been indulging not wisely but too well.

The remarkable McMurray land boom appears to be wearing well, as prices for land are still sky high, and homesteaders are continually arriving.

None of the several oil-boring companies operating in this district had arrived at the time of my stay at McMurray, but I understand that, undeterred by some years of failure, they are to recommence work on a larger scale than heretofore. Such perseverance should bring its reward.

The treaty was paid on the 7th June and, as usual, passed off quietly.

The Roman Catholic Mission scows arrived on the same day, Mr. Justice Noel and party, and Mr. J. K. Cornwall and party being on board. Among the latter's party was Emerson Hough, the well-known American novelist, and Mr. LePertie, who is taking moving pictures of the various phases of northern life.

The *Grahame* left on the 9th June en route for Smith Landing, heavily laden with freight and passengers. Chipewyan was reached on the 11th June, at which place the treaty party and myself disembarked.

Treaty was paid at Chipewyan on the 13th June, about $3,000 being given out.

The Indians here were, as I expected, full of complaints about the close season for beaver.

I left Chipewyan, accompanying the treaty party, on the 17th June, per scow towed by the tug *Primrose*, en route for Fond du Lac, Colin Fraser's steamer *Keewatin*, starting at the same time for the same place.

We were held up by wind at point LaBrie, about 15 miles out, and from the high headlands at this point, could see the shimmer of ice far off to the east.

On the 19th we got to point Bretagne, about 60 miles from Chipewyan, and there found that the ice a little farther on was still solid; we were therefore obliged to turn

back to Chipewyan, at which place we arrived on the same evening. This is the first time in the history of the treaty party that they have failed to reach their destination.

At Chipewyan I received your orders to accompany the treaty party to Nelson, so accordingly I left for Smith Landing per the tug *Primrose*, on the 21st June, our party being further augmented by Mr. T. W. Harris and family, this gentleman having been appointed Indian Agent at Fort Simpson. The Slave river was exceedingly high, and full of driftwood; in fact I have never before seen this river so high. We arrived at Smith Landing at midnight on the 21st June, and paid treaty there on the 23rd inst; on the 24th we drove across the portage to Fort Smith, and immediately on arrival paid treaty there.

On the 25th June, the ss. *Mackenzie River* left for the north, absolutely crammed with passengers and cargo; the cabin accommodation on this boat is only about 40, and we had over 100 on board.

Fort Resolution was reached on the early morning of the 1st July, after we had been held up for four days at the mouth of Slave river by wind.

While crossing the Great Slave lake to Resolution, one of the scows towed by the steamer, sprung a bad leak, and almost swamped.

We only remained a couple of hours or so at Resolution, and took advantage of the calm day to steam across the lake to Hay river, at which place we arrived the same afternoon. The steamer must have looked very gay and festive on entering Hay river, as on every available place were spread gaily coloured blankets, rugs, shawls, ribbons, and dry goods of all descriptions, which had been damaged by water in the swamped scow, and were drying in the brilliant sunshine.

As the day was Dominion Day, these decorations were peculiarly appropriate, although I am afraid the proprietors of them did not take much comfort from that patriotic fact. At this point Mr. Indian Agent Bell remained to pay treaty to the Hay River and Resolution Indians, while the rest of us continued on our steamer journey, reaching Fort Providence 2nd July, passing en route the Roman Catholic Mission steamer *Ste. Marie*, with a broken propeller, in harbour at the Demarais islands. At Fort Providence we were met with a harrowing tale of starvation, which, however, lost considerable of its horrors when, on investigation, it turned out to be merely an absence of tobacco and flour. I have never before seen such prosperous-looking starving people. We arrived at Fort Simpson, which is prettily situated on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, on the evening of the 3rd July.

On the 5th July, Mr. Indian Agent Harris, Treaty Doctor McDonald, and myself, left per Hudson's Bay Company's scow for Fort Nelson, to attend to the treaty payments there.

We reached the foot of the Liard rapids, about 30 miles up the river, on the 7th July, having travelled thus far in a continual deluge of rain, almost tropical in its density.

The Liard river was high, and tracking was therefore laborious. The rapids can hardly be called dangerous, but are extremely swift, and necessitate much hard pulling to get the heavily laden "sturgeon head" boats up.

Fourteen men were on the line, and even then we only advanced inch by inch, to the accompaniment of fierce yells from the steersman of "yazi manichoo," "a little harder boys."

However, inch by inch finally amounts to miles, and by 12 a.m. of the 9th, the whole 15 mile stretch of rapids were behind us at last.

All along the river, numerous forest fires were raging, due I am sure to the rank carelessness of the Indians.

I took every possible opportunity to warn Indians about this matter, and several times turned them back to extinguish their camp fires.

The actual damage to timber caused by these fires would not amount to much, as very little valuable timber grows on this portion of the Liard river, which is chiefly timbered with poplar and willow.

On the morning of July 10, the Nahanni mountains were first seen towering up against the near horizon; this range is a spur of the Rockies, and extends for a considerable distance north.

It is a range of very even height, with few predominating peaks. Tracking was extremely hard, and even dangerous in this stretch of the river, as the high shale banks were continually falling away, by tons at a time.

The river changes considerably in character from this point; the current slackens down perceptibly, and instead of the precipitous sandstone cliffs we had encountered up to the present, the banks are now low and muddy, and thickly fringed with small willows and poplars and, at the time of my trip, infested with hordes of most vicious mosquitoes.

The mouth of the Nahanni, a fairly large tributary of the Liard, was passed on the 12th; this is a torrential mountain stream, issuing from the heart of the Rockies, and said to be full of dangerous rapids.

We arrived at Liard on the 16th, in a drenching downpour, passing en route the Flett and Firesteel rapids, both being insignificant riffles.

Fort Liard is situated on the south bank of the Liard river, about 180 miles from its mouth, and consists at present of two inhabited and one empty house, the first named belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company and the Roman Catholic Mission, in charge of Mr. F. McLeod and Father Vacher respectively.

These concerns are nearly a mile apart, and represent the entire resident population of the place. It is a poor fur post, and few Indians trade here. Practically all of the latter were in to see the arrival of the boats, and my time was, as usual, fully occupied in listening to and settling the petty squabbles of the past year.

Liard is an excellent garden spot, and wheat has been grown with considerable success by the Roman Catholic Mission; the season is earlier than on the Mackenzie river, and the summer frosts are unknown.

We left on the evening of the 18th, and reached the mouth of the Nelson river on the 23rd, tracking was very bad, as the water was rapidly rising.

The Nelson is a large deep stream, with a somewhat sluggish current, running into the Liard about 60 miles above Fort Liard. It runs almost due south through an excellent country, well adapted, according to all reports, for wheat growing, and so in years to come may become an artery in a new northern wheat belt.

About 25 miles up, an imposing range of very high sandstone cliffs cuts across the river; these cliffs are as regular and level-looking as though cut by hand, and are said to be about 75 miles in length.

The Nelson river will always be memorable to me, on account of the phenomenal rainfall encountered.

Every day and all day, a drenching downpour, rendering tracking toilsome and slow, and camping unpleasant.

Several small streams empty into the Nelson river, the Deer, Snake, and Horn rivers, all evidently flowing through a somewhat muskegy country, judging by the colour of their waters. Occasional patches of excellent timber are encountered on the river, but of no great extent, so I do not think that there is a great lumber district there.

There are practically no fish in the river, nor any signs of mineral along its banks, although I am informed that there are some very large deposits of coal farther upstream.

Fort Nelson was reached on the 30th inst., consisting of a Hudson's Bay Company's post, a Roman Catholic mission, and a couple of other houses; it is prettily situated on the high south bank of the Nelson river, not far from its junction with the Siccanee.

The fertility of the soil at this place is amazing, we had new potatoes as large as one's fist, and other garden truck in a like advanced condition.

Pea vine and blue joint are all over the country, and grow very long.

The country around teems with game of all descriptions. Mr. E. B. Hart, a British Columbia Government mapping explorer, whom we met here gave us a most tempting description of the sportsman's paradise he had passed through between Atlin and Fort Nelson. The mountains were teeming with sheep and goat, moose, caribou, and bear being plentiful on the lowlands, while the creeks were full of speckled trout and other fish.

Two bands of Indians trade at Fort Nelson, the Slavis and the Siccanees. The latter band enjoy rather a bad reputation, but I am bound to say that I cannot see any real reason for this; true, they are not Christians, but that is no great disadvantage, as they are honest, and I think will prove to be law-abiding.

Their chief, Big Foot, voluntarily brought up some of his young men who had committed small offences, to be dealt with by law, and even brought up his own son, Belly-full, who had become engaged in a matrimonial tangle.

The Siccanees hunt in the mountains entirely, and only come into the Fort twice a year. The chief was very anxious for the company to raise the price of fur, and remarked that they could raise the price of goods also, an extremely easy way of equalizing matters for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Prices of goods are very high at Nelson, but transportation is certainly slow and expensive; flour is $25 per cwt., bacon 75 cents a pound, and other goods in like proportion.

Mr. Harris paid treaty on the 31st July; in all $1,200 was paid; 14 deaths were recorded, as against 6 births.

The chiefs and head men of both bands asked many questions regarding the law, and finally said that the law was a good thing, and they would make their young men obey it. I was very favourably impressed with these Indians, the more so as I had anticipated a rather cantankerous crowd. A big Indian dance was held in our honour, on the evening of treaty day; the dance was very little different from other Indian dances, being merely a series of ungraceful shuffles, but the accompaniment by tom tom, and by an Indian chant in throbbing minor chords, had a very musical effect.

We left on the afternoon of the 1st August; the high bank was lined with the entire populace, bidding us a vociferous farewell, punctuated by numerous rifle shots. I am afraid to estimate how many rounds of ammunition were fired off on this occasion. Fort Liard was reached at noon of the 4th, the mouth of the Nahanni was passed on the evening of the 6th; and finally Fort Simpson was reached about midnight of the 7th August. On the 14th the ss. *Mackenzie River* arrived from Good Hope, and left the same day for Smith, Dr. McDonald and myself being on board.

Providence was reached on the 16th, Hay river on the 17th, Resolution on the 18th, and Fort Smith on the 20th August. At Smith Landing I was lucky enough to find the *Grahame* still there, so proceeded to Chipewyan on board, leaving Smith Landing on the 22nd, and arriving at Chipewyan on the 25th, after an uneventful trip up the Slave river.

This patrol therefore commenced on the 2nd June, and finished on the 25th August, having covered by canoe, scow, and steamer, a distance of 2,500 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR,

Sergeant.

APPENDIX R.

SERGEANT C. S. HARPER, LAKE SASKATOON TO GRAND CACHE, B.C., TO EFFECT AN ARREST.

LAKE SASKATOON DETACHMENT, January 26, 1914.

To The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska.

Re PATROL TO ARREST ASA HUNTING, WANTED FOR ABDUCTION.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on receipt of your telegram dated 31st October authorizing me to proceed after Hunting.

I hired Richard Harrington as guide and packer at $5 per diem, who stated that he knew where Hunting's hay camps were, and six pack horses at $1 per diem. The hire of these horses covered insurance as to death or accident.

I took with me a month's field rations purchased at the Peace River Trading and Land Company; this I reckoned would last me six weeks or two months at a stretch.

Harrington assured me that if we found Hunting at his hay camp we could get back in six weeks at the latest. I decided to take Reg. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson with me, as a man was necessary to assist guarding prisoner when caught.

On the 4th November, Constable Stevenson, R. Harrington, and myself left lake Saskatoon with pack train and three police horses, Regt. Nos. 612, 25, and mare Regt. No. 69, the latter of which I used as a pack animal.

We packed 500 pounds of oats with us, as Harrington stated that there were some camps we should have to tie up and feed, there being no feed in that vicinity.

On the 6th November we crossed the Red Willow river, and on the 8th crossed the Wapiti river. These rivers had not frozen over, and the ice in the middle and sides made crossing difficult. On the 11th November we made Nose creek and met two Half-breed trappers camped there, Charlie Joachin and Francis Mosier. Here I found our trail lay for about 40 miles along the bed of Nose creek until we went up Nose mountain, and as the creek which is a big one and was half frozen had to be crossed frequently en route, I decided to make a cache of the bulk of our provisions and leaving three pack horses as a relay on our return with Charlie Joachin to look after I took three pack horses and three saddle horses and pushed on light. In this way we could lead a horse apiece and if it came down to a fine point we could use the saddle horses as pack and walk.

It took us from the 13th to the 21st November to make the top of Nose mountain, about 40 miles from our cache at Nose creek, from the 15th to the 18th we had a cold spell and heavy snow, which obliterated the trail and made the rustling for horses bad. We had to feed a lot of our oats during this time.

The ascent of Nose mountain, which is about 2,500 feet high, is very steep and difficult owing to snow, especially the last 500 feet. One of the pack horses lost its footing and rolled down about 50 feet until caught by a tree, hurting itself so that we changed off with a saddle horse and walked. Another pack horse's front cincha broke and the horse bucked itself clear, without hurting itself by good luck. At the time I did not think that we could have got the horse up.

On top of the mountain we hit the old Jasper trail, which is a blazed trail. Snow here was waist deep in places and we followed along the edge of the mountain for 50

miles until we dropped into the Porcupine River valley on the 25th November. We fed the last of our oats on the mountain, as there was very little rustling for the horses.

There was good feed on the Porcupine valley, and we had to lay over two days and rest the horses, who were nearly all in.

Harrington and myself made a trip on foot up Chicken creek to see if we could see any tracks, but without result.

We decided to push on to Hunting's hay camp, which we made on the 2nd December. We found about 3 tons of hay in a corral, but there were no signs of recent tracks. We fed our horses on this hay and that night a bunch of Indians and half-breeds who had been trapping in the vicinity of Two lakes told me that they had not seen Hunting for two months, but they had seen his tracks.

I hired Philip Delorme and horse at $5 per day to come with us and show us these tracks. None of the other men would come for any money.

On the 6th inst., we saw the tracks which were made by a white man, but about a month old.

On the same day we got to Hunting's second hay camp and found he had evidently got burnt out, as there was only the charred remains and no recent signs of tracks at all.

The trail led over the mountains to Grande Cache and Philip Delorme told us that it was impossible to go on that way with horses as the snow was too deep over the mountains and, on Harrington's advice, I decided to follow our old tracks back again to the Porcupine flats and hit into the Smoky river over the Jasper trail, which went over Porcupine mountain, as I felt convinced that Hunting was in the country somewhere, and that he could not take a girl out of it once he had got her in, owing to the difficulty of travel.

On the 4th December we lost a pack horse that tumbled off a cut bank in the mountains, so we packed our saddle horses and walked.

On the 6th December we ran out of all food except tea and sugar, and Philip Delorme told us he had a cache of dried moose meat on the Porcupine. I sent him on to get it and he returned with a sack full. This is what we lived on until the 12th of December. The more you boil it the harder it seems to get. On the 11th December we climbed the Porcupine mountain and made the Big Smoky river on the night of the 12th inst.

There is an Indian encampment here in the Smoky River valley and good feed for the horses and no snow.

I found these Indians practically out of grub, except lynx and rabbits. They let us have 20 pounds of flour and some sugar, which was all they had, but informed us that Avon Moberly at Grande Cache some 30 miles farther on had lots. They had all seen Hunting and the girl about two months before, but did not know where they had gone.

As our horses were all in, I decided to leave them on this good feed and on the 14th December, Harrington and myself, accompanied a party of Indians who were going to Grande Cache to trade fur. I left Constable Stevenson behind with the horses at one of the Indian tepees.

We made Grande Cache that night at about 11 p.m., having to cross the Smoky river on foot three times. The water took us about the waist and then froze our clothes, and we were all in when we got there.

Grande Cache is a trading store kept by a half-breed named Avon Moberly. It is in the main range of the Rockies, and is difficult to get to.

Moberly brings his supplies by pack train from Hinton; about a half dozen shacks belonging to Indians and this store comprise Grande Cache.

To my delight I found that Hunting had been there three days before to purchase food but none of the people around here knew which way he went. Hunting told Moberly that he would come back again in ten days' time to get more food.

This is the first definite news we had of Hunting being in the country and was encouraging, after being so long away. I bought $45.75 worth of provisions for our return trip (all Moberly could spare) and had to hire two horses and men to take it back to the Smoky flats, where our horses were. The trail between Grande Cache and these flats is very dangerous and slippery, and I had to pay $35 for their services. I sent word to Constable Stevenson to come on to Grande Cache. He arrived on the 20th December, and on the 21st I hired Philip Delorme, who knew the country thoroughly, and with him and Harrington I started out on foot for the Muddy river, where Hunting was supposed to be.

I left Constable Stevenson at Grande Cache to guard that place if Hunting should come there while I was away.

On the 22nd, Delorme, who had climbed a hill to one side of us, returned with word he saw smoke of a camp fire about one mile ahead. I told Harrington and Delorme to stay and to come up if I called. I walked on and crossed the Muddy river and, going into a bunch of spruce, came onto a teepee made of poles and spruce boughs. I went inside and saw the girl Mildred Shaw cooking some food. I asked her where Hunting was, and she said he was out visiting some traps and would be back soon. She thought I was a trapper but when I told her I was a policeman come to take her back she started in screaming for Hunting. I picked her up and took her into the bush as I thought Hunting would come up on the run.

I left her with Delorme and Harrington and myself ran on to the side of the mountain to see if we could see him coming and saw him coming along the Big Smoky river with his gun under his arm. Harrington and I ran down and hid in the spruce wood and, when he came opposite, I shouted to him to throw his hands up. Hunting offered no resistance and made no remarks beyond asking where the girl was.

I warned him in the correct manner and took his gun, a 38-55 Winchester away from him.

We reached Grande Cache on Chrismas Eve, and lay over Chrismas day, during which I wrote a telegram to the officer commanding on chance that some Indians would leave for Hinton, which was about ten days' travel from Grande Cache.

I gave two orders on the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton, one in favour of Avon Moberly and the other to Philip Delorme, as I had no money with me. I enclose these two bills, in detail, under separate cover. We returned to Hunting's camp, where he had two horses running, and took these with the blankets, kit, etc., and returned over our old trail to the Smoky River flats, where we left our horses, which place we reached on the 29th. We only found about 10 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of corn meal and a little sugar at Hunting's camp; what they lived on principally was rabbits which the girl caught in snares. Hunting had been unable to catch any fur, and we found none with him. After paying back to the Indians on the Smoky the grub we had borrowed when we first struck there, we climbed Porcupine mountain on our return trip, leaving on the first of January, 1914, and reached the Porcupine river on the 3rd, here we stayed two days to rest the horses before we climbed Nose mountain. We found our old tracks covered in with snow. We had no oats, and feed was scarce; what there was of it was frozen. None of us thought the horses would pull through, but we had to go on as our own food was limited. Our little wedge tent was no good on our return trip, as it would only hold three, and was too cold. We camped in the open, making windbreaks of the tent and Hunting's canvas and spruce boughs, the girl having one for herself. One of us had to keep awake all night to keep the fires going and to watch Hunting and the horses, which were given to straying long distances from the camp in search for food. It was very cold on top of Nose mountain, as a high wind blows there all the time. On the 8th we dropped down on to Nose creek, where forage was more plentiful. It took us four days to make our cache from the foot of the mountain. Here we again ran short of food, having only dead lynx, which we caught in a snare, tea and two cupfuls of

tapioca per diem; this for three days before we reached the cache, which we reached on the night of the 12th. Here we met Constables Cornelius and Gordon and Patrick Woneada, who brought out relief supply of food and medicine. They arrived at the cache just a few minutes before we did.

I had sufficient food cached here to have taken us to the settlement, but the new supplies were very welcome, especially the oats, bovril, and medicine, as Hunting had frozen both feet slightly and we all had pretty bad colds. The relief horses also were in good shape and, with the two horses that were left as a relay at the cache (one had died during our absence) we were able to let our horses travel the rest of the way with empty saddles. We reached Beaver Lodge settlement on the 18th, and returned to lake Saskatoon on the 20th, when I sent a telegram to you.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The police horses I took with me all returned, but two of Harrington's pack horses died during the trip. The term of my agreement with him was that he should take all risks for $1 per day per head. I should like to note the loyal support given me by Constables Stevenson and Harrington, as there were times on the trip when things looked black. The health of the party was good and the exceptional weather was the only thing that saved the horses. Avon Moberly told me that he had been frightened to refuse Hunting food, as he thought he might shoot some of his, Moberly's horses, but he only gave him a small quantity at a time, not sufficient to take him out of the country, as he expected the police out after him. He expressed himself as glad that he was caught as the Indians regarded Hunting as a menace to the community, and were all afraid to trap in the direction in which he was supposed to have gone. I am very sorry for all the anxiety I have put everybody to, owing to our continued absence, but I could not send word before I did, and it was no good coming back while the man was in the country; another thing, I looked on it as a matter of life and death to catch Hunting before the cold weather struck us as the people I met stated that they had very little food and were poorly clad, which was true, and the opinion of Constables Stevenson, Harrington and myself is that they would have frozen to death if we had not gone for them. I attach a tracing of a map of that district, showing our trail, which will supplement this report. I was fortunate to obtain this map before I started out. It is drawn to scale and was made last year by the Government surveyors. I also attach copy of the diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HARPER,

In charge of detachment.

CERTIFIED true and correct copy of the diary of the patrol into the Porcupine country to arrest Asa Hunting, wanted for abduction of Mildred Shaw.

Nov. 4, Tuesday.—The following party left lake Saskatoon this morning for the Porcupine country: Regt. No. 3775 Sergeant C. S. Harper, Regt. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson, F., Dick Harrington, guide and packer, with saddle horses Regt. Nos. 25 and 612, and Mare Regt. No. 69, with six hired pack horses, a month's provisions for three men, and 500 pounds of oats. Made Finn's stopping-house at night, bought sheaf oats, no forage used, one of the pack horses went lame through stepping on a nail in board. Weather fine. Mileage, 12 miles.

Nov. 5, Wednesday.—Fine. Made Shaw's homestead, Beaver Lodge, stopped there the night. Mileage, 12 miles.

Nov. 6, Thursday.—Left Shaw's in morning, crossed the Red Willow river and camped on a creek about 5 miles beyond. The Red Willow was frozen on both banks and was open in the centre. Had to be chopped out before horses could cross. Pack mare very lame. Mileage, 10 miles.

Nov. 7, Friday.—Dull, snow sky. Pack mare's lameness better. The pack trail we followed led through muskeg country covered with windfalls. Camped for the night on the First Beaver meadows, feed good. Just after starting one of the pack horses went through the ice in crossing a creek and caulked himself in the chest; deep cut, but did not hurt it for the travelling. Delayed us about two hours. Mileage, 18 miles.

Nov. 8, Saturday.—Snow in early morning, dull all day. Crossed the Wapiti river, very steep banks to go down and up, river half frozen, camped for night at Second Beaver meadows. Mileage, about 10 miles.

Nov. 9, Sunday.—Camped at spruce wood, no feed, tied horses up and fed oats. Mileage, 10 miles.

Nov. 10, Monday.—Fine, travelling through muskeg half frozen, pack horses bogged down frequently, and had to be repacked, camped for night in the middle of the muskeg, fed oats. Mileage, 5 miles.

Nov. 11, Tuesday.—Made Nose creek at night, fine pasturage. Met two half-breed trappers, Charlie Joachin and Francis Mosier. Blowing a blizzard all day, but not very cold. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 12, Wednesday.—A very fine day, laid over and dried kit. Made cache of provisions and made arrangements with C. Joachin to keep an eye on three horses we were leaving behind us as a relay for our return trip, as we intend travelling light and each to lead one pack horse.

Nov. 13, Thursday.—Fine day. Left cache at Nose creek with three pack horses and three saddle horses, so that each man could ride and lead a pack horse. Made night camp at Mirror lake, good feed for horses. Snow deep, crossed Nose creek three times. Mileage, 8 miles. Lost diary by side of one of the creek crossings during one of the struggles to get horses across. Told C. Joachin who was returning to look out for it.

Nov. 14, Friday.—Fine, chinook. Had to cross creek fifteen times; camped in spruce wood for night, oats issued at night, snow deep. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 15, Saturday.—Snow-storm all day, made about 5 miles, crossed Nose creek twenty-three times, many of these were difficult, not much feed for horses.

Nov. 16, Sunday.—Blowing blizzard all day, did not shift camp. Snow 3 feet deep.

Nov. 17, Monday.—Very cold, made about 5 miles farther to better feed.

Nov. 18, Tuesday.—Cold, made about 8 miles along creek to foot of mountain, could not see trail on account of snow, camped night in some deserted Indian shack.

Nov. 19, Wednesday.—Blizzard, laid in camp all day. Harrington and saddle horse went to find trail up mountain, returned in the afternoon.

Nov. 20, Thursday.—Fine, left Indian shack and made about 12 miles, and camped on top of Nose mountain, stiff climb

Nov. 21, Friday.—Fine, made about 15 miles along top of mountain, strong cold wind, little feed for horses.

Nov. 22, Saturday.—Fine, made about 10 miles, snow very deep, no feed for horses, at night fed oats.

Nov. 23, Sunday.—Blizzard at night. Horses wandered back about 5 miles on trail; after catching them we made about 5 miles, camped in muskeg, no feed, tied horses up and fed last of our oats.

Nov. 24, Monday.—Fine but cold wind, made Chicken creek by noon, good feed, camped and fed horses. Mileage, 5 miles.

Nov. 25, Tuesday.—Left at noon, made Porcupine river, camped on flats, good feed. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 26, Wednesday.—Fine. Left Stevenson and horses on flats, and Harrington and myself walked about 6 miles to some flats farther down the river to see if we could see any Indians camped there, without result, returned to camp at night

Nov. 27, Thursday.—Left flats and moved to mouth of Chicken creek.

Nov. 28, Friday.—Fine, Harrington and myself walked to where Hunting put up hay, found hay stacks, but no fresh tracks around them, returned to our camp at night.

Nov. 29, Saturday.—Moved camp to Hunting's hay stack, turned our horses on it.

Nov. 30, Sunday.—Laid over to let horses feed on hay. Harrington found some fresh tracks, followed them up and found party of Indians and half-breeds returning from trapping at Two lakes. Philip Delorme stated he had seen tracks of a white man near Sheep river, supposed it to be Hunting's, hired him and horse at $5 a day to show them to me. He would not come any cheaper, as he said his horse might die owing to deep snow and no feed.

Dec. 1, Monday.—Baled Hunting's hay to pack for forage for trip to Sheep creek, laid over to let horses rest and feed.

Dec. 2, Tuesday.—Fine, made about 8 miles, very rough country.

Dec. 3, Wednesday.—Fine, made about 15 miles and camped on 16 base line.

Dec. 4, Thursday.—Horses pulled out at night and pulled back to Hunting's hay, sent Delorme back to get them and camped. Delorme returned at night.

Dec. 5, Friday.—Fine, made about 15 miles and camped on east fork of Sheep creek. One of the pack horses slipped over a cut bank, was killed: packed one of the saddle horses, and went on.

Dec. 6, Saturday.—Cold, made Hunting's second camp on central fork of Sheep river. No fresh tracks.

Dec. 7, Sunday.—Returned to base line camp, Constable Stevenson and Delorme to Two lakes, caught us up at night. Eat last of rations.

Dec. 8, Monday.—Sent Delorme ahead to get some dried moose meat from his cache. Camped on Porcupine flats for night. Rations, dried moose meat and tea.

Dec. 9, Tuesday.—Rested horses. Rations same as yesterday.

Dec. 10, Wednesday.—Made 6 miles to Copton creek, sent on Delorme to get flour and salt from Smoky settlement of Indians.

Dec. 11, Thursday.—Made 10 miles to Prairie creek, climbing over Porcupine mountain, Delorme met us at night with 10 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of sugar, salt, etc., he had obtained from Indian on Smoky river.

Dec. 12, Friday.—Fine, made the Smoky River flats. Fine feed, no snow Mileage, 15 miles.

Dec. 13, Saturday.—Fine, cold, laid over at Smoky. Cut a hole in the ice and caught fifteen big salmon trout.

Dec. 14, Sunday.—Harrington and myself, with bunch of Indians, left on foot for Grande Cache to purchase provisions, leaving Constable Stevenson and horses camped on Smoky flats. Got there 11.30 p.m., 30 miles. Found out that Hunting and girl had been to Grande Cache for food three days before. Stopped night at Breed's house named Pollet.

Dec. 15, Monday.—Rested at Pollet's.

Dec. 16, Tuesday.—Walked to Avon Moberly's store, stopped there the night, report that Hunting had been there confirmed.

Dec. 17, Wednesday.—Purchased supplies and hired Pollet and two saddle horses to take it back to Smoky River flats, sending a note to Constable Stevenson to come on to Grande Cache.

December 18, 19 and 20.—Around Grande Cache trying to discover which way Hunting had gone, owing to the absence of snow could not see any tracks, came to the

conclusion he must be somewhere along Muddy river, as it was the only part of the country where some one had not visited. On the 20th inst., Constable Stevenson arrived from the Smoky flats.

December 21, Sunday.—Fine. Harrington and myself and Philip Delorme left Grande Cache for the Muddy river. Made about 15 miles and camped at a trapper's cabin. Trapper away.

December 22, Monday.—Fine. Left cabin at daybreak, and at noon arrested Hunting and the girl, who were camped where the Muddy river ran into the Smoky. Brought prisoners back to the trapper's cabin.

December 23, Tuesday.—Stopped at trapper's cabin. Heavy blizzard.

December 24, Wednesday.—Fine, warm. Made Grande Cache with prisoners.

December 25, Thursday.—Christmas day. Sunday routine. Rabbit for dinner, with rice pudding and slap-jacks, tea.

December 26, Friday.—Hunting, Constable Stevenson, and myself went back to Hunting's camp to get two horses belonging to Hunting, bed, provisions, etc. Stopped for night at trapper's cabin.

December 27, Saturday.—Fine. Left Hunting's camp with horses, clothing, etc., and made trapper's cabin for night.

December 28, Sunday.—Returned to Smoky Crossing and camped, got the girl from Grande Cache.

December 29, Monday.—On trail to Smoky flats, made about 16 miles, girl riding.

December 30, Tuesday.—Made Smoky flats, about 12 miles.

December 31, Wednesday.—Fine. Preparing outfit for return trip to lake Saskatoon.

January 1, Thursday.—Fine. On trail, made Prairie creek for night, 12 miles.

January 2, Friday.—Cold, made Copton creek, 14 miles.

January 3, Saturday.—Made Porcupine crossing, 5 miles, stopping on account of feed.

January 4, Sunday.—Cold. Laid over to rest and feed horses.

January 5, Monday.—Cold. Horses hit the trail, found them about noon, made 5 miles in the afternoon.

January 6, Tuesday.—Cold and snow, made Chicken creek, 12 miles, and camped.

January 7, Wednesday.—Cold, made Nose Mountain, 15 miles.

January 8, Thursday.—Made about 12 miles, camped on Nose mountain.

January 9, Friday.—Very cold, left Nose mountain, dropped on to Nose creek. Mileage 14 miles.

January 10, Saturday.—On trail, made about 10 miles, food short.

January 11, Sunday.—On trail, made about 18 miles, only very little food.

January 12, Monday.—On trail, made about 20 miles, made our cache just at dark, met relief party under Constable Cornelius, which had reached there 10 minutes earlier.

January 14, Tuesday.—Laying over at cache to rest horses.

January 15, Wednesday.—Laying over to rest horses.

January 16, Thursday.—Dull, snowing. Camped for night at Muskeg lake. Mileage, about 20 miles.

January 17, Friday.—Cold, camped for night on north bank of Wapiti river, hard job to get horses up Wapiti hill, on account of ice.

January 18, Saturday.—Made Red Willow settlement, camped at Beck's shack for night. Mileage, 15 miles.

January 19, Sunday.—Made Finn's stopping place, 15 miles.

January 20, Monday.—Made Saskatoon lake, 12 miles. Sent wire to officer commanding.

Certified correct.

C. S. HARPER, *Sergeant.*
In command of Patrol.

APPENDIX S.

STAFF-SERGEANT C. PRIME, PRINCE ALBERT TO GULL LAKE, TO INVESTIGATE CASE OF SUICIDE

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

PRINCE ALBERT May 15, 1914.

Re PATROL TO GULL LAKE NORTHWEST OF PRINCE ALBERT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith patrol report on trip made to the above-mentioned place, in connection with the alleged suicide of the trapper, Stephen Nicholls.

On the morning of April 28, 1914, I left Prince Albert, with team and camp outfit, accompanied by Constables Lush and Barker, and one Thomas Webb, acting as guide. Our trail led in a northeasterly direction to Candle lake. The first day out we made 24 miles. The following morning we started to get into muskegs, which at this time of the year were getting into very bad condition. The second day out, we were making very slow progress. The team was mired several times, and we had considerable difficulty in getting them out. On in the afternoon of this day, we were confronted with a very bad muskeg. I decided to try and cut a trail around it. Constable Barker, who was assisting to cut the road, had the misfortune to cut his foot with the axe. On examination, I found Constable Barker had severed an artery, which was bleeding profusely. I got Constable Barker to the nearest settler, dressed his wound, and had the settler return to Prince Albert with him, the following morning.

Up to this time, we had only made 34 miles in two days. The trail was gradually getting worse. There were only two other settlers beyond where we camped the second night out. From this place on our trail was nothing more than an old Indian trapline, which followed a chain of sloughs to Candle lake. It was apparent to me that it would be impossible to get to our destination, by either team or pack-horse, as every day the muskegs were thawing out more, and getting softer. I therefore decided to pack a blanket and provisions on our backs and continue the journey on foot. I constructed pack straps out of the circingles we had with us, and on the morning of April 30, myself, Constable Lush and the trapper Webb started on our 70-mile journey on foot. We made caches on the way for the return trip. This helped to lighten our packs a little. I afterwards realized that the course I had taken was the only means at this time of the year to get through to our destination. The walking was very heavy; we were wading through water every day, and I do not think there was 2 miles of the trail that was dry walking. We had a number of small rivers and creeks to cross, and some of these were difficult owing to the swiftness and volume of water in them.

On Sunday, May 3, 1914, we finally arrived at our destination, very exhausted and our feet badly scalded from being almost perpetually in water. My boots had failed to stand the continual ploughing through water, and had given out. I found it necessary to have to take possession of a pair of deceased's rubber over shoes, with which to make our return journey.

After completing our investigation, we made 20 miles the next day. This brought us back to the shore of Candle lake. Our feet did not improve and

Constable Lush's toes were bleeding from the scalding. I decided to rest here for a day before continuing our homeward journey. Up to this time we had had two or three days heavy rain, and a heavy snowstorm. This, as may be readily imagined, did not improve to any great extent, conditions for our return journey.

Feeling much refreshed by this rest, we once more resumed our homeward walk.

Crossing Candle lake on foot, the ice being about 2½ feet thick at this time, we reached the farther shore without any mishap. This is a most beautiful lake being 17 miles in length, and 10 miles in width at its widest point. At the south end is a nice sandy beach. This place would be an ideal summer resort but for the unfavourable mode of travel, which one is forced to adopt to reach it. It is surrounded by spruce trees, and the water is very clear.

We found our return journey even more difficult, owing to the fact that the warm rains had thawed the muskegs to a much greater depth. We found our caches undisturbed, and, with extremely thankful hearts, reached our horses again on May 11.

We started out at once for Prince Albert, and were forced to go through the similar performance, of getting mired regularly, and spending considerable time and energy in an effort to get on terra firma once more.

We reached home in the evening of May 12.

Having to carry packs was a serious handicap, as we had to go through so many muskegs. This made the walking difficult. Also, our improvised pack straps only consisted of those which I constructed out of the circingles.

Deceased had property in three different places, which necessitated additional walking.

Mileage: By team, 64 miles; on foot, 200 miles; total, 264 miles; time taken, fifteen days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. PRIME, *S. Sergt.*

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"Depôt".	Regina	1	1	2	6	1	1	6	11	24	534	13	600	295	...
	Arcola	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Assiniboia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...
	Avonlea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Balcarres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Balgonie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Big Muddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	...
	Broadview	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...
	Canora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
	Carnduff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
	Craik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Elbow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Estevan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...
	Esterhazy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Expanse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Filmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
	Fort Qu'Appelle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Gravelbourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	3	...
	Holdfast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Indian Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	...
	Kamsack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...
	Kipling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Lampman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Langenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Lanigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
	Melville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
	Milestone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Montmartre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	Mortlach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Moosejaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	6	4	...
	Moosomin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	2	...
	Nelson House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Neudorf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
	Northgate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
	North Portal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...
	Norway House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...
	Ogema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
	Outlook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Ottawa	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Pelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Punnichy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Radville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
	Sheho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Split Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
	Strassburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Town Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...
	Tribune	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
	Tugaske	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
	Weyburn	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	5	...
	Willow Bunch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
	Wood Mountain	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	7	7	...
	Yellow Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
	Yorkton	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	7	4	...
	On Command	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Total "Depôt" Division.	1	1	2	11	1	1	14	21	40	605	19	716	374	...

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"A"	Maple Creek			1	1			2	3	2	14	4	27	33	
	Cabri										1		1	1	
	Chaplin										1		1	1	
	East End										1		1	1	
	Gull Lake								1		1		2	2	
	Herbert										1		1	2	
	Harlem Trail										1		1	2	
	Kelvinhurst										1		1	1	
	Neville									1			1	2	
	Prussia										2		2	2	
	Shaunavon									1	1		2	2	
	Swift Current				1					1	1	1	4	5	
	Ten Mile								1			1	2	3	
	Town Station										1		1		
	Vanguard										2		2	2	
	Wallow Creek									1	1	1	3	4	
	Total "A" Division			1	2			2	5	6	29	7	52	63	
"B"	Dawson			1				2	3	1	11	2	20	13	
	Carcross										1		1		
	Dawson Town Station									1	3		4		
	Forty Mile										1		1		22
	Granville							1					1	2	
	Indian River										1		1	1	
	Mayo										1		1	1	
	Rampart House								1				1		
	White Horse Town Station								1				1		
	White Horse				2				1		13	1	17	6	
	On Command										1		1		
	Total "B" Division			1	2			3	6	2	32	3	49	23	22
"C"	Battleford			1				3	1	2	17	4	28	26	
	Alsask										1		1	1	
	Biggar								1				1	2	
	Cutknife										1		1	1	
	Edam										2		2	2	
	Hafford								1		1		2	2	
	Kerrobert										1		1	2	
	Kindersley							1			3		4	2	
	Lloydminster										1		1	1	
	Loverna										1		1	1	
	Macklin								1				1	1	
	Maidstone										1		1	1	
	Meota									1			1	1	
	Onion Lake								1		1		2	3	
	Radison										1		1	2	
	Rosetown										1		1	2	
	Unity										1		1	1	
	Wilkie				1						4		5	6	
	On Command				1						2		3	2	
	Total "C" Division			1	2			4	5	3	39	4	58	59	
"D"	Macleod			1	2	1		3	2	3	20	5	37	28	
	Big Bend										2	1	3	3	
	Blairmore									1	1		2	1	
	Bellevue									1	1		2	2	
	Beaver Mines										1		1	1	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"D"—*Con*															
	Cardston							1			1	1	3	2	
	Claresholm				1					1	2		4	3	
	Carmangay									1	1		2	1	
	Coleman									1	1		2	1	
	Lundbreck										1		1	1	
	Monarch										1		1	1	
	Nanton										1		1	1	
	Peigan									1		1	2	1	
	Porcupine										1		1	2	
	Pincher Creek				1				1		1		3	1	
	Stand Off								1		1	3	5	5	
	Twin Lakes										2		2	2	
	Vulcan										1		1	1	
	On Command							1					1		
	Total "D" Division			1	4	1		5	4	9	39	11	74	60	
"E"	Calgary			1	1			2	3		12	4	23	17	
	Banff								1		1	1	3	3	
	Bankhead										1		1	1	
	Bassano								1		1		2	1	
	Brooks									1			1	1	
	Canmore								1		1		2	1	
	Carbon									1			1	1	
	Cochrane										1		1	1	
	Crossfield										1		1	1	
	Drumheller										1		1	1	
	Exshaw										1		1	1	
	Gleichen								1		1	2	4	4	
	High River										1		1	1	
	Hanna										1		1	1	
	Innisfail									1			1	1	
	Irricana										1		1	1	
	Munson										1		1	1	
	Nateby								1		1		2	4	
	Nordegg										1		1		
	Okotoks									1			1	1	
	Olds										1		1	1	
	Parvella										2		2	4	
	Red Deer				1					1			2	1	
	Rocky Mountain House									1			1	1	
	Strathmore										1		1	1	
	Trochu								1		1		2	3	
	Youngstown										1		1	1	
	On Leave									1			1		
	Total "E" Division			1	2			2	9	7	33	7	61	55	
"F"	Prince Albert			1	1			2	2		9	4	19	20	
	Allan										1		1	1	
	Asquith										1		1	1	
	Beaver Lake										1		1		
	Big River										1		1		
	Blaine Lake									1	1		2	2	
	Cumberland House										1		1		31
	Dinsmore										1		1	1	
	Duck Lake								1				1	2	
	Hanley										1		1	1	
	Hudson Bay Junction										1		1		
	Humboldt								1		1		2	2	
	Isle a la Crosse								1		1		2		3

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"F" *Con.*	Melfort							1					1	1	
	Saskatoon				1					2	5		8	5	
	Setting Lake										1		1		
	Shellbrook								1				1	1	
	Tisdale										1		1	1	
	The Pas				1					1	3		5		
	Thicket Portage										1	1	2		
	Vonda										1		1	1	
	Wadena										1		1	1	
	Wakaw										1		1	1	
	Watrous										1		1	1	
	On Command										1		1		
	Total "F" Division			1	3			3	6	4	36	5	58	42	34
"G"	Edmonton			1	1			2	2	5	13	6	30	29	
	Andrew										1		1	1	
	Beaver Crossing									1			1	1	
	Coalspur										1		1	1	
	Camrose									1	1		2	2	
	Castor										1		1	1	
	Clyde									1	1		2	2	
	Coronation									1			1	1	
	Daysland										1		1	1	
	Edson				1						4		5	4	
	Fort Saskatchewan								1		1		2	2	
	Hardisty										1		1	2	
	Jasper										1		1	1	
	Lacombe									1	1		2	2	
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1	
	Morinville								1		1		2	2	
	Pocahontas										1		1	1	
	Provost										1		1	1	
	Stekler				1						1		2	1	
	Stoney Plain								1				1	1	
	St. Paul de Metes										1		1	2	
	Tofield									1			1	1	
	Vegreville							1					1	1	
	Vermilion									1			1	1	
	Wainwright										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin								1				1	1	
	On Command		1		1			1	1		5		9	1	
	Total "G" Division		1	1	4			4	7	12	39	6	74	65	
"K"	Lethbridge			1	1			1	4	1	17	2	27	18	
	Coutts								1		2		3	4	
	Empress									1	1		2	2	
	Grassy Lake								1		1		2	2	
	Irvine							1			2		3	3	
	Manyberries										1		1	1	
	Medicine Hat				1				1		3		5	6	
	Medicine Lodge									1		1	2	1	
	Milk River										2		2	3	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1	1	1	3	2	
	Suffield										1		1	1	
	Sundial										2		2	2	
	Stirling										1		1	1	
	Warner										1		1	1	
	Wild Horse									1			1	2	
	Writing on Stone									1			1	1	
	On Command													8	
	Total "K" Division			1	2			2	7	6	35	4	57	58	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total	Horses.	Dogs.
"M"	Fort Churchill			1					1		7		9		32
	Fullerton								1		1		2		16
	Fort Nelson								1		1		2		1
	On Command			1	1			1		1	3		7		
	Total "M" Division			2	1			1	3	1	12		20		49
"N"	Athabaska			1				1	1	1	5	2	11	9	
	Chipewyan								1			1	2		5
	Dunvegan										1		1	1	
	Fort Macpherson								1		2		3		3
	Fort McMurray								1		1		2		3
	Fort Resolution									1		1	2		5
	Fort Simpson									1	1		2		4
	Fort Vermilion								1				1	1	
	Grande Prairie										1		1	1	
	Herschell Island				1					1	2		4		3
	Lac la Biche										1		1	1	
	Lake Saskatoon							1			1		2	5	
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1		2	3	7	8	
	Mirror Landing													1	
	Peace River Crossing							1			2	1	4	5	
	Sawridge										1		1	1	
	Smith Landing				1						2		3	2	5
	Sturgeon Lake										1		1	1	2
	Wabasca										1		1		4
	Total "N" Division			1	3			3	6	4	24	8	49	36	34

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District	1	1	2	11	1	1	14	21	40	605	19	716	374	
Maple Creek District			1	2			2	5	6	29	7	52	63	
Dawson District			1	2			3	6	2	32	3	49	23	22
Battleford District			1	2			4	5	3	39	4	58	59	
Macleod District			1	4	1		5	4	9	39	11	74	60	
Calgary District			1	2			2	9	7	33	7	61	55	
Prince Albert District			1	3			3	6	4	36	5	58	42	34
Edmonton District		1	1	4			4	7	12	39	6	74	65	
Lethbridge District			1	2			2	7	6	35	4	57	58	
Hudson Bay District			2	1			1	3	1	12		20		49
Athabaska District			1	3			3	6	4	24	8	49	36	34
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1914	1	2	13	36	2	1	43	79	94	923	74	1268	835	139

PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING "B" DIVISION, DAWSON, Y.T.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "B" division for the year ended 30th September, 1914, as follows:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

The large mining companies are working to their full capacity; 1913 was a record year for the length of time the dredges worked, and the working time during the present year will be even longer. Owing to the exceptionally heavy rains which have continued almost daily since June, the season has been an ideal one for the miner who, in previous years, has often suffered from the scarcity of water.

The Threadgold Company is still clearing ground in the vicinity of Granville and Quartz creeks, but no further work has been done.

The Mayo district is booming, a considerable quantity of ore has been mined and sent to smelters outside with extraordinary showing in gold, silver, and lead.

A reported find near Rampart House took a few prospectors to that part of the country, but the result was not encouraging.

There was a stampede to the Sixty-mile, and a large tract was staked. The Yukon Gold Company took options on these and did a considerable quantity of drilling, but without finding sufficient to authorize the expense of putting in a dredge.

The Pueblo Mine struck a very rich vein at 400 feet late this summer.

Business generally throughout the Yukon has been good. Crops, where farming is done, have been good; oats have been ripened in the vicinity of Dawson. At the Hay ranch, at Tagish, 100 tons of hay have been put up; the majority has been sold to an Atlin firm at $40 a ton.

Owing to the purchase by the White Pass Company of all the steamers formerly belonging to the Northern Commercial Company, and so doing away with all competition, rates have gone back to the old prices, in some instances advancing. This has increased the price of most commodities over that of last year, when the two companies were competing for the transportation business. In spite of this, there has been considerable tourist travel.

Should the present war, in which the Empire is involved, unfortunately be prolonged to next summer, it is likely that this travel will be greatly increased, as European travel will be cut off.

CRIME.

The following is a list of cases, entered and dealt with during the year:—

List of Cases entered and dealt with in Yukon during the year 1913-14.

Classification.	Awaiting from last year.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the person:—					
Assault, common		23	14	9	
Assault, causing bodily harm		5	3	1	*1
Intimidation		3		3	
Threatening life		2		2	
Threatening to extort money		2	1	1	
Murder		2	1	1	
Offences against property:—					
Theft		11	6	5	
Theft from dwelling	1	6	6	1	
False pretenses					
Cruelty to animals		1	1		
Wilful damage		2	2		
Offences against public order:—					
Carrying concealed weapons		1	1		
Against religion, morals, etc.:—					
Drunk and disorderly	1	52	49	4	
Keeping common gaming house		1	1		
Gambling		9	9		
Frequenters in gaming house		22	8	14	
Vagrancy	1		1		
Swearing in public place		2	2		
Keeper of bawdy house		2	1		*1
Cheating at play		2		2	
Living on avails of prostitution		1		1	
Offences against the Indian Act:—					
Supplying liquor to Indians		10	8	2	
Having liquor in possession		8	6	2	
Intoxication		13	12	1	
Having liquor in Indian cabin		1	1		
Against Yukon ordinances:—					
Selling liquor during prohibited hours		2	2		
Selling liquor without license		10	10		
Selling liquor to drunken person		1	1		
Interdiction		1		1	
Drunk while interdicted		2	1	1	
Insanity		3	2	1	
Having diseased hogs in storage		1	1		
Having diseased hogs in possession		1	1		
Pollution of streams		1	1		
Wages		9	8	1	
Unlawful export of foxes		1			1
Administration of law and justice:—					
Obstructing peace officer		1	1		
Resisting arrest		3	3		
Against the Immigration Act					
Entering Canada by stealth		3	3		
Against the Shipping Act:—					
Stowaways		2	2		
Against city by-laws—					
Hawking without license		1	1		
Ringing false fire alarms		1	1		
Totals	3	224	171	53	3

* Out on bail, left the country.

The following is a brief résumé of the most serious cases, two only really come under that heading:—

On the 11th June a body was found floating in the river at Whitehorse. It was trussed with willow, bound to it lengthwise, three at the back and two in front. The post-mortem showed clearly that it was a case of murder, and at the inquest it came out that the deceased was an Italian named Dominico Melis. A verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown was returned. Warrants were issued for the arrest of George Ganley and Romolo Caesari. They were both arrested near Dawson by Detective Sergeants Mapley and MacBrayne. These men were sent to Whitehorse, and later Caesari was committed for trial on the charge of murder by Police Magistrate Geo. L. Taylor. The case against Ganley was dismissed. A bench warrant was obtained to retain the latter in custody as a witness.

On the 11th June, Alfred Goss was arrested in Whitehorse on a charge of assault inflicting grievous bodily harm. There was a strong suspicion that if not actually implicated in the murder of Melis, he at least knew something about it. On the charge of assault he was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, together with a fine or further term of imprisonment if not paid. This enables us to hold him for further investigation, and to give evidence at the trial of Caesari if necessary.

On the 14th July, Joseph André was arrested at Forty-mile by Sergeant Thompson charged with stabbing Louis Lavoie in the back with a knife. No defence was made, the accused admitting his guilt. He was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 18th April, Dan Sullivan was arrested by Detective Sergeant Mapley on warrant charging him with assault causing actual bodily harm to Pat Dugan. The latter was struck on the elbow with a draw knife and a piece taken out of the joint. The case was adjourned and accused admitted to bail, himself in $500, and two sureties of $250 each. Sullivan jumped his bail and was traced to Eagle City, Alaska, where we lost track of him.

On the 29th September last year, W. A. Fuerst was convicted of theft of gold dust from a dwelling-house at Carmacks and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour by Police Magistrate Taylor at Whitehorse. The case was appealed on a technicality and a new trial ordered. The prisoner was again tried by Mr. Taylor and pleading guilty, was given the same sentence, the time he had already served to count on new sentence.

On the 20th August, Willie Mellish, a boy of 12 years of age, was arrested for theft from dwelling-house. For some time various sums of money had been stolen from a cabin in Dawson during the absence of the owner. Reg. No. 5586 Constable Campbell, H., was detailed and cached himself in the house. About 7 p.m. he heard some one enter through a window and found this boy standing beside a bureau with money which had been marked and left on top, in his hand. A purse previously stolen was found on him. The boy confessed to having entered the cabin five or six times previously and stolen money. He unscrewed the mosquito netting screen from a window, entered the house, took whatever he could find, and went out by the door, then replacing the window screen. The screw driver used was cached under a plank. He had been convicted of theft from a till in a store about two years ago. There is no reformatory here and the boy was released on suspended sentence, the father guaranteeing to look after him.

About 2 a.m. on the morning of the 21st September, two masked men entered the Boss Bakery, South Dawson, and held up the baker, Alfred Landry, tying his hands and feet and placing a gunny sack over his head. About this time a man named Oril Genest entered the bakery to get a pail of water, and he was assaulted and struck on the head with the butt end of a revolver and rendered unconscious. The two men obtained about $80 from the till and from Landry's pockets, but they fortun-

ately overlooked a roll containing $250 which he had in his vest pocket. Both men were much excited, and could not give a very comprehensive statement of what did take place, nor a good description of the hold-up men.

The trial of Romolo Caesari, for the murder of Dominico Melis commenced on the 24th instant. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and he was sentenced by Mr. Justice Macaulay to be hanged on the 5th February, 1915.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

A large number of letters have been received inquiring for missing relatives. Every effort has been made to obtain the required information, but when inquiries are made for persons who were supposed to come north as far back as eighteen or twenty years ago, it is not to be wondered at if the information cannot always be given.

INDIGENTS.

Any assistance given is charged to the Territorial Government. A number of Russians who were lured north from Vancouver by one of their own countrymen had to be assisted. Unfortunately this man kept just inside the dividing line of fraud and could not be got at.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers in this division are all in good condition. Those in use are inspected weekly.

There are two 7-pr. muzzle-loading guns and two maxims in the division; all are in good condition, although the 7-prs. are long out of date. One maxim has gun carriage, as well as tripod equipment.

The annual revolver practice was held, and returns forwarded. Some of the ammunition is very poor, a large number of mis-fires being the result.

INDIANS.

Drunkenness amongst the Indians in this vicinity has not been so prevalent as in the past, some stiff sentences of imprisonment without the option of a fine have made them more chary of getting into the hands of the police. Even heavy fines do not deter these people from drinking. At Whitehorse this system is followed, and the cases are more frequent than in Dawson.

The Rev. John Hawksley has been appointed to the charge of the Indians in the territory. This has relieved the police of a considerable amount of work, although in all outlying districts we still deal with them.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, RENEWALS, ETC.

Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in the post this year. Authority was received to paint all the frame buildings and colour those built of logs; to replace the old worn out wooden shingles with steel ones; to line the quarters occupied by the officer commanding, Inspector Tedford and Staff-Sergeant Bell with beaver board, and to re-floor part of officers' quarters where required; to re-floor the down-stairs part of the barracks and canteen building and paint the same throughout inside. With the exception of the inside work in the barrack building, this work has all been completed, and the old town station has been made into one room and lined with beaver board for use as a barrack room, to increase the accommodation. The quarters were also "jacked up," new supports and joists put in some places where the old ones had warped and sunk. The whole of this work was done with police and prison labour. We were fortunate in having a prisoner, who was a painter and decorator, and who had worked in San Francisco after the fire in lining the houses

with beaver board. He was a skilled artisan, and has done splendid work. The quarters look well, and will be much warmer than formerly. To have hired men at Yukon prices for this work would have cost in the neighbourhood of $2,000.

There has not been time to paint the inside of the barrack building yet, but this will be done before winter.

Authority was also received for painting the barracks at Whitehorse. This work is not yet completed, and part of it may have to stand over until next year.

The sewerage system authorized to be installed last year was completed late in November and works well. The sanitary arrangements of the post are now excellent. The delay arose through the necessity of getting the water system installed, the same men having to do both.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good standing. Only a small profit is put upon the goods, but all stock is paid for. It is much appreciated by the men.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Quality of all articles received has been good. I hope to receive the articles requisitioned for before close of navigation.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been excellent.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments has been diminished by the withdrawal of the men from the White River and Kluahne districts, which I did not consider any longer necessary. One has been established at Rampart House, and one placed at Indian river.

Two more detachments will be placed on the Dawson-Whitehorse trail this winter, in addition to the usual one at Pelly Crossing.

Reg. No. 5529 Constable Pearkes, G.R., was placed at the Summit between Whitehorse and Skagway during part of the summer to assist the immigration officer there, and did excellent work.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The number of men in the post does not admit of drills.

DOGS.

We have now twenty-seven dogs in the division. This is two over strength authorized, but in order to obtain the last four dogs the team of six had to be purchased. Two of these will be sold as soon as possible. All these dogs are large, young, and well broken. Twenty-two (22) are at Forty-mile, and five (5) at Rampart House.

FORAGE.

Local contractors supplied this which was of excellent quality. Price is higher than last year owing to there being no competition now in transportation. The Dawson contractor obtained the contract for Whitehorse also, his prices being considerably lower.

FIRE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Owing to the Dawson City Water and Power Company raising the price for water supply, and cutting off the supply entirely on the consumers refusing to pay increased

rate, a system was put in supplying the barracks, Government House, Good Samaritan hospital, administration building, and two private houses on the line. The old rate of $80 per month was charged, and a hydrant put in the barracks at a rate of $75 per month. This, with the stand pipes in quarters, to which rubber hose is attached, at all times, gives good fire protection. In addition there are a number of fire extinguishers and fire buckets.

Owing to the continuous wet weather this summer there were practically no forest fires.

In Dawson, forty-seven fire alarms were rung during the year, viz., thirty-eight fire and nine false alarms. Approximate damage done $5,465, not including the office building.

About 8.20 on the morning of Sunday the 8th of March the headquarters offices here were discovered to be on fire. The fire had apparently started in the coal chute at the back of the building. The offices were log with cotton lining and ceilings and everything was as dry as tinder. The whole inside of the building was a mass of flames when discovered and was a total loss. Quick action in getting the barrack hose out and prompt response of the city fire brigade deluged the interior with water and so soaked some of the records that they were not legible. Contents of safes were practically uninjured.

The fire did not start from the furnace or pipes, as the under part of the floor was not even scorched.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The coal furnaces installed last year have proved satisfactory. The coal supplied this year on contract is of better quality than last, being mined from a greater depth, and some improvements have also been made in the machinery at the mine.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Since receipt of the new harness requisitioned for, we are well supplied. All harness and saddlery is in good order.

GAME.

Game is very scarce this year. A few caribou were in the hills about 40 miles west of here, but there are almost no grouse or ptarmigan. The cold, wet summer no doubt spoilt the eggs and killed off most of the young birds. Moose are fairly plentiful in the Stewart river district. Ducks and geese are also in fair numbers.

Fox farming is doing well, and a large number of foxes have been caught and sold.

A Territorial Ordinance was passed this year prohibiting the exporting of any live fox not born in captivity, or which had been in captivity for at least two years, and also preventing the hunting, killing, or taking of any fox under one year of age, between the 1st April and 1st June. This will, to a great extent, prevent the depletion of foxes in the territory, which would otherwise have occurred through cubs being captured and sold to fox farmers outside the Yukon.

Tagish Jim, an Indian, sold his foxes for $1,000, and bought a gasoline launch.

HEALTH.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lachapelle deals fully with this subject in his report, attached hereto.

I regret to report that Inspector A. E. Acland is in hospital at Whitehorse with typhoid fever. He was admitted on the 28th August. He is progressing favourably.

HORSES.

There are twenty-three (23) on muster roll. Of these, two are good ponies. All horses are in good conditions and fit for work.

INSPECTIONS.

Detachments have been inspected by an officer as frequently as possible during the year. The headquarters post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

The Dawson-Macpherson patrol was made during the winter of 1913-14. Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster, W.J.D., was in charge as far as Fort Macpherson, and from there he went on to Rampart House where he has since been. Reg. No. 4212 Corporal. Hocking, W., went with the above patrol, returning from Fort Macpherson to Dawson. Indians with dog trains were hired for this patrol. Quick time was made. The snow was comparatively light last winter. This patrol takes nearly three months on the round trip, including time spent at Macpherson. Corporal Hocking's report is attached hereto.

Frequent patrols were made from Dawson and Whitehorse during the year.

MINING.

This has been successful during the year. The abundance of water has greatly helped both the companies and the individual miners. A strike was again reported on the Sixty-mile and some good prospects found. The Yukon Gold Company took options on the claims located and did a considerable amount of drilling. The result apparently was not sufficiently good over the whole ground to warrant the expense of putting in a dredge.

The district around Mayo is still progressing. Mr. W. McWhorter has shipped several hundred tons of remarkably rich ore to the smelters, and intends getting about a thousand tons to the Stewart river this winter ready to ship on the opening of navigation next year.

The White river district is without doubt very rich in minerals, but is more for large companies than for individual miners. The Chisana gold fields, just across the line, have been a disappointment. Some good "pockets" have been found, but the metal is not spread over any considerable area.

The Five Fingers Coal Company have made still further improvements in their plant and are mining at a greater depth. The quality of the coal is excellent. About 2,000 tons have been shipped to Whitehorse for use of the railway and mines.

The Lone Star mine paid this year. The Bear Creek Mining Company, Limited, showed satisfactory returns from a small four stamp-mill.

There is but little change in the various mining districts from those reported last year. Numbers of men are scattered through the various creeks and most are making at least good wages. A strike was reported on the Porcupine this summer, but it has not amounted to much up to the present. A number of men who went on the small stampede have come out for winter supplies and are returning there to prospect further. Both the large companies, the Yukon Gold Company and the Canadian Klondike Mining Company have many years before them, before their ground is worked out. A considerable number of miners are still in the White River district and some more are going in after the freeze-up. A number of claims were lately staked on the Snag, a tributary of the White, in consequence of one miner striking good pay.

SUPPLIES.

The quality of all supplies received from Ottawa and Regina, as well as locally, is excellent.

TRANSPORT.

All transport in the division is in good repair and is sufficient for requirements.

The gasoline launch broke down completely this summer, and the cost of repairing the engine would be so great that nothing was done with it. The hull of the boat is unsuitable for these rivers, and the horse-power is too small.

Another launch was contracted for, but owing to a disagreement regarding the build nothing has been done so far. Other designs will be submitted for your approval shortly and the boat can be ready for next spring work.

The present launch has been dismantled and will be wintered at Dawson thus saving the expense of taking her up river, a matter of $200. This launch would be worth putting in order if one was required at Carcross for use on the lake, for which purpose she would be suitable.

GENERAL.

The Northern Light, Power and Coal Company shut down early, doing practically no business outside of supplying the requirements of their electric light plant.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

One hundred and sixty-one small boats arrived from up river, carrying 462 passengers.

Thirteen steamers made ninety-five trips from up river points, carrying 1,708 passengers.

Eleven steamers made thirty-five trips from lower river points, carrying 1,044 passengers.

Ten steamers made ninety departures from Dawson for up river points, carrying 2,904 passengers.

Nine steamers made thirty-four departures from Dawson for lower river points, carrying 725 passengers.

Three gasoline launches made one trip each from lower river points, carrying 26 passengers.

One gasoline launch made six trips from Dawson to and from up river points, carrying twenty passengers.

Mail.—

Mail arriving from Whitehorse, during season	8,281 sacks
Mail arriving from lower river points	413 sacks
Mail leaving Dawson for up river points	2,324 sacks
Mail leaving Dawson for down river points	1,574 sacks

Freight.—

Freight received from up river	13,718 tons
Freight received from lower river	1,635 tons
Freight leaving for up river	1,140 tons
Freight leaving for down river	3,272 tons
Not included in above, hides	500
pelts	1,000

Live stock.—

Arriving in Dawson, steers	884
sheep	680
hogs	180

Shipped to Alaskan points steers	510
sheep	180
hogs	90
Refrigerated meats—	
Arriving in Dawson, steers	300
sheep	500
hogs	110

Attached are reports from Inspector E. Telford, in command of the Whitehorse sub-district during Inspector A. E. Acland's absence through illness; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle, and Reg. No. 4212 Corporal Hocking, W., on Macpherson patrol.

On the outbreak of the war with Germany and Austria, recruits were called for for one year's service to strengthen this force. Although good terms were offered they were not sufficient to induce men to throw up good positions in this country to join for ordinary police duty. Only five men joined, and three of these were ex-constables. Had the police been allowed to go on foreign service there would have been no difficulty in getting recruits, both ex-members and others. This division almost to a man volunteered for service immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, and heard with great regret that none of our force were to be allowed to go to the front. Five Imperial reservists: Constable R. Dooley of the Munsters; Greenaway, W., Coldstream Guards; Hull, F., Royal Horse Artillery; Harvey, H. T., Worcesters; and King, H. R., 21st Lancers, were called to the colours and left here on the 21st instant.

Mr. Jos. W. Boyle, general manager of the Canadian Klondike Mining Company is equipping a battery of fifty men with quick-firing guns—Maxims or Colts—for service at the front. They sail in a few days, before navigation closes.

Since the destruction of the office building in March last the "old court-house" just outside the barrack grounds, has been used. It has good accommodations but is rather far away if anyone is required. This building is heated by wood burning furnaces—about 150 cords of wood are likely to be required. The stairway to upper part has been partitioned off and the heating pipes cut off, so possibly a less quantity will suffice.

Under "Mining," I omitted to mention that the "Engineer Mine," although only small, is doing well. It employs about twenty men.

The Treadgold Company has closed the hydraulic work at Granville. Men are now employed widening and strengthening the sluice ditches; about eighty men are employed.

There has been a small stampede to Hunters' Cabin creek; coarse gold was found at a depth of 5 feet on discovery, and twenty-five claims have been staked. The creek is not believed to be rich, although fair wages may be made.

In conclusion, I would bring to your notice the assistance I have received from all ranks. A great deal of work has been done in the post in addition to regular police duties, and all have thrown themselves heartily into and taken an interest in the work.

Inspector E. Telford has given me the greatest assistance at all times, and is now in Whitehorse in command during the illness of Inspector A. E. Ackland.

A great deal of extra work has been thrown upon the office staff, more particularly in the case of Reg. No. 3247 Staff-sergeant Bell, A.L., on account of the greater part of the records, etc., having been lost in the fire which destroyed the headquarters office in March last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.,*
Commanding "B" Division.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for year ending this date, as follows:—

I regret having absolutely no data for my report prior to the 9th March, 1914, as all records, books, etc., were destroyed on the 8th March, 1914, in the fire which destroyed the "B" Division offices.

The health of all ranks during the year has been excellent, no serious cases arising, and no deaths occurring.

Reg. No. 3045 Staff-sergeant Joy, G.B., was in hospital for four days with an attack of tonsilitis. He made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

Since the 9th March I treated thirteen cases, all of which made good recoveries and were returned to duty.

During the same period, with exception of P. P. No. 5 (Smith) I treated seventeen cases in the guard-room. P. P. No. 5 (Smith) was in hospital for forty-five days, suffering from goitre and varicocele. I operated on him for these ailments, and also cut off a growth from the thumb of the right hand. He made a good recovery. I attach list of cases treated, both in the force and in the guard-room.

The sanitary condition of the barracks and the guard room is good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. LACHAPELLE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

LIST OF CASES treated in Barracks to 30th September, 1914.

Ailment.	No. of cases.	No. days treatment.	Remarks.
Sprains	2	20	Made good recovery.
Influenza	3	11	"
Indigestion	1	1	"
Tonsilitis	1	7	"
Arthritis	1	1	"
Abscess	2	5	"
Bronchitis	3	5	"
Totals	13	50	"

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List of Cases treated in the Guard-room to 30th September, 1914.

Ailment.	No. of cases.	No. days treatment.	Remarks.
Goitre	1	45	Made good recovery.
Infected sores	4	4	"
Neuralgia	1	1	"
Otorrhoea	1	1	"
Metrorrhagy	1	3	"
Alcoholism	1	5	"
Insomnia	1	1	"
Diarrhoea	1	1	"
Beucorrhoea	1	2	"
Bronchitis	1	1	"
Insanity	2	30	"
Sprains	1	1	"
Varicocele	1	30	"
Totals	17	125	"

Certified correct,

J. O. LACHAPELLE.

Act. Asst. Surgeon.

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

Dawson, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the "B" Division guard-room, used as the common jail and penitentiary for the Yukon Territory, for the year ended 30th September, 1914:

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1914	11
Received during the year, male	78
" " " female	3
Lunatics, male	3
" female	..
Total	95

Prisoners in cels midnight, September 30, 1914	3
Da ly average	7.285
Maximum in any one day	12
Min'mum in any one day	3
Number of lunatics received	3

Of these three lunatics, two after being held for examination for several days failed to show any sign of improvement, and were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster, the other after a short detention recovered and was discharged.

SYNOPSIS OF PRISONERS CONFINED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

Offence.	Years.	Months.		Total.
	4	12	3	
Housebreaking and theft	1	1	....	
Assault with intent, etc.	.....	1	.....	
Liquor to Indians	.....	.....	1	
Total	1	2	1	4

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
English	5	.....	5
American	11	.....	11
French	2	.....	2
French Canadian	3	.....	3
German	3	.....	3
Scandinavian	14	.....	14
Scotch	4	.....	4
Canadian	12	.....	12
Irish	8	.....	8
Japanese	1	.....	1
Indian	9	2	11
Slavonian	1	.....	1
Australian	4	.....	4
Italian	1	.....	1
Belgian	2	.....	2
Hungarian	1	.....	1
Negro	.....	1	1
Total	81	3	84

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

Prisoners conduct has been very good; there were only four minor breaches of discipline, and these were all dealt with by the officer commanding, as warden of the jail and penitentiary. Two penitentiary prisoners were released on the expiration of their sentence; this leaves only one convict, and his sentence will expire in December next. It is gratifying to notice that crime among the native sons is apparently on the decrease; there having been only eleven convictions against the Indians compared with twenty-three in 1913.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail has been up to the standard, being good and ample in quantity. All the cooking is done in the division mess and the food is carried over and distributed in the jail.

The prisoners have, amongst other things, whitewashed and painted the barracks and jail buildings, cleaned and repaired drains, ditches, repaired and built fences and delivered coal, and dug trenches for the new water system.

JAIL BUILDINGS.

The buildings are in good repair, and their appearance is considerably improved and brightened by the repainting of them this summer. The coal furnaces installed last fall which replaced the old wooden ones, proved their worth last winter, it being no trouble to keep the jail at an even temperature, this being an impossibility before; this and the installation of a water system and flush toilets in the jail, has made it most convenient and as comfortable as it is possible for such a place to be.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing is of good quality and has all been supplied from the quartermaster stores, except underclothing for one prisoner whose girth was abnormal; this was purchased locally.

LUNATICS.

The number of insane patients shows a decrease of one compared with 1913, and eight compared with 1912. One of these was a very old man and suffered from senile decay, and as there did not appear any hope of his recovery he was transferred to New Westminster asylum. The other had had family troubles for several years, and this combined with recent business troubles seemed to have preyed on his mind to such an extent that he broke under the strain, and as he, after being held under medical examination for some time, did not appear to improve in the slightest, the judge deemed it advisable to recommend his removal to the asylum. The third man after being held here for eight days, recovered and was discharged.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. JOY, *S. Sergt,*

Reg. No. 3045.

SYNOPSIS of Prisoners confined in Dawson Jail and Penitentiary for year ended September 30, 1914.

OFFENCE.	PENITENTIARY.			COMMON JAIL.																	
	Years.			Months.						Days.				Fined.	Discharged.	Suspended Sentence.	Transferred.	Awaiting Trial.	Jumped Bail.	Withdrawn.	Total.
	4	3	2	12	9	6	3	2	1½	30	14	10	7								
Confined midnight 30-9-13	1	1	1		1	1				6											11
Drunk and Disorderly										1		1		30	7	2					41
Drunk whilst interdicted															1						1
Resisting arrest										2	1										3
Theft				1				1		2					2	2					8
Assault				1						1	2			4		2					10
Insanity															1		2				3
Intoxicated (Indian Act.)										5					1						6
Liquor to Indians (Indian Act.)							3														3
Having liquor in possession (Indian Act.)											1			1							2
Keeper of common gaming house										1											1
Keeper of bawdy house								1													1
Creating disturbance																1					1
Breach Shipping Act									2												2
Having stolen goods in possession															1						1
Assault with intent, etc																			1	1	2
Threatening assault							1								1						2
Murder																		1			1
Total	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	18	4	1		35	14	7	2	1	1	1	99
Confined in jail, 30-9-14	1			1			1														3

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. TELFORD, COMMANDING WHITE HORSE SUB-DISTRICT.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., 17th September, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as annual report of the White Horse Sub-District of "B" Division, for the year ending September 30th, 1914:—

I arrived from Dawson on September 7th and took over command of the Sub-District from Sergt. Head, Inspector Acland having been placed in hospital on August 28th, suffering from Typhoid Fever.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Business has averaged about the same as last year, at one time the Chisana diggings were thought to be going to benefit this district, but any travel into that district has practically ceased, via Whitehorse and Kluahne. The Copper mines having shut down here on account of the war, will make things considerably quieter.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Assistance was rendered to the Immigration Department at the White Pass Summit, one man being stationed there from April 4th to June 21st.

The Customs were assisted at Kluahne by the Constable in charge of that detachment examining goods passing through to the Chisana district between November and June.

The Indian Department have been assisted in the care of the sick and destitute Indians, who have been furnished with provisions, etc. when necessary.

And members of this detachment assisted by a female searcher have performed the duties of searching passengers and baggage, leaving the territory via Whitehorse, in connection with the Ordinance for the exportation of Gold Dust from the Yukon territory.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments at Kluahne and White Pass were withdrawn, Carcross being the only detachment kept open at the present time.

HORSES.

There are six horses on charge here. One pack horse, Reg. No. 238, mentioned as strayed in last annual report was afterwards found dead and struck off by G.O. 8684. The horses now on charge are well suited to the requirements of this sub-district.

TRANSPORT.

The wheel and sleigh transport is in good repair, minor repairs having been from time to time attended to by our own men.

STORES.

The stores here are in good order.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract have been satisfactory and economical in every way.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

The detachment buildings are in good repair, and are all being repainted.

CRIME.

There has been a greater number of criminal cases during the year, owing chiefly in the Indian cases to their being in possession of more money than usual, obtained from disposal of furs and live foxes.

The most serious case, the "Melis murder case."

On June 11th the body of Dominico Melis was found in the river at Whitehorse. The skull was crushed, arms and ribs broken, and the body trussed up. Cesari Romolo, the dead man's partner and one George Ganley, an associate, were arrested on suspicion and brought before Police Magistrate G. L. Taylor at Whitehorse on July 31st. The charge against Ganley was dismissed and Cesari was sent up for trial. The trial of Cesari has been fixed for the end of September.

Alfred Goss, was arrested on June 14th at Whitehorse, for assault causing actual bodily harm, was tried by Police Magistrate G. L. Taylor on June 15th, convicted, and sentenced to 6 months, hard labour, and a fine of $95 and costs or in default an additional 6 months, hard labour.

DESTITUTES.

There have been no applications for relief here during the year, other than by Indians.

HEALTH.

During March there was an epidemic of dysentery around here, Inspector Acland being affected more severely than the majority of the other cases. The epidemic was attributed by Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Clarke to the use of the river water, which was pumped from an intake in front of the town, but water has since been hauled from above the town.

On the 28th August Inspector Acland was taken to the hospital with typhoid fever, but is now progressing very favourably, there have been no other cases of typhoid fever.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been made whenever practicable to the outlying districts.

MINING.

There has been a fairly good output from the Pueblo copper mine here up to the middle of September when it was shut down for the time being, owing to the war, a small staff being kept to maintain the mine in fit shape to start up again.

The stampede to the Chisana, Alaska, though not a complete failure, has not turned out of any benefit to this part of the territory.

The older placer camps have been very quiet during the past season and no fresh strikes of any consequence have developed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The fur catch for the past year, has been good. Several fox farms have been established. Game is fairly plentiful, moose being very numerous. Business men look for a very quiet winter, owing to the effect the war is expected to cause in all trade.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. TELFORD, *Insp.*,

Commanding Whitehorse Sub.-District.

List of cases entered and dealt with in the Whitehorse Sub.-District of the Yukon Territory from October 1, 1913, to September 18, 1914.

Classification.	Cases entered	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	2		1	1
Assault, common	6	3	3	
" causing bodily arm	3	2	1	
Intimidation	3		3	
Offences against property—				
Theft from a dwelling	5	4	1	
Wilful damage	2	2		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	*			
Offences against morality—				
Drunk and disorderly	11	11		
Gambling	4	4		
Cheating at play	2		2	
Vagrancy	1	1		
Living on avail of prostitution	1		1	
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Indians in possession of intoxicants	6	4	2	
Supplying intoxicants	9	7	2	
Being in possession of intoxicants in indian house	1	1		
Offences against Immigration Act—				
One entering by stealth—Two "Undesirables"	3	3		
Offences against Yukon Ordinances—				
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Order for payment of wages	9	8	1	
Unlawful export of foxes	1			1
Totals	75	56	17	2

* Pistols found on the persons entering Canada at White Pass Summit confiscated without further proceedings. Awaiting trial, Romeo Casari committed for trial.

Certified correct.

L. McLAUCHLAN, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 3322.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., 18th. September 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse Sub-District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the Whitehorse Detachment Guard room, a common jail, for the year ending September 30, 1914:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, 30-9-1913	1
Received during year, males	43
Received during year, females	1
Received during year, lunatics	2
Total prisoners confined	47
Total number in cells at midnight, 30-9-1914	3
Daily average	1.282
Maximum in any one day	6
Minimum in any one day	0

There have been 2 lunatics confined here enroute from Dawson to New Westminster.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	38		38
Indian	8	1	9
			47

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
American	8		8
Canadian	7		7
English	6		6
Irish	2		2
Welsh	1		1
Swede	6		6
Swiss	1		1
German	2		2
Indian	8	1	9
Russian	4		4
Italian	1		1
Totals	46	1	47

Number of common jail prisoners confined	6
Number of casuals confined	41
Total number confined	47

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, there has been no breach of discipline.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail has been first-class and the amount is sufficient. There is no kitchen attached to the jail, and the meals have been cooked by the detachment mess cook, this has proved satisfactory.

PRISON LABOUR.

The prisoners have been employed on the general fatigue work around barracks, splitting wood, painting, etc.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. HAYES, *Const.,*

Provost.

APPENDIX C.

CORPORAL W. HOCKING, DAWSON TO MACPHERSON AND RETURN.

Dawson, Y.T., March 6, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
"B" Division R.N.W.M. Police
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson and return, winter of 1914.

In compliance with your instructions I left Dawson about 10 a.m. on January 3, 1914, in company with Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster, W.J.D., and John Martin, Charles River, Andrew Joseph, and Jacob Njcoli (Indians) with four dog-teams of five dogs each; Reg. Nos. 5361 and 5541 Constables Clifford G. and Hull F., with team accompanied us to the mouth of the Twelve-mile river, 18 miles out from Dawson.

We carried about 70 pounds of mail newspapers, etc., for Fort Macpherson and Herschell island and also about 40 pounds of customs papers, stationery, etc., for Sergeant Dempster's use at Rampart House.

The route followed was the same as usual excepting we made a portage on the left limit of the Big Wind river leaving the river about 3 miles below Mount Deception and coming out on the river again about a mile below Wind City. This is about six miles shorter than following the river.

We arrived at Fort Macpherson about 3.30 p.m. on the 1st day of February, 1914, having been an even 30 days on the outgoing trip. We remained at Fort Macpherson until February 16th to give the dogs a good rest up and wait for the arrival of the Edmonton Mail Packet, which arrived at Macpherson from Fort Good Hope at 9 p.m. on the 12th of February. On the 16th of February I and the four Indians with dog teams left Fort Macpherson at 8.30 a.m. on the return trip back to Dawson, we carried about 35 pounds of mail on the return trip, Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster W. J. D. remained at Fort Macpherson making preparations to proceed to Rampart House. We arrived back in Dawson at noon on the 5th of March, having been 17½ days on the return trip.

Indians.—We met quite a number of Indians both going over and also coming back. On the way over 12 Indians with teams travelled with us from the mouth of the Twelve-mile to a point 30 miles down the Blackstone river, these Indians were all in good circumstances, having had an unusually good catch of fur. I was informed that 23 black and silver foxes besides other furs had been caught by them up to Christmas, this amongst a band of about 15 families. On the Big Wind river we came across two families, one on the Big Wind portage and one at the mouth of Hungry creek, numbering 11 all told. These had come from Macpherson along our route, having left Macpherson sometime during the month of November, 1913; they had killed sufficient moose for their needs. One old man was blind, and to him Sergeant Dempster gave a little grub, bacon, flour, etc. On the Peel river about 30 miles from Macpherson we came to five camps, and a few miles farther on there were four more. These two outfits were living chiefly on rabbits, they had left Macpherson only a few days before. On the return trip we met the same Indians on the Peel river, they had got some moose a few days before and were well supplied with meat then, excepting the two families we met just above the mouth of Mountain creek to whom I gave a little grub. We met six families camped near the head of Waugh creek on returning. These had just killed about 30 caribou so were well supplied with meat for some time.

Trails.—This year we were unusually lucky in having an old trail the greater part of the way. From the mouth of Twelve-mile to the Indian camp on the Blackstone we had a fairly good hard trail, from there on to the mouth of the Little Wind river, there was a trail with only about 6 inches of snow on it. This was the trail of some Indians who had come to Dawson from the Blacksand river. In one day after leaving this we came to a fresh trail about 5 miles from the mouth of the Little Wind river, and the next day we came to the camp of Indians who had come from Macpherson. Along the big portage there was about a foot of snow on the old trail, but this was much better than having to break a new trail.

Weather.—With the exception of the last week on the outgoing trip the weather was fairly mild. The last week it was exceedingly cold, the thermometer registering as low as 60 and 62 below zero some days.

Dogs.—We had twenty (20) dogs all of which were hired, the only good team was that of John Martin. The other Indians had very poor teams. John Martin informed me that he had urged them to feed up their dogs and have them in good condition before starting out, but they did not do so, consequently their dogs were not in condition for the trip, and I feel certain that if we had had to break a new trail and travel through deep snow most of the way, which is generally done, that we should have been very seriously handicapped and would have had to lay over and rest the dogs very often. Indian Jacob had to trade off one of his dogs for a better one at the Indian camp on the Blackstone only about 100 miles out, and on arrival at Trail river 90 miles from Macpherson he had to kill one of his dogs, it being played out and unable to work. On arrival at Fort Macpherson Indian Charlie had to kill two dogs out of his team and Indian Andrew one out of his, and purchase new ones for the return trip.

General.—Mr. V. Steffansson, Commander of the Canadian Aretic Expedition, arrived at Fort Macpherson on the 4th of February. The steamer *Karluk* of that expedition was frozen in off Point Barrow early in August last; for several days before the 22nd of August there was a strong wind which increased to a gale on that date and continued during the 23rd and 24th, during this gale the *Karluk* was carried out with the ice and has not since been heard off. Mr. Stefansson is of the opinion that she has a little better than an even chance of getting out safely, but she may drift with the ice for two or three years.

The gas schooners *Alaska* and *Mary Sachs* of the southern section of this expedition in charge of Dr. Anderson, are frozen in at Collinson Point about 180 miles west of Herschell Island.

The steam whaler *Belvedere,* Capt. Cottle, is frozen in about 80 miles west of Herschell Island, she has the police supplies on board.

The Gas. Schn. *Elvira* is wrecked off Icy Reef and about 10 miles off shore; her cargo was saved and taken aboard the *Polar Bear.*

The Gas. Schn. *Polar Bear* is frozen in about 12 miles west of the Belvedere. These boats are all coming in to Herschell Island.

The Gas Schn. *Anna, Ogla,* and *North Star,* are frozen in about 40 miles west of Herschell island. These two were going out; apparently no boat could get in to or out from Herschell island last season.

The natives at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island are in the same condition as usual as regards grub.

F. B. Williams and Emil Hebert, trappers, and J. Jacquot, trader, left Fort Macpherson for Dawson with three toboggans loaded with fur on the 5th of February. They were accompanied by one Indian.

Regarding Hubert Darrell, who perished somewhere near the Anderson river some three years ago. It was reported two years ago that some Eskimo had been in that

district and had seen a stake blazed with some writing on it. They were asked by Mr. Stefansson to cut off the part with the writing on it on their next visit and bring it in with them. I understand that the Eskimos have visited that district since then and have brought in a copy of what was written on the stake and gave it to the missionary at Kittegaryuit, an Eskimo village on the eastern branch of the Mackenzie river. Mr. Young of that mission says that he had the paper but he left it down at the mission and he does not remember anything of what was written on it. Mr. Phillips of the H.B.Co. at that point says that he read the paper and he thinks that Darrell mentions having been frozen twice and giving two dates, which he, Phillips, does not remember. Mr. Darrell's signature was on the stake.

There is very little left at our cache at Hart river. John Martin informed me that A. A. Knorr had been there and had taken some of it and had so reported to you by letter. The cache on Trail river was in good order; we did not touch it on the outgoing trip, but on returning we took on all the dry fish, 280 lbs. that was there, for dog feed, a fresh supply of dry fish will be placed in the cache from Macpherson for next winter.

Our provisions were of good quality and ample for our needs both going and coming. Martin and Andrew shot five Caribou on the divide between Waugh and Forrest creeks; we got these close to the trail and did not lose much time. This gave us plenty of fresh meat and some dog feed. Our dog feed consisted of 500 pounds of King salmon taken from Dawson and 762 pounds of dry caribou meat purchased from John Martin on Michelle creek; this gave us sufficient dog feed for the outgoing trip, and on the return trip our dog feed consisted of 300 pounds of dried white fish taken from Macpherson, 280 pounds picked up at our Trail river cache and 100 pounds of dry caribou meat purchased from Indian Robert on Forrest creek. This gave us sufficient dog feed for the return trip.

Wolf tracks were quite numerous on Michelle and Waugh creeks, and we heard wolves howling one day on Michelle creek. We saw quite a number of caribou on the divide between Waugh and Forrest creeks, and moose tracks were numerous along the Wind river and the Big portage, and ptarmigan were quite plentiful on some of the creeks along the route.

The Following is a Copy of the Diary.

Saturday, January 3, left Dawson at 10 in the morning and proceeded to the mouth of the Twelve-mile river arriving there at 3.30 in the afternoon, and reloaded toboggans, distance 18 miles.

Sunday, January 4, started from Twelve-mile roadhouse at 8 in the morning. Stopped for lunch at 11 in the morning, and camped at 4.30 in the afternoon, about 5 miles above the 10-mile camp. Messrs. Clegg and Wheeler travelled and camped with us and twelve Indians and teams also travelled with us. Trail good, distance 15 miles.

Monday, January 5, started at 7.30 in the morning. Stopped one hour for lunch at the saw-mill and arrived at the power-house at 2.30 in the afternoon. Mr. A. B. Clegg very kindly accommodated us there for the night, good trail. Distance 15 miles.

Tuesday, January 6, 26 below zero in the morning and 10 in the afternoon. Left power-house at 8 in the morning. Lunched at 11 in the morning. Mr. Wheeler caught up with us at lunch time with a phone message from Dawson to request Inspector Phillips to replenish cache on Trail river. Good trail 12 Indian teams ahead of us, camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, about 8 miles above big glacier, distance 20 miles.

Wednesday, January 7, 10 below in the morning, 20 in the afternoon. Cold head wind all day. Left camp at 8 in the morning, lunched at ten in the morning in last shelter below Seela pass, started at 11 in the morning. The glacier in the pass was dry and very slippery excepting one place where it was flooded right across, but we managed to get around it, caught up with the Indians at the foot of the pass, found

the glaciers on the Blackstone dry, good trail, camped at 4 in the afternoon just above Michelle's cabin on the Blackstone; distance 20 miles.

Thursday, January 8, 23 below zero in the morning and 10 in the afternoon, mild with light snowfall. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Some of the Indians were ahead of us and some behind us. The trail led up to Joseph's cabin some two miles out of our way, but it was better to follow the trail than to break a fresh one. Stopped at Indian camp and had lunch at 11.30 in the morning, and made willow grove and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, distance 18 miles.

Friday, January 9, 10 below in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Indian Jacob went back to Indian camp to get a new dog as one of his was played out and of no use for work; we arrived at Poplar grove at 12 noon, lunched and started again, got to first timber on Michelle creek at 5.30 in the afternoon and camped, trail getting a little heavier about 3 inches of snow on the old trail, distance 18 miles.

Saturday, January 10, 27 below in the morning and 8 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, arrived at Martin's camp at 9.30 in the morning. Weighed out 762 pounds of dry meat for dog feed and reloaded the toboggans. Lunched and started again at 1.30 in the afternoon. The teams travelled very slowly this afternoon as the loads were much heavier and the trail was also quite heavy, about 3 inches of snow on the old trail; distance 9 miles.

Sunday, January 11, 12 below in the morning, 17 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Had a fairly good trail with lots of glare ice, but struck water in several places. Nooned at 11.30 in the morning, and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon at the foot of Hart Mountain portage. Indians Andrew and Joseph went on up to the summit to break the trail, distance 15 miles.

Monday, January 12, 4 above in the morning, and afternoon, cloudy and warm. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Reached the summit at 10 in the morning. Reached the Little Hart river at 11.30 in the morning, and stopped for lunch. Reached Martin's cabin on the Big Heart river at 1.30 in the afternoon. Looked through the cache and there is left only 3 slabs bacon, 50 pounds flour and 3 bundles of fish. Reached the mouth of Waugh creek about 2.30 in the afternoon and camped at 4 in the afternoon on Waugh creek about 5 miles from the mouth. Had a fairly good trail most of the day but struck water in two places and lost a little time going around it, distance 14 miles.

Tuesday, January 13, cloudy and warm, 2 above in the morning, clear, 14 below in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Lost a little time on account of water below the canyon. Lunched at 11 in the morning at the lower end of the first glacier, had fairly good luck on the first and second glaciers on the creek but struck lots of water on the third, we avoided most of it but lost quite a little time, camped at 4 in the afternoon on the canyon portage, not encountered any deep snow as yet and when not on the glaciers have an old trail with only about 3 inches of snow on it, distance 16 miles.

Wednesday, January 14, clear, 8 below in morning, cloudy, 1 above in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, had no trouble with water on the upper glacier. Had lunch about half-way across the Waugh and Forrest creek divide, saw five caribou on the flat a short time before but they got away, saw another bunch of caribou lower down and John and Andrew went hunting. Started at 1 in the afternoon, and caught up with the hunters at 2.30 in the afternoon. They had shot five caribou, camped, and two teams went out and brought in the game, returning to camp at 4.30 in the afternoon, skinned the caribou and cut them up. Had a fairly good trail most of the day, distance 15 miles.

Thursday, January 15, 5 below in the morning and 14 in the afternoon, snowing all day. Broke camp and started at 8.15 in the morning, before leaving we cached one caribou for use on the return trip. Forrest creek was flooded for about two miles and

we had to go around but the rest of the way it was fairly good going. Noonel at 11.30 in the morning about 4 miles above the Little Wind river. Reached the Little Wind river at 2.30 in the afternoon, here we encountered a strong head wind with drifting snow on glare ice but not very cold, camped at 3 in the afternoon about 2 miles below mouth of Forrest creek. The strong wind continuing on late into the night, distance 14 miles.

Friday, January 16, 32 below in the morning and 18 in the afternoon. Clear and gale blowing down river all day. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, had good going to the portage and then for about two miles across the portage we found it fairly heavy going, after that we had glare ice nearly all day, with a strong wind blowing behind us and the snow drifting in clouds. Had lunch at 11.30 in the morning and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, distance 24 miles.

Saturday, January 17, 13 below in the morning; strong wind, 18 in the afternoon, clear and calm. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, we have now come to the end of our trail or rather to the point where the trail turns off from our route, and for a while we were breaking trail through fairly deep snow, Lunched at 11 in the morning, in the afternoon we struck a fresh trail about five miles from the Big Wind river, we followed this trail and found that it continued on down the Big Wind river. Camped at 3.30 in the afternoon. Distance 18 miles.

Sunday, January 18, 18 below in the morning, 38 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp at 8 in the morning, arrived at Indian camp on portage at 10 in the morning. There is one family of Indians camped here, 8 all told, one old man is blind and we gave him some grub, there is another camp three in number a little farther on. These Indians have come from Macpherson along our route having left there in November last, we are therefore ensured an old trail all the way, we stopped at this camp until after lunch as these people were relatives of John Martin's whom he had not seen for some time, we passed the other camp at the mouth of Hungry creek and camped for the night about three miles below Mount Deception at 4 in the afternoon. Had a good trail all day, Jacob, Charlie and Andrew with their teams are very slow, sometimes a mile or more behind the rest of the party. Distance 20 miles.

Monday, January 19, 34 below in the morning and in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. we left the river here the trail leading across a portage on the left limit and coming back to the river below Wind City, thus avoiding a big bend in the river and making the trail about 6 miles shorter than following the river, at 11 a.m. we came to an old Indian camp and made lunch there, from here there were two trails, we followed one and after a little over an hour's travel we came to a place where a moose had been killed and the end of the trail, and we then found that we were on the wrong trail, so we went back to the old camp and then followed the other trail, after travelling about two miles we reached a point where there were again two trails so decided to camp and investigate and finally found the right trail. The trail to-day was much heavier than it has been before. Distance 10 miles.

Tuesday January 20, 15 below in the morning, 2 in the afternoon. Light wind and snowing. Broke camp and started down stream at 8 a.m., stopped for lunch at 11.30 a.m. and got to the end of the portage about a mile below Wind City at 1 p.m. Reached the Peel river at 3 p.m. and camped at 4 p.m. three miles down. Along the Wind and Peel rivers the trail was badly drifted over which made it very heavy travelling in places. Distance 15 miles.

Wednesday, January 21, 4 above in the morning. Cloudy and 14 below in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Found trail a little heavier to-day. Lunched at 11 a.m. Found the trail did not lead across the Mountain Creek portage at the usual point but started in about a mile lower down, encountered some water on Mountain creek and had to cut our way through the brush, camped at 4 p.m. Distance 14 miles.

Thursday January 22, 18 below in the morning and 31 in the afternoon clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. The trail is heavier to-day than it has been anywhere along the route, about a foot of snow on the old trail, and the dogs are getting to travel very slow. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 4 p.m. about 2 miles below the hill where we branch off from the creek. Distance 14 miles.

Friday, January 23, 20 below and clear in the morning, zero and cloudy in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m., got to the foot of the pass at 9 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped near head of Cadinal creek at 4 p.m. Distance 9 miles.

Saturday January 24, 3 below in the morning and in the afternoon cloudy. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. arrived at Caribou river and had lunch at 11.30 a.m. Followed the river for about three miles and then started up the hill and camped on the timber-line of the Caribou-born Mountain at 3.30 p.m. There is still about a foot of snow on the old trail which makes it fairly heavy going. Distance 14 miles.

Sunday, January 25, 12 below and misty in the morning and 22 below and clear in the afternoon. There was a gale blowing during the night which threatened for a while to blow down our tent. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Reached the top of the mountain at 9 a.m. and turned north. It was very misty all morning and we could not see far but kept a straight course, we got down to the small scrubby spruce at 12 noon and had lunch, after starting in the afternoon we could not locate the old trail which we had lost up on the mountain, but we kept going and we finally picked up the trail again about the middle of the afternoon. Camped at 4 p.m. Distance 15 miles.

Monday January 26, 27 below in the morning and 40 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. and travelled in a direction a little to the east of north with Trail river showing on our left all the time when timber would permit us to see it. Trail exceedingly crooked. Lunched at 11 a.m, arrived at Trail river at 1.30 p.m. and camped 5 miles down at 4 p.m., one of Jacob's dogs is played out and he turned it loose. Distance 15 miles.

Tuesday, January 27, 40 below in the morning and 55 in the afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Lunched on the portage at 11.30 a.m., passed the cache on Trail river at 1 p.m. and got to the Peel river about 2 p.m. Camped at 3.30 p.m. about 3 miles down the Peel from the mouth of Trail river. Jacob shot one of his dogs this morning as it was played out and of no use for work. Distance 12 miles.

Wednesday, January 28, 53 below in the morning and 58 in the afternoon, clear and very cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. The trail is so difficult to find on the Peel that we did not trouble to look for it. The snow is only about a foot deep on the ice but is about twice that depth on the bars along the river. Lunched at 11.30 a.m., and camped at 3.30 p.m., owing to the extreme cold weather the dogs travelled very slowly to-day. Distance 12 miles.

Thursday, January 29, 58 below in the morning and 60 in afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 3.30 p.m. near the south end of the Seven-mile portage, found the trail very heavy which together with the exceedingly cold weather makes it very hard travelling. Distance 10 miles.

Friday January 30, 62 below in the morning and 60 in the afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 4 p.m. just above the north end of the Seven-mile portage, found the trail exceedingly heavy all day we did not go across the portage but followed the river all the way. Distance 14 miles.

Saturday, January 31, 62 below in morning and 53 in afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Struck new snowshoe trail at 10 a.m. and arrived at an Indian camp at 11 a.m. There were five families of Indians there and three families

a few miles farther down the river. These Indians had just come up from Macpherson a few days before. Stopped for lunch at the Indian camp and made night camp at 4 p.m. about 10 miles farther down. Found good trail from Indian camp on. Distance 17 miles.

Sunday, February 1, 53 below in morning and 45 in afternoon. Weather a little warmer; broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., got to William Huskie's cabin 8 miles from Macpherson at 11 a.m. Two of the dog teams were an hour behind the others in getting in. Had lunch and started again at 1.30 p.m. and arrived at Fort Macpherson at 3.30 p.m. Distance 22 miles.

Monday, February 2 to Sunday, February 15, stopping over at Fort Macpherson to rest up the dogs and waiting for the arrival of the Edmonton mail packet, which arrived on February 12.

Monday, February 16, 20 below in morning and 15 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Reg. No. 4212 Corporal Hocking W. and Indians John Martin, Charlie River, Andrew Joseph and Jacob Njooli with four dog teams of five dogs each left Fort Macpherson at 8.30 a.m. on the return trip back to Dawson, carrying 35 pounds of mail and about 600 pounds of provisions and dog feed. We stopped for lunch at 12 noon, and made camp at 4.30 p.m. on the right limit of the Peel river about 26 miles above Macpherson. Distance 26 miles.

Tuesday, February 17, 10 below in morning and 8 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., arrived at Indian camp at 11 a.m. Had lunch, continued on and made night camp just below Colin's cabin on Peel river, good trail. Distance 30 miles.

Wednesday, February 18, 28 below in morning, and 24 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., arrived at Trail River cabin at 11.30 a.m., lunched and reloaded toboggans taking on 280 pounds of dry fish for dog feed, travelled up Trail river in afternoon and made camp at 5.30 p.m. at the foot of the hill. Distance 30 miles..

Thursday, February 19, 4 below in morning and 2 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowstorm in morning. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., lunched at 12 noon, crossed the Caribou-born mountain and made camp at 6 p.m. about 2 miles from the Caribou river, a little heavy going about 2 inches of new snow on the trail. Distance 28 miles.

Friday, February 20, 2 below in morning and 4 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowfall all day. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made camp about 5 miles down Mountain creek at 5 p.m. Little heavy going, from 2 to 3 inches of new snow on trail. Distance 26 miles.

Saturday, February 21, 4 below in morning and 21 in afternoon, cloudy and snowing in morning and clear in afternoon. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. near mouth of creek, arrived at Indian camp on Peel river, about 3 miles above the mouth of Mountain creek at 2 p.m. Two families of Indians camped here; all the men were out hunting, four women and children in camp; they complained that they did not have much to eat there, as the men had been gone a long time and had not brought in any meat, so I gave them a little provisions that I could spare and continued on up river, and made night camp at 7 p.m. at the north end of the portage on the Big Wind river just below Wind City. Trail heavy and badly drifted in places. Distance 33 miles.

Sunday, February 22, 20 below in morning and 26 in afternoon, cloudy with very light snowfall all day. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and made night camp at 4.30 p.m. at south end of Big portage; trail heavy, about 4 inches of new snow on it; struck water in two places where the trail followed along a small creek, all of us got wet feet and had to stop and change our moccasins. Distance 20 miles.

Monday, February 23, 24 below in the morning and 22 in the afternoon; still snowing a little with light north wind. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m., and camped at 4.30 p.m. on Big Wind river about a mile below mouth of Little Wind; heavy going, trail almost full of new snow. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, February 24, 22 below in morning and 20 in afternoon, cloudy and still snowing. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 12 noon and made night camp at lower end of big glacier on Little Wind river; had heavy going all day, lots of new snow on trail. Distance 26 miles.

Wednesday, February 25, 22 below in morning and 21 in afternoon, cloudy with light wind. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at 5.30 p.m. about 16 miles up Forrest creek, fairly good going, lots of glare ice on the glaciers, struck water in three places but managed to get around it without losing much time. Distance 30 miles. Joe Taylor, trapper, and Indian Robert's family camped on Forrest creek near where we made night camp; Indian Roberts had left the camp about ten days before and gone to Dawson.

Thursday, February 26, 20 below in morning and 10 in afternoon, clear. Owing to the trail being so heavy with so much fresh snow on it, we are not travelling quite so fast as we expected to on the return trip, and our dog feed is getting short. I purchased 100 pounds of dry meat from Indian woman Mrs. Robert for dog feed and also one bundle of babiche for use in repairing snowshoes, weighed out the dry meat and reloaded toboggans and left camp at 8.30 a.m., arrived at head of Forrest creek at 11 a.m. and stopped for lunch; found our cache of fresh caribou meat all right and loaded some on the toboggans, arrived at Indian camp about 6 miles down Waugh creek at 4 p.m. and camped for the night; trail very heavy in places along the divide between Forrest and Waugh creeks. Distance 15 miles.

Friday, February 27, 18 below in morning and 22 in afternoon, cloudy, light snowfall in morning and clear in afternoon. Left camp at 7.00 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at Martin's cabin on Big Hart river at 4.30 p.m.; trail down Waugh creek fairly good, but lots of water on glaciers. Distance 25 miles.

Saturday, February 28, 26 below in morning and 10 in afternoon, clear. In looking through our cache on Hart river I found that two bundles of dry fish had been taken away since we passed it on the outgoing trip. There is now remaining at the cache, one sack flour, 50 pounds, 3 slabs bacon partly eaten by mice, and one small bundle of dry fish.

Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at 5 p.m. about 18 miles up Michelle creek from the Hart Mountain portage; found trail drifted full and very heavy travelling across portage and lots of water on the glaciers on Michelle creek. Distance 28 miles.

Sunday, March 1, 20 below in morning, 5 in afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and camped for the night at J. Martin's cabin on Xmas creek at 4.30 p.m. Trail badly drifted and very heavy going on the divide between Michelle and Xmas creeks. Indian Robert arrived at cabin returning from Dawson at 5 p.m. Distance 15 miles.

Monday, March 2, 8 below in morning and 12 in afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and camped at 3 p.m. at Michelle's cabin on the Blackstone river. Found trail fairly good to-day but dogs are getting tired out. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, March 3, 10 below in morning and 6 in afternoon, clear. Left camp at 6 a.m., arrived at Seela pass at head of Twelve-mile river at 9 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. about 10 miles down and reached the Twelve-mile power-house at 6 p.m., where Mr. A. B. Clegg very kindly accommodated us for the night. Trail fairly good all the way, strong wind blowing through the pass, lots of glare ice and also quite a lot of water on the glaciers along the Twelve-mile river. Distance 40 miles.

Wednesday, March 4, 5 below in morning and 2 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowfall in morning. Left the power-house at 8 a.m. Had lunch at the Ten-mile camp at 11 a.m. and arrived at the Twelve-mile roadhouse at the mouth of the Twelve-mile at 5 p.m. and remained there over night as the dogs were pretty well tired out. The Yukon Gold Company has about 12 men employed at the power-house and six four-horse teams hauling material and supplies up to the power-house from the mouth of the river. The trail from the power-house down to the mouth of the river is heavy and rough for travelling over with dogs. We met trappers Williams and Hebert, with their dog teams and toboggans loaded with provisions, etc., on their way back to Fort Macpherson, they were about 15 miles up the Twelve-mile river. J. Jacquot the trader with his dog team was still at the roadhouse at the mouth of the river, but he intended to leave the next day and overtake Williams and Hebert. Distance 30 miles.

Thursday, March 5, 6 below in morning, light wind blowing down the Yukon river. Left the Twelve-mile roadhouse at 8 a.m. and arrived in Dawson at 12 noon. Trail good on the Yukon river between the Twelve-mile roadhouse and Dawson. Distance 18 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HOCKING, *Corpl.*,

Reg. No. 4212, in charge of patrol.

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

PART IV.

APPENDIX A.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING CHURCHILL, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO 4th JULY, 1914.

CHURCHILL, December 20, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated September 19, 1913.

The ss. *Nascopie* returned to Churchill on September 27, after discharging cargo at Moose Factory; on this—her second visit—she picked up all the fur from this district of the Hudson's Bay Company with the exception of their Chesterfield Inlet post.

I forwarded my mail by the kindness of Captain Meikle of the *Nascopie* and the vessel cleared for St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 29.

On September 30, the Hudson's Bay Company sent a coast boat with supplies to Chesterfield Inlet, these being the only supplies shipped to that point since September, 1912. The crew consisted of Eskimo. By courtesy of the manager I was able to send a few supplies to the detachment at Fullerton, but had to confine myself to a total of one ton. Mr. Leden (Norwegian explorer) also secured accommodation on this boat to Chesterfield.

On October 1, the very much overdue auxiliary schooner (Hudson's Bay Company) arrived here. She is a new boat, called *Fort Churchill*, she will carry about 70 tons of freight, and is fitted up for carrying a few passengers. She came direct from England, had a stormy passage, and took 37 days to reach Churchill. This is the boat which the company had intended having here before the arrival of the *Nascopie* and which was to have supplied all the outlying posts as well as take the police supplies to Fullerton.

All these arrangements came to grief, through her late appearance, and on October 4, she left for York Factory, to winter there. The Hudson's Bay Company have, as a result, had a disastrous year, their post at Chesterfield has received nothing, York Factory has only received a small portion of the supplies intended for that place, whilst the stores for Severn, Winisk, and Trout Lake are still at Churchill.

On November 16, Mr. Leden, a Hudson's Bay Company employee (half-breed) and his wife with two Eskimo arrived at Churchill with a sled and 3 dogs. Mr. Leden reports the wrecking of the coast boat, previously mentioned, on October 10, near Egg Island, about 100 miles north of Churchill. The cargo was damaged by water, but safely beached, and the whole party camped on the spot, the weather being as bad as possible and intensely cold.

Later, on October 13, an Eskimo arrived at their camp, he was walking into Churchill for help for the whaleboat party, which left here on September 6 for Chesterfield, the boat having been completely wrecked and all the contents lost on the same date as the coastboat, 10 miles farther north. J. Oman (the half-breed) in charge of this party had a very trying time, he was accompanied by his wife, and was entirely out of food, and if the Eskimo he sent out for help had not fallen in with Mr. Leden's party, I have no doubt that Oman and his wife would both have perished from exposure and starvation. It is thus most providential that the coastboat was wrecked

south instead of north of the smaller boat. Oman and his party then moved down to Mr. Leden's camp, and here their hardships ceased, for they came across herds of barren land caribou, and killed all that they required.

The weather throughout September and October was terrible, gale after gale was experienced, accompanied towards the end of September by blinding snowstorms. The winter closed down early in October, several weeks earlier than usual. This found me quite unprepared. I sent a party out deer hunting on September 30, they left in a whaleboat and went 20 miles north, here they met with the bad weather, and with ice rapidly forming on the shores, they had to haul the boat above the high-water mark and leave it there until next summer, they having to walk back to barracks. The *Nascopie* was the only steamer to call at Churchill this year. No doubt the harbour works at Nelson accounts for this. I was however instructed that a later steamer would bring in the coal, whaleboats and other supplies. Day after day went by, and I had to keep my launch and boats in readiness for the expected steamer, in spite of the fact that ice was forming in the river and that the navigation of small craft could only be accompanied by some risk. It would be well to send all police supplies by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, which is the only boat which can be depended upon to call here.

DETACHMENTS.

As previously reported I received mail from Fullerton on July 11, bringing their reports up to the end of May. I sent mail by both the wrecked whaleboat and coastboat, but this did not reach its destination. On November 26, Mr. Hall (Hudson's Bay Company) of Chesterfield Inlet arrived at Churchill from that place, with one Eskimo and one train of dogs, he reports that his post is almost out of provisions and ammunition, and that it will be necessary to freight supplies to keep his post going.

He returned to Chesterfield on December 2, with 3 trains of dogs, taking a little mail, and also instructions to the detachment at Fullerton. Mr. Hall reports that all the Eskimo with whom he came in contact, are well provided for in the way of food and winter clothing. He did not stop at either of the Police houses at Ranken Inlet and Cape Eskimo, passing them a few miles inland. Sergeant Edgenton, unaware of Mr. Hall's departure for Churchill, not being able to communicate with him from the time navigation closes until the inlet can be crossed on ice in December, wrote a letter to the Acting Quartermaster Sergeant at Churchill, this is dated September 20, in it he states that both members of the detachment are well, but running short of provisions. He reports that an American firm have opened a trading post at Fullerton, and have built a house and store there. Sergeant Edgenton is obtaining provisions from these people. The schooner *A. T. Gifford* (Captain Wing) is wintering at Marble Island off Ranken Inlet and Captain Wing is trading at that point, and as the Hudson's Bay Company are without supplies at Chesterfield, the opposition on both sides of them should have a good winter. The Roman Catholic Mission at Chesterfield also suffered by the general breakdown of arrangements, but have sufficient to carry them on until next summer.

PORT NELSON.

I sent Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C.E., to Port Nelson on November 13, with two natives and two trains of dogs, the distance was covered in five days, this party returned to Churchill on December 4, accompanied by Sergeant Walker, R.H., of the Nelson detachment, whose time expires in February next, but owing to the lack of N.C. officers in this division, and the necessity of keeping an experienced man at Nelson, I sent him back to his detachment, instead of sending him to Regina for his discharge.

DISCIPLINE.

One case of breach of discipline occurred, otherwise the conduct of N.C. officers and constables is good.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division is very satisfactory. One of my employed natives was off duty for a week with an injured hand, but is now returned to duty. Prisoner Will was off work from October 3 to 10, and as his condition gave Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle some cause for anxiety, at the doctor's request, I had Will moved to his quarters, where he had careful attention and speedily recovered.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

Owing to the non-arrival of steamers, I was forced to keep my launch and boats ready for use until the last moment; winter set in remarkably early, and the work of hauling boats up the beach to winter quarters was very hard, the boats, rope and tackle becoming thickly coated with ice, the boats having to be hauled through deep snow drifts; much credit is due to the engineer, Constable Joyce, J. B., upon whom the brunt of this work fell. Employed Native "Joe" also worked splendidly under most trying conditions. My other natives were all away on the abortive hunting trip mentioned above, I was consequently very short of men. Considerable damage was done by a coastboat, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company. I was using this boat for hauling coal from the east side of the river at the time; on the night of October 10 she broke from her moorings during a hurricane, and was washed by the wind and tide on to the spot where my canoes were secured, completely destroying one and carrying the other away, the Coastboat became a total wreck and is now being used for firewood.

BUILDINGS.

The new dog kennel has been completed; it will hold 18 dogs and is a great improvement on the old kennel.

The porch leading to the office has been sealed, and flooring has been put down, and when this work is completed a good room will be available either for use as an office or storeroom.

FUEL.

It was extremely fortunate that I was able to make arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company for obtaining their coal, as previously reported. This is however, insufficient for the whole winter September to May, and I am economizing in every possible way; I have had wood stoves placed in the office and guard-room. Wood is being hauled to barracks from a gully about 2 miles distant; later on it will be hauled from the east side of the river, as in former years.

FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.

On October 18 I sent two natives out for a seven days' hunt; they returned on the sixth day, having killed 35 deer; on the following day I sent out all my natives, with four trains of dogs to haul in this meat, and to kill more deer if possible. They returned on October 29 after killing 45 more deer. Four trips with three dog trains were made, before this meat was all hauled to barracks. The deer were passing south in large bands, within 15 miles of the Hudson's Bay Company's post; everybody profited by their proximity, Eskimo, Indians, Hudson's Bay Company and police.

DOGS.

I have no casualties to report amongst my older dogs; I sent a train of six dogs to Nelson for the use of that detachment; this train consists of the pups raised by the police last year, which have turned out splendidly. The young pups mentioned in my last report are not doing well, they developed mange late in the fall, which it was impossible to eradicate, owing to the cold weather setting in; several have died and it is doubtful whether I shall raise more than two.

INDIANS AND ESKIMO.

The Chipewyans are divided into two parties this year, one party being camped northwest of Churchill, about five days' travel, and the other about four days southwest of Churchill. Both parties are doing exceptionally well, they obtained ample deer for meat, using the skins for clothing and tents. The Eskimo are scattered along the coast north of Churchill, and are also doing better than usual. I do not expect to hear of any cases of destitution this year.

FUR.

Indians and Eskimo are having one of the best years on record, obtaining several silver and black foxes, as well as white and coloured foxes in large numbers. In the immediate vicinity of Churchill, the fur season is a complete failure.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C. E., accompanied by Indian "Bluecoat" and employed native "Willybuck" left for Port Nelson on November 13 with two trains of dogs; on arrival at Nelson "Bluecoat" was afraid of the large number of white men, this was probably assisted by the noise of the engine at work there. "Bluecoat" becoming frightened left Nelson without warning, and came by himself to Churchill, only taking four days to make this journey. Sergeant Walker and Constable Rogers spent several days looking for him, and when they were satisfied that he had returned to Churchill, the patrol, acompanied by Sergeant Walker, returned to Churchill, arriving here on December 4. Sergeant Walker returned to his detachment on December 10, accompanied by natives "Wilvbuck" and "Hayward" and two trains of dogs; the two natives will return to Churchill.

A patrol will be leaving for Split lake, on or about December 22. Reg. No. 5309 Constable Joyce, J.B. will be in charge, A. C. Will—destitute—will be sent out with this patrol. Messrs. Pritchard and Hope, officials of the Manitoba Government will also accompany this patrol, "Bluecoat" again acting as guide.

I am sending an extra train of dogs to the shelter house south of the plains to assist in hauling dog feed to stock that house with emergency supplies and dog feed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This district is very quiet, there being no crime to report. The weather during September and October was exceptionally bad, the gales and hurricanes being remarkable for their frequency. The principal damage done here was the destruction of the old wooden beacon, north of the ruined Fort Prince of Wales, and quite a landmark. I have reported separately upon this subject for the information of the Marine Department.

The Churchill river was crossed opposite barracks on the ice on November 10, four weeks earlier than last year; November and December have, however, been pleasant months, and milder than October, a few showers of rain were experienced as late as December 2. Mr. Leden—the explorer—is at present boarding with the police, he is

employed by the Department of the Interior. Vouchers for his expenses will be forwarded monthly for collection. Most of his scientific instruments were either damaged or lost when the coastboat was wrecked, so he will not be able to proceed north until he obtains a further supply from civilization.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS,

Commanding "M" Division.

CHURCHILL, MAN., 16th March, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of "M" Division, to cover the period 21st December, 1913 to 15th March, 1914.

The usual mail patrol left for Split Lake on 23rd December, Reg. No. 5309 Constable Joyce, J.B., being in charge, he was accompanied by A. C. Will, a destitute, he being the last of the party of three who arrived at Churchill on 6th January, Constable Joyce, J.B., being in charge, he was accompanied by A. G. Will, a desti- 1913, with the intention of proceeding north to a supposed copper mine. Messrs. Pritchard and Hope, the Manitoba Government officials, who have been in the district since March, 1913, and who have resided at the barracks for the greater portion of this period, did not avail themselves of the opportunity of travelling with the police patrol. They left the barracks on 22nd December and resided at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, so that they could the better regulate the arrangements the company were making for transporting them to Split Lake, en route for Winnipeg. They eventually left for that destination on 27th December.

The Hudson's Bay Company at York Factory have found it necessary to freight supplies from Churchill to York by dog trains, the latter post are running short of provisions, thus communication between the two places is frequent this winter, the majority of the private mail reaching Churchill through that agency.

I might remark that owing to the police patrol coming direct from Le Pas, and not touching Norway House as in former years, the private mail is consequently delayed at Norway House. The Hudson's Bay Company have yet another misfortune to add to the long list sustained in 1913. The auxilliary schooner *Fort Churchill* which was wintering at York, broke from her moorings and was carried away by the tide and ice, and no trace of her can be found. Parties of Eskimo and Indians are out searching the coast north and south of York, and a reward has been offered to the man who locates her. This is a very serious loss to the company, all their outposts in this district, depending upon her for their very much delayed 1913 supplies, which still remain at Churchill. Inspector French arrived here on 20th January, with official mail and the money for the annual treaty payments, he was accompanied by Reg. No. 4687 Corp. Jones, J.G., returning, off leave; Reg. No. 5532 Constable White, R.J.S., on transfer to "M" Division, and Special Constables Spence, McGillvray and Bancroft, Constable Joyce also returning with this party, which had six trains of dogs.

Inspector French with three special constables left here on February 2 on his return to Le Pas, I sent one "M" Division train of dogs as far as the 2nd Patrol house, south of the plains, thus helping them over the worst part of the trail.

The district is very quiet and there is no crime to report.

DETACHMENTS.

Fullerton, a Hudson's Bay Company's packet arrived from Chesterfield Inlet on March 9, taking 37 days to make the trip.

Employed Eskimo "Oog-joug" of the Fullerton detachment with one train of dogs accompanied the packet. Reg. No. 4103 Sergeant Edgenton was proceeding to Churchill with them, but one day south of Chesterfield he was taken ill, and had to be taken back to Chesterfield, where he remains and is cared for by the members of the Roman Catholic Mission. Mr. Hall of the Hudson's Bay Company who was in the party, tells me that in his opinion, Sergeant Edgenton was suffering from ague, and for a time was seriously ill, but that he was on the road to recovery when Mr. Hall left for Churchill.

I am forwarding under separate cover all the reports from this detachment.

Both Sergeant Edgenton and Constable Conway will return to Churchill by whale-boat in June.

Port Nelson. Reg. No. 3829 Sergeant Walker, R.H., patrolled to Churchill, arriving here on February 22 with one Indian and the police dog team. I am forwarding report of this detachment under separate cover. Sergeant Walker was time expired on February 25, when he took his discharge.

I left Churchill on March 1 for Port Nelson, accompanied by Corporal Jones, and employed natives "Joe" and "Willybuck" with three trains of dogs, we reached Nelson on March 6.

I left Corporal Jones in charge of the detachment, and on the 10th returned to Churchill with the two natives, arriving there on the 14th.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the division is good.

HEALTH.

Most of the members of the division stationed here, have suffered from heavy colds, and have been placed off duty by Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle, but soon recovered, a few cases of frostbite have also required medical attention.

DOGS.

I have two casualties to report amongst my older dogs, both of which occurred during the patrol to Split Lake, one was accidently poisoned by strychnine at the Split Lake detachment by the constable in charge there, having occasion to bring some poisoned bait to his detachment, as an exhibit in a case he was investigating. Inspector French, who was at Split Lake at the time, informs me that no blame can be placed on anyone. The other dog died of exhaustion on the return trip, he was in a train being driven by an Indian, and I think must have been injured.

I brought all the police dogs back from Nelson, with the exception of two which have distemper, the dog feed question at Nelson is rather serious, I therefore thought it advisable to keep the dogs at Churchill during the summer.

"Oog-joug" reports that two dogs died during his journey south from Fullerton, I have given him two of the Churchill dogs to return with.

I have been unable to raise any of the pups mentioned in my previous report, they were quite unable to cope with the extremely cold weather, in the condition to which they were reduced by the mange.

INDIANS AND ESKIMO.

Parties of both are continually arriving at the H.B. Co's post to trade; they are both having a good season, the Eskimo especially obtaining plenty of deer. No cases of destitution having occurred up to the present.

Two Indians "Bluecoat" and "Sandy Ellis" employed by the police to go to Split lake—the former as guide, and the latter as dog driver, were troublesome. They performed their duties well to Split Lake, and all went well on the return trip until the patrol reached Paddle Portage—about half way. "Bluecoat" then disappeared and was not seen again until the patrol reached Churchill. He (Bluecoat) arived two days ahead of the party. Ellis remained with them a few hours longer, but at the next night camp, he also went ahead and arrived at Churchill a day ahead of the patrol. The patrol was fortunately accompanied by the Split Lake Special Constable, who has frequently been over the trail and able to guide the patrol to Churchill. "Bluecoat" and "Ellis" were charged with deserting their employ; the former pleaded "guilty" and was fined $5 and costs or in default, 8 days imprisonment; he was released on paying the fine. "Ellis" claimed that he had gone to look for "Bluecoat" and was released on 5 days' suspended sentence.

FUEL.

Wood is being hauled from the Bush Camp, 7 miles from barracks; sufficient is being hauled for my immediate requirements, but it will be necessary to raft wood down the river as soon as the ice breaks. This method will, I think, prove more satisfactory than hauling with dogs in winter, which is hard on both men and dogs.

WEATHER.

Throughout January and February the weather was exceedingly cold, the thermometer frequently registering from 45 to 52 below zero; the wind was less violent than usual, and blizzards were rare. The advent of March brought milder conditions.

GENERAL.

Mr. Leden, the explorer, continues to board with the police; he left here for a few weeks, taking one Eskimo boy with him, camp equipment, and six weeks' rations. He camped in the spruce, about 15 miles northwest of Churchill, and put out a line of traps, but he returned to barracks on 9th February, his expedition not being very successful.

Constable Withers of the Split Lake detachment, in compliance with my instructions patrolled to Churchill, arriving here on March 3, accompanied by Special Constable "Alec Spence" and one Indian. Constable Withers leaves on March 18 for Split Lake, and takes ex-Constable Harris out with him.

It is my intention to leave here during the first week in July, if the weather and ice conditions permit, to pay the annual treaty to the Indians at York Factory. I purpose using the same transport as last year, *i.e.* the whale-boat fitted up with auxiliary power with one ordinary whale-boat. I hope I shall be able to make connections with an incoming patrol from Regina, either at York or Port Nelson.

I should like to recommend that life belts be sent to Churchill this summer, these patrols by water are made without any precautions being taken for a possible accident. Should this suggestion meet with your approval, I would ask that you give the necessary instructions for sending in at least six of these belts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, Supt.,

Commanding "M" Division.

CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, 4th July, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of "M" Division, covering the period 16th March to 4th July, 1914. On April 13 a party of five surveyors (Mr. H. S. Holcroft, in charge) arrived at the police barracks, with four trains of dogs (20). The weather at the time was extremely bad, and they were boarded in barracks, this they continued to do until 20th May. They were in the meantime employed making preparations for their work, which is principally on the opposite side of the river, hauling wood to the site of their future camp being their chief occupation. The provisions, camp equipment, etc. for this party, as previously reported—did not arrive at Churchill by boat as intended, last summer, I had therefore to outfit them almost entirely, vouchers in triplicate are forwarded for all their expenses, under separate cover.

On May 20, the surveyors left barracks for their camp on the eastern peninsula, taking 75 days rations, the weather was still far from good, but the snow on the land had to a great extent disappeared, and they were by this time able to commence their surveying.

Mr. Christian Leden, the explorer, continued boarding with the police until June 16, on which date he moved his camp equipment and effects to the Eskimo camp on the west peninsula, and is now living in his own tent, amongst the natives, and is able to accomplish to a certain extent the work for which he came to the country.

PATROLS.

Constable Withers, D., accompanied by J. H. Harris left for his detachment at Split Lake, on 18th March, by which source I sent out my last packet of mail.

On March 23, Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C. E., accompanied by Native "Joe" and his son "Harry," with one dog team, left for Egg Island, about 100 miles north of Churchill, Mr. Leden accompanied this party, hiring an Esquimo to go with him, I placed a dog team at his disposal. The object of this patrol was to investigate a complaint made by Mr. Leden, regarding theft of stores by Eskimo, and to examine the condition of the police supplies wrecked there last fall.

A hunting patrol was sent out for seven days on April 9, and returned on the 16th with sixteeen deer.

I most strongly recommend the abandoning of the winter patrol to Split Lake from Churchill, I have always great difficulty in obtaining a guide for this trip, last winter the guide was most unsatisfactory. It would be far more convenient to send this patrol to Port Nelson instead, there to connect with the patrol from Regina. It is very important that the Nelson detachment is kept in communication with Churchill as much as possible, and in addition the guide difficulty is done away with.

BUILDINGS.

The office porch has been sealed and painted, so that another room is available for either office or store as desired. I have given a coat of paint to the roofs in barracks, and am having all the log buildings whitewashed.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

A lot of work has had to be done to both launches. Launch A received some damage in the storms we experienced last October, the wood work is quite waterlogged, and it is continually under repair, it will be serviceable for unloading cargo this summer, but the boat itself will not stand any more repairing, and it is bound to get more or less damaged when unloading ships in rough weather. A new launch will be required for next summer's work. A launch of a different pattern would be of far more use, a sea-going launch in which patrols can be made would be the most satisfactory. The propeller on launch C has had to be renewed, this work is now completed, and the launch had a good trial run on July 1, when Constable Joyce, J.B., accompanied by the employed natives left on the morning's tide to recover the whale-boat left on the other side of Button bay last fall. This party returned on the evening's tide, covering about 50 miles in excellent style, and towing back the whale-boat, which was found to be undamaged.

The whale boats, cutter and canoe, have been overhauled, and any necessary repairs attended to, and are now being painted.

FULLERTON.

Detachment.—Native "Oog joug" of this detachment left Churchill on his return on March 17,, taking 32 days rations, native "Hayward" a young brother of employed native "Joe" accompanying him. They were unable to take a large load owing to the distance, but I forwarded a few articles which Sergeant Edgenton required.

Both Sergeant Edgenton and Constable Conway should arrive here any day now, the trip south being made by whale boat along the edge of the floe.

PORT NELSON.

The Hudson's Bay Company have been freighting supplies from Churchill to York this spring, communication with this detachment has in consequence been frequent. I am forwarding Reg. No. 4687 Corporal Jones J. G., reports by this mail.

By the courtesy of Mr. Dunn the Marconi operator at Nelson, Corporal Jones has forwarded to Churchill, all the wireless messages received at Nelson up to the middle of April; this kindness is much appreciated by all here.

Health.—The health of all members has been excellent.

Discipline.—Three cases of breach of discipline have occurred and are reported on, under separate cover.

NATIVES.

All the Eskimo wintered well, it is difficult to obtain the vital statistics: two deaths are known to have occurred. There have been 3 or 4 births. The Eskimo are as usual quite independent, and are obtaining seal, white whale, and fish in large quantities. Five of them who were hunting seal on the ice. I had rather an exciting experience a few days ago, the wind was off shore, and the ice on which they were hunting broke off and commenced drifting out to sea, they being without canoes. Their wives luckily noticed their predicament, and sent their children to me for assistance. I sent my Natives out at once in my largest canoe, and they had no difficulty in bringing them safe to land.

A number of Chipewyan Indians arrived towards the end of May. They hunted and trapped much better than in former years, and there is practically no destitution

I paid treaty to the Indians at present at Churchill on July 2, 89 including the Chief attended, this is not quite half of the Churchill band; the remainder headed by the two councillors have not returned from their winter hunting grounds.

There have been 5 births—4 boys and 1 girl—and 4 deaths during the past 12 months amongst the families paid on the 2nd.

Accidental Deaths.—Two unfortunate accidents are reported by the Port Nelson detachment, both the deceased are Indians, a child was scalded to death on January 5th at Nelson, and a Split Lake Indian shot himself fatally on the trail between Port Nelson and Split Lake. Full reports are forwarded by this mail.

Dogs.—Three casualties have occurred since my last report, a bitch was found dead in her stall in the kennel, death being caused by strangulation, one dog was destroyed on account of old age, and a small bitch was destroyed owing to debility following distemper. The other dogs, in spite of a long and hard winter's work are all well, I have six pups also, but they are too young to raise any hopes yet.

Dog-feed.—The season has been up to the average for seal, but the Hudson's Bay Company have not only raised the price of seal, but have also supplied most of the Eskimo with canoes, with the hope of obtaining all the seal they kill, they intend shipping 40 barrels to York. I have had to give a higher price to the Natives, to counteract this, and have been able to obtain a good percentage of the number killed, and as the river is full of white whale, I shall have no difficulty in obtaining all the dog-feed I require. Another year it will be necessary to lend canoes to the Eskimo for my employed Natives are unable to kill seal in large enough quantities for my winter's supply.

CRIME.

The district is very quiet, and there is no crime to report.

GAME.

With the advent of spring, geese and ducks were obtained in fairly large quantities, ptarmigan were scarce all winter, but deer were obtainable nearly all winter.

Both Indians and Eskimo have had a satisfactory fur catch.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I commenced taking stock of all stores on May 1st, and on completing this held an annual condemning board, reports on both heads are forwarded under separate cover.

The season has been backward, April was a very cold month, May and June were also unseasonable, the river did not break up until June 19, this is about the average for the last three years. I intend to leave for York Factory on Monday, July 6, taking the Constables going out to Regina, and to pay the Annual Treaty to the Indians at York.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*,

Commanding "M" Division.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON, FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., October 31, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of Fullerton detachment for 5 months ended October 31, 1913.

One mail patrol was made to Chesterfield Inlet with dogs, to connect with the Hudson's Bay Co's packet leaving for Churchill with whale boat in June.

The work of the detachment has consisted of hunting for dog feed along the floe for the winter's supply, painting the buildings and boats and repairing the same. All the buildings have been painted outside, viz., white picked out with ordinance blue, the whale boat being painted the same colour, and the ice boat ordinance blue. The whale-boat was repaired, a new keel consisting of good strong whale bone was put on, a new Cometik sled was made for spring use with whale bone runners 35 feet by 2½ feet.

All the refuse of the past winter, ashes tins, etc., have been cleaned up and disposed of.

The total amount of dog feed procured by hunting and purchase amounted to about six and a half tons, a barrel of oil was rendered down for hunting parties and patrols.

All stores were checked and reports and returns kept up to date awaiting your arrival. Several patrols were made with whale boat during the summer months along the coast to Ranken and Chesterfield Inlets, for the purpose of visiting Natives and trying to obtain news from the south.

My patrol left Chesterfield for the last time on October 1, and no ship had arrived then, so enough supplies were purchased to last over freeze up, when a patrol will leave on the first ice. I did not think it advisable to come down during the summer, as I heard that you had gone to York Factory, and did not know what arrangements had been made. I have only one boat fit for use, and would have had to bring all the employed natives with their families, so thought it advisable to remain here and await the Hudson's Bay Co's ship coming to Chesterfield, but this has not arrived and up to the present we have no news of her.

WHALERS.

The whaling schooner *Albert*, of Peterhead, Scotland (Capt. Murray), left for home in August, having caught one whale. Capt. A. J. Wing, of the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, hailing from New Bedford, U.S.A., arrived here on August 25, for the purpose of whaling and also to establish a trading post at Fullerton. This has been done, a Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bompass being at Fullerton, Capt. Wing, with the schooner wintering at Marble Island. Mr. Cleveland has built a 24 foot square house, with four rooms, on the point directly opposite the barracks, across the inner harbour. Customs duty was collected on all articles landed for trade, etc., a report of which I have forwarded.

GAME.

Close season for musk ox has been well observed, all skins traded for, as far as it is possible to ascertain, have been shot in season, the natives are all acquainted with the regulations. A large number of walrus are killed every year in this district, the Hudson's Bay Company and traders buying the hides, the largest quantity being caught around Marble island. Eiderducks are always plentiful along the floe, but ptarmigan and deer have been very scarce during the year, hunting parties not being very successful.

DISCIPLINE AND HEALTH.

Reg. No. 4217 Constable Conway, P.R., has always proved himself a reliable and willing man and is a good man for the north. The health of all members of the detachment is good.

NATIVES.

The natives have all gone to their winter quarters, viz.: Repulse bay, Baker lake and Ranken inlet, a few are at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Chesterfield, and one boat's crew with their families are at Marble island. No natives are staying at Fullerton with the exception of the ones employed at the trade store.

All natives are well provided for for the winter as regards clothing and ammunition and appear to be in good health. Employed native "Sullivan" was discharged last July at his own request, and native "Dooley" hired in his place, he appears to be a good man and is quick to comprehend.

DOGS.

One casualty has occurred since my last report, dog (Marki) purchased at Repulse Bay last winter, died of distemper in July. The pups have been raised and are all being worked, another two will be fit to work about next April. The remainder of the dogs are in good condition, "Puck-a-muck" will be too old after this season, and I recommend that he be destroyed.

Number of dogs 14, pups 2.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year Mr. Monjo of New York has opened a fur trading post at Fullerton, and expects to bring in supplies next year by schooner, this will make it of more importance for the police to remain here during the summer months to collect duties, licenses, etc.

A patrol leaves here shortly for Chesterfield Inlet to procure provisions if possible and also to make arrangements for our mail going through to Churchill.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORTS, SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON, FULLERTON TO CHESTERFIELD INLET; SALMON RIVER, AND MARBLE ISLAND.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., November 28, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make a report of a patrol made from this detachment to Chesterfield Inlet, to connect if possible with a mail packet leaving for Churchill. The patrol consisted of Sergeant Edgenton and native "Oon-joug" with one team of dogs and necessary equipment for 10 days. On arrival at Chesterfield, Mr. Ford, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, informed me that his packet had left on the 21st October; owing to the steamer not arriving there this summer, he had to send as soon as possible to Churchill for a few supplies. Our last patrol by open water was on September 30, but he had not made any arangements then about his winter packet. The middle of November is the earliest any packet can reach Chesterfield from the north, owing to the inlet not freezing over. Mr. Ford could not let me know, and couldn't possibly wait. I will therefore have to make other arangements to get our mail through.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Small bands of deer were seen along the coast of Daly bay and amongst the Bailey islands. Natives seen en route were well provided for, and were having a fairly prosperous hunt. Fur is scarce this winter, about 100 foxes only having been sold to the different traders.

DIARY.

Thursday, November 20, 1913, left Fullerton at 7.30 a.m., travelled through the numerous islands adjacent to Fullerton to the point on the north of Daly bay, then across the bay to Walrus island, 5 miles north of Depot island, and here made igloo. Thirty miles.

Friday 21st, left igloo at 7.30 a.m., travelled by Depot island, then took to the land owing to rough ice; met native "Jack" at 1 p.m., hunting deer, and travelled with him to his camp and stayed the night.

Saturday, 22, left camp at 8 a.m., travelled over land to the Bailey Islands, and followed along the coast to Wag island, and then crossed the inlet; this place was not yet frozen over, so we had to make a detour, arriving at the H. B. Co.'s post at 3 p.m.

Sunday, 23. Resting at Chesterfield.

Monday 24, left Chesterfield at 9 a.m., after loading on 300 pounds of biscuit, we then travelled across the inlet to White Whale island, made camp for the night at 3 p.m. Distance 20 miles

Tuesday, 25. Left at 7.30 a.m., travelled the same route as coming and made igloo for the night on point about 8 miles from Depot Island.

Friday, 26. Left camp at 7 a.m. passed Depot Island and crossed Daly bay, camping for the night on the small island south of our old igloo. Distance 30 miles.

Saturday, 27. Left camp at 7.30, travelled through the numerous islands by the Police Beacon and reached Fullerton at 2 p.m. Men and dogs in good shape.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,
Reg. No. 4103.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., 30th December, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward report of patrol made from this detachment to Salmon river, about 50 miles north, for the purpose of relieving natives supposed to be destitute. On December 25, Native "Oshukta" arrived at Fullerton in poor condition and reported that he had left his wife, two children and another old woman on Salmon river and that they had had nothing to eat for ten days, "Oshukta" was on his way to join his father here at Fullerton from the Wager River district, but owing to the scarcity of game they became short of food and exhausted, the women and children being unable to travel any farther. Sargeant Edgenton accompanied by employed native "Oog-Joug" left next morning with dog team, and camped about thirty miles to the north. Left next morning and made the mouth of the Salmon river at 10 a.m., and had to hunt up the "igloo," finally finding same about ten miles to the west.

This party was in very bad shape, having lived on sealskin boots for 8 to 10 days, we did everything possible for them in the way of cooking hot soup and cocoa that night, and some more soup in the morning, leaving them enough supplies to last until the husband could get back.

The patrol was away four days in all, and travelled about 100 miles reaching Fullerton in good condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., 21st January, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make a report of a patrol made from this detachment to Marble Island for the purpose of visiting the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, wintering at that place. The patrol consisted of Sergeant Edgenton and employed native "Oog-Joug" with team of dogs and supplies for twenty days. The patrol left Fullerton on the morning of January 1, 1914, and reached its destination at noon on the 9th.

We were made very welcome by Capt. J. Wing, who reports everything in good order.

Owing to the island being so far from the mainland, he had not been able to procure any fresh meat, the natives all being camped on the mainland and unable to cross, but they had sent a party of seven (six natives and one white man) out hunting and expect them back at any time.

Everything was in good order, and the men seemed to be contented in their winter quarters, a few cases of sickness and frostbites easily cured was all the sickness they had.

Capt. Wing informed me that he was not doing well in the fur trade, only having procured 160 foxes up to that time and the prospects were poor. He intends to have three whaleboats out whaling early in May, two belonging to the ship and one to a native he employs. He intends sailing for home some time in August or September, leaving some one in charge of the trading post at Fullerton. The crew consists of Capt. Wing, first and second mates, cook and six men before the mast; with the exception of the two mates the crew are on the usual pay of the American whalers, the mates being from Newfoundland, are on wages.

The patrol stayed over for three days to rest and feed up their dogs and then left for their return trip.

GENERAL REMARKS.

No game of any sort was seen along the route. The weather on the whole was rad being foggy and snowing nearly all the time. All the Natives seen were fairly well provided for, and had good clothing. These natives nearly all belong to the Iviiiks and hunt the floe for walrus and seal during the winter months.

DIARY.

Thursday January 1, 1914. Left Fullerton at 8 a.m., travelled through the islands to Daly Bay Point, and made igloo. Travelling slow. Distance 20 miles.

Friday January 2. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., travelled across Daly Bay to Depot Island and camped for the night. Distance 22 miles.

Saturday January 3. After leaving igloo had to travel over land owing to the rough ice, to one of the numerous Bailey Islands where we made igloo, travelling slow on the soft snow. Distance 20 miles.

Sunday January 4. Left igloo and travelled through the Bailey group to Wag Island and then across the Inlet to Chesterfield, arriving at the Hudson's Bay Co's post in the evening. Distance 24 miles.

Monday January 5. Resting at Chesterfield.

Tuesday January 6. Left the Hudson's Bay Co's post at 9 a.m., travelled south along the coast until 3 p.m., when we made igloo on the ice. Travelled through rough ice, weather foggy. Distance 20 miles.

Wednesday 7. Left igloo at 7.30 a.m. and travelled south all day but were unable to pick any marks of sleds. Owing to thick mist we camped on the ice at 3 p.m., and thought we must be nearly opposite Marble Island. Distance about 20 miles.

Thursday 8. Left igloo at 8 a.m., travelled west to pick up the land; still very foggy and expected to find a party of natives camped thereabouts, we found an old camp belonging to native "Gilbert" and then picked up his trail, following along this, found them camped at Rabbit Island, where we camped for the night and made arrangements for a guide to take us over to Marble Island.

Friday 9. Left early and travelled east by north, native "Jimmy" being our guide, we met with very rough ice and in places very thin, the guide informing me that it had only frozen over the day before. We reached the ship at noon in good shape.

January 10, 11 and 12. At Marble Island, resting dogs.

Monday 13. Left the ship at 9.30 a.m with native "Jimmy" as guide, and travelled to Rabbit Island and camped for the night.

Tuesday 14. Left Rabbit Island at 8 a.m. and travelled along the coast, camping at old igloos each night; we reached Chesterfield Inlet on the evening of the 16th. Here we met Mr. Hall of the Hudson's Bay Company lately arrived from Churchill with mail and your instructions to come through to Churchill.

Mr. Hall informed me that he would be leaving for Churchill in about 10 days time, so I made all haste to get to Fullerton and make preparations for my trip south, the dogs only getting 3 days rest before starting again on a long trip.

I reached Fullerton on the evening of the 20th inst, men and dogs in fairly good shape. I found everything in good order on my arrival at the detachment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.,*

Reg. No. 4103.